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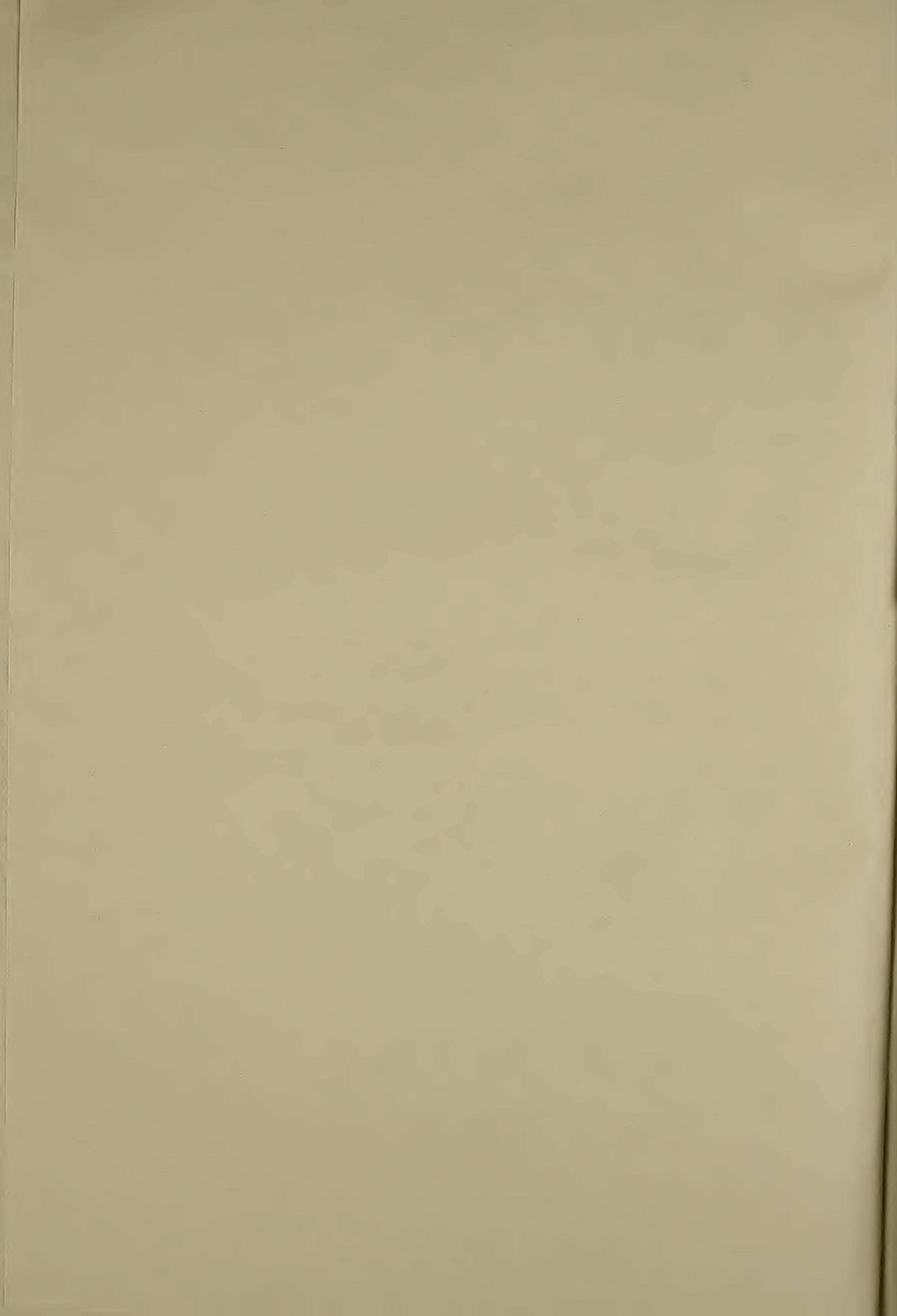
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## NUMBER 1

The Portland Times of Dec. 27th  
at least than one thousand  
come to this city from California  
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comes among us, and that



## The Fruit-Growers' Society of Western New York.

The Fruit-Growers' Society of Western New York held its Seventh Annual Meeting at the Court-house, in the City of Rochester, on the 8th and 9th of January, 1882. The meeting was one of the largest ever held. The President, E. Moody, Esq., of Lockport, took the chair, and after the usual forms of organization, Committees were appointed to nominate officers for 1882, and to report subjects for discussion.

The Committee upon Subjects reported eleven questions, of which the following six were discussed, and five, upon the culture and pruning of the Pear, were passed over for want of time. The Society held four sessions; the attendance was very large, and the discussions upon each subject very interesting and somewhat protracted.

## APPLES.

**Question 1.—DWARF APPLE TREES.**—What is the best stock for dwarfing the Apple, and what are the comparative merits of Dwarf and Standard Apples?

**Question 2.—Select lists for family use.**—Which are the best 24 varieties? Which of the 24 are the best six summer varieties, two for the table, one for baking, and one for cooking?

**Question 3.—Which of the 24 are the best six fall varieties as above?**

**Question 4.—Which of the 24 are the best twelve winter, to embrace two for stock feeding, two for baking, two for cooking, and ten for the table?**

**Question 5.—What is the best form of an Apple Tree? and what is the time for pruning?**

## GRAPES.

**Question 6.—What are the best six varieties of Grapes for family use, and which are the best two for vineyard purposes?**

## PEARS.

**Question 7.—What are the best eight varieties for market, and on what stock should each be cultivated?**

**Question 8.—What are the best ten varieties for family use, embracing a succession through the year, and on what stock should each be cultivated?**

**Question 9.—What is the best form of pruning the Dwarf Pear? and what the best for the Standard, and the best season for doing it?**

**Question 10.—What are the advantages of pinching?**

**Question 11.—What are the best varieties of Dwarf Pear?**

**Question 12.—What are the best varieties of Dwarf Pear?**

**Question 13.—What are the best varieties of Dwarf Pear?**

**Question 14.—What are the best varieties of Dwarf Pear?**

**Question 15.—What are the best varieties of Dwarf Pear?**

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**Question 60.—What are the best varieties of Dwarf Pear?**

name it as one of our best summer apples. It remains longer in perfection than almost any other summer apple, ripening gradually and remaining on the tree longer than most apples. Tree an erect grower, with slender branches.

Dr. SYLVESTER, of Lyons, thought very highly of the Early Strawberry. The tree is a handsome and erect grower. Fruit ripens gradually for five weeks. For family use this peculiarity is valuable, but objectionable for market, as it is less trouble to pick all the fruit of a variety at once. Would place it among the four best. Mr. S. would want the Early Harvest for all purposes, Sweet Bough for Baking, Red Astrachan for cooking, and Early Strawberry, Summer Rose, and Primate for table.

E. Moody, of Lockport, thought the Primate the best early apple. Ripe nearly as early as the Early Harvest, and does not rot, while the Early Harvest is subject to it, and Mr. M. thought may have to be discarded, for the difficulty is increasing, and varieties subject to it should be rejected. The Primate is entirely free, and also the Red Astrachan. The Sweet Bough is a good apple, and bears shipping well. Would like to retain the Early Joe, although it does rot. Some gentlemen present thought the Primate tree rather tender, and Mr. M. said, in reply to inquiries, that it is as hardy as a Greening, and very much like it in growth.

The question, as originally reported by the committee, was for the four best summer apples for the dessert, and at this stage of the discussion, as many considered the number too small to give a good supply for family use during the season, at the suggestion of L. B. Langworthy and H. E. Hooker, it was increased to six.

Mr. BAILEY thought the Golden Sweet a very desirable summer sweet apple, though perhaps rather late to be called a summer apple. It is very productive, the tree a rapid grower, and bears early; an excellent market apple.

Mr. MOORE agreed with the last speaker in his opinion of the Golden Sweet. It is an excellent baking apple, but not as good for the table as the Sweet Bough, and will not bear carriage as well. Most of the Sweet Boughs of Niagara county are purchased for the Boston market.

Mr. FISH inquired if there were not two varieties known as Golden Sweet.

H. N. LANGWORTHY knew of two, one a greenish apple and worthless; but the true Golden Sweet is an excellent apple, and next to the Baldwin in productiveness.

Mr. BAILEY said a line had been handed him, requesting his opinion of the Jeffries apple—a beautiful, striped, very superior dessert apple from Pennsylvania. It is an excellent summer apple, and the gentleman who called his attention to it should favor the meeting with his opinion.

Mr. VICK said he was too much occupied in reporting the proceedings to take part in the discussions, but he was anxious this fine apple should be brought to the notice of the meeting. It is excellent and beautiful.

Mr. HOOKER had the Jeffries in bearing the last three years. It is an excellent table apple, and the best acquisition we have had in many years.

Mr. HOAG, of Lockport, had received scions from Pennsylvania, which had fruited, and he considered the Jeffries a very superior dessert apple.

The President, H. T. BAILEY, Esq., thought the growing of apples for feeding pigs an important matter for farmers. Pork is cheap, and it is necessary that cheap food should be used in making it.

Mr. BAILEY said a neighbor fed sweet apples to his pigs in great quantities, first using the Golden Sweet, and after the Tolman Sweet.

Mr. LANGWORTHY considered good marketable apples valuable to feed to pigs. Let the pigs eat the apples in the orchard, and pick up all the scraps, and then sell the pigs that are fit to sell with more than they would be made into pork.

Mr. LANGWORTHY said he would sum up his opinion of the Golden Sweet in a few words. It is good for feeding pigs; not very good to eat, good to store, and good to sell before half ripe. Dealers like it, and it is considered pretty good when it is half ripe.

**GREEN APPLES.**

Mr. HOAG said the best six fall varieties? Mr. HOAG considered the Munson Sweet a superior green apple, productive, and good either for baking or for the table.

Dr. SYLVESTER said the Munson Sweet is the finest summer green apple we have, with a bright red cheek, which makes it attractive. Excellent for baking.

Mr. BAILEY thought the Munson Sweet a very profitable apple. It is productive, and the fruit is excellent. The Gold Bunching good, and the Colvert a handsome apple, and an enormous bearer, always ready, and an excellent cooking apple. The Ramboutin and Lawrence are fine for late fall.

Mr. BAILEY said Jersey Sweet ranks among the best sweet apples of the season.

Mr. SYLVESTER said the Jersey Sweet is a few years old, and is the finest sweet apple we have. The Pound Sweet is the best autumn sweet apple. It is more juicy than any other sweet apple. The Jersey there is nothing like it.

Mr. SMITH inquired if Jersey Sweet is generally fair. It is an excellent apple when it can be grown, but for the last few years it has grown spotted and gnarly with him.

Mr. BAILEY said Jersey Sweet is an excellent apple in Canada, the fruit fair, and the tree productive. Ripe in October. Remains in almost all soils.

Mr. FISH thought Jersey Sweet one of the very best of fall apples. Very tender and juicy.

Mr. MOORE said Jersey Sweet is known to him. It is unworthy of cultivation, and is worthless. If they happen to get a fair one it is very good.

H. N. LANGWORTHY agreed with Mr. MOORE. It is an unprofitable apple, knobby, and falls from the tree.

Mr. HOAG had seen the Jersey Sweet excellent in Niagara county, on clay soils.

Mr. ELWANGER found the Jersey Sweet to be a fine apple, but very often small and spotted. Spoke well of Duchess of Oldenburg, Greening, Twenty Ounce, and Pound Royal, for all

apples; and the Munson Sweet for baking. In answer to a question, Mr. E. stated that the Gravenstein resembles the Colvert, yellowish-white ground, striped with red.

[We shall continue the report of discussions when received.]

## Hints on Agriculture.

The rule of every farm, unless in extraordinary situations of fertility, is to expend on it whatever is grown. Such a farm cannot be worn out, but with decent management is constantly growing better. Countries which have the largest population, where agriculture is thoroughly practiced, grow more and more productive. Belgium is the most thickly settled country in Europe; it has been cultivated like a garden for centuries, and its yearly produce is constantly increasing. There is doubtless a limit to the possible productions of a farm; but we doubt if it is ever reached. We think sixty bushels of wheat to an acre a great yield, and so it is, compared with our average harvests of ten or fifteen; but it is quite possible by high culture to raise one hundred bushels on an acre. Drilling saves two-thirds of the seed alone, and often increases by one-third, the crop. The saving of the seed alone in one year, on a good sized farm would pay for the machine.

In broadcast sowing, some of the seed is buried too deeply, some lies upon the surface; here it is crowded together; there it is separated too widely. The drill places the seed just where it is wanted. The proper depth for wheat is from one to two inches. The time will come when wheat drilled in rows will be cultivated as carefully as corn, with an immense increase in its productiveness.

Wherever land needs manuring, it pays to manure well. Suppose ten dollars' worth of manure on an acre of land gives you a crop worth thirty dollars, and twenty dollars' worth gives you a crop worth only forty dollars, you are still the gainer, and will be for years to come.

A few bones at the roots of a fruit tree or grape vine will supply it for a dozen years with just the nutriment it requires. No man, who has a farm or garden, should ever sell bones or ashes. Straw is worth more for manure than it ever brings when sold in market.

Our farmers think they do very well to get ten dollars net profit from an acre of land; but it would be a poor garden that did not pay a hundred, and we have orchards that pay a thousand. There are pear trees that have paid a hundred dollars a year for several successive years.

Every dollar's worth of manure on a farm, is better than five dollars in any bank or stock that we know of. It is a good stock that pays ten per cent. It must be a badly managed farm where a deposit of manure will not pay three hundred per cent.

A bed of muck or marl on a farm is better than a gold mine, in the long run; when the gold is exhausted that is the end of it; but the enriched farm will pour out crops for a century.

When a fruit tree has exhausted its soil for a long material, it must stop bearing. Try a load of muck, or ashes, bone-dust, &c., dug in from six to twelve feet from the trunk, and you will be satisfied.

Every dead animal on a farm, which is not eaten as food, should be stored with loam, decayed leaves, old plaster, powdered charcoal, leached ashes, or other absorbents so as to make a compost of manure that will be worth ultimately, more than it would have sold for when living.

The science of agriculture is to know how to convert the waste and apparently valueless matters around us into the richest and most important production of life. The business of the farmer is one of the greatest dignity. It is to increase the beauty and fertility of the earth.

## Home Comforts.

Every farmer's house should have around it a neat and tidy fence.

Boards, hoops, barrels and boxes, should never be scattered over the yard.

The back yard as well as the front, should be in good order.

There should be dry paths, so that neither man nor woman need step in the mud to soil shoes and defile clean floors.

If gravel or flagging cannot be had, let a carpenter make walks of plank.

Provide a wash-house for neatness, comfort and economy.

Provide a good frame for drying clothes, so that the line need not be stretched every washing day from peach tree to hitching-post, from hitching-post to smoke-house, from smoke-house to gate-frame, and from gate-frame to the place of beginning—with a forked stick, board and pitchfork here and there to hold up the sagging line.

Fill the wood-house with dry fuel and a supply of kindling wood—and the owner will never have to pass through a cold, smoky kitchen, nor eat sour and half-baked bread.

Keep everything neat and clean about the barn-yard, stables, piggery, &c., so that the "fame thereof" in the form of various odors, may not be wafted on the breeze to the house.

Remember the refining influences on a young family, of a neat garden, neat door-yard, handsome blooming shrubbery; and the healthfulness to the female members, of providing an occasional seat or arbor, where they may spend a summer afternoon in sewing or study.

Remember—the highest mark of civilization is attention to domestic comforts, domestic happiness, and to elevating the condition and character of the female members of the family.

A Distinguished physician, who died some time since in Paris, declared—"I believe that during the twenty-six years I have practiced my profession in this city, 20,000 children have been carried to the cemetery, a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms and necks."

Will the mothers of our State read the above, and reflect upon the list of deaths among children, and then create their own again, taking our responsibility upon themselves?

## APOSTROPHE TO MR. E. D. BAKER.

BY S. B. ROCKWELL.

Thy mission is o'er, life's battles are ended,  
A nation now mourns thee in sadness and grief;  
The cause which thou lovedst and bravely defended,  
Is left to a gallant and patriotic chief;  
And the tongue that so warmly plead for the slave,  
Lies mute in the cell of its "Lone-Mountain grave."

Strong as a lion, as swift as an eagle,  
As dauntless, as brave as Cæsar of old;  
True to thy trust, as the mystical needle,  
Unmoved or unbought by bludgeons or gold;  
On the field, in the forum, at whatever post,  
Thy skill was a match for a treacherous host.

When clear-eyed treason strided forth from his lair,  
Muttering curses and vengeance, my country, on thee,  
Thy voice rose aloft on the tremulous air,  
Inviting, inspiring the hearts of the free,  
To come to the rescue, like Briton or Gaul,  
And drive the base monster back to his wall.

Thy clarion voice and silver-tipped tongue  
Stirred city and town and mountain and glen—  
Moved Senators and States, while breathless they hung  
On thy lips as on one of the greatest of men.  
The tribute be thine of a nation in tears,  
Unceasing, increasing in measure of years.

When fear ruled the hour, and cowering shame  
Bound thousands in shackles of menacing fear;  
When each sought to find in the obsequious blame,  
As war shook his locks, all gory and drear;  
While all were appalled and standing aghast,  
Thy words cheered the hosts, as they tife on the blast.

As the gathering war-clouds rose lurid and dun,  
Threat'ning ruin and death to thine aid to thee;  
When fear stalked a specter in every home,  
From the lakes to the Gulf, from mountain to sea,  
Thou didst fling in the breeze the banner unfurled,  
Defiant of crime, though in arms by a world!

When foul-handed treason, defiant and bold,  
Clutched fiercely the altars of Freedom and Law;  
Stole arsenals and forts, munitions and gold,  
Thus gorging with greed his ravenous maw;  
Not counting life dear, but rejecting the fee,  
Thou rushed to the conflict, to conquer or die!

O, beautiful thought! that 'tis not all of life  
To live; though one lives out his three-score-and-ten,  
That life is the longest when leagued in the strife,  
Which strikes down the basest and blackest of men;  
Though thou fall in thy prime, bereft of thy years,  
We'll count thy life long and embalm it in tears.

As Allen, and Lawrence, and Warren, of yore,  
Still live in their deeds, so persuasive, sublime,  
Inspiring true valor, as never before,  
An offering to freedom, in all coming time;  
So with thee shall it prove—Lo! now doth appear,  
Though dead, yet thou speakest—though gone thou art here!

Let the low moaning winds chant thy funeral dirge,  
And the sea with its surf chime thy requiem, too;  
Let thy name live in song to time's furthest verge,  
And thy deeds and thy name be mirrored to view,  
As the orator, statesman, hero—and then,  
The friend of the poor—crown-jewel of men.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25, 1861.

\* Name of the cemetery where he is interred.

SLEEP—There is no fact more clearly established in the physiology of man than this, that the brain expends itself during the hours of wakefulness, and is recuperated during those of sleep; if the recuperation does not equal the expenditure, the brain withers—this is insanity. Thus it is that, in early English history, persons who were condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping, always died raving maniacs; thus it is also that those who starve to death become insane, the brain is not nourished and they cannot sleep. The practical inferences are three—1st. Those who think most, who do most brain work, require most sleep.—2nd. That time saved from necessary sleep is inevitably destructive to the mind, body and estate.—3d. Give your children, your servants, give all that are under you, the fullest amount of sleep they will take, by compelling them to go to bed at some regular, early hour, and to arise in the morning the moment they awake; and within a fortnight, nature, with almost the regularity of the rising sun, will unloose the bonds of sleep the moment enough repose has been secured for the wants of the system. This is the only safe and sufficient rule; and as to the question, how much sleep any one requires, each must be a rule for himself. Great Nature will never fail to write it out to the observer under the regulations just given.

## WHEELER &amp; WILSON'S

First Premium

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

ARE ACKNOWLEDGED

—TO BE—

FAR SUPERIOR

To All Others in Use.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,

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## Golden-Gate Nursery,

Corner Fourth &amp; Folsom streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE COLLECTION OF

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY

At this establishment, embraces a great variety of

Flowering plants and Evergreens,

Fragrant Eucalyptus, in variety;

Cupressus, of sorts;

Hardy Acanthas, of 70 varieties;

Laurestinus;

Pittosporums;

Laurels,

Snowballs, Lilacs,

Monthly Roses, of 200 sorts;

Carnations, Dahlias,

Climbing Vines;

Together with a great assortment of TREES and

SHRUBBERY, suitable for the Garden, Green-house, or Conservatory.

W. C. WALKER, Proprietor.

Catalogues sent on application.



## SEED WAREHOUSE

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE

IMPORTER

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

ALL KINDS OF

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AND

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HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover,

Hungarian Grass,

Kentucky Blue-grass,

Orchard Grass,

Red-top Grass,

Sainfoin Grass,

English Rye-grass,

Timothy Grass,

Red Clover,

White Dutch Clover,

Crimson Clover,

Lucerne, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT,

CUCUMBER, LETTUCE, MELONS,















## Home Miscellany.

TO LILY DE MONTANA.

One by one the ranks are falling,  
One by one the stars go down;  
Hark! I hear an angel calling:  
Come put on your wedding gown!

All my fallings now are ready,  
And the wedding feast prepared;  
Haste, O haste, and do not falter,  
Till my bounteous love is shared.

Strike out boldly on life's pathway,  
Make your mark and win the crown;  
There's a halo now approaching,  
Do not let the sun go down.

Mark those tears and sad bewailing  
Of the husband for the wife,  
Of the brother for the sister,  
Pleading for the words of life.

Ah! beware of youthful passions,  
And respect each other's care;  
It will make the burden lighter,  
If each one his burden bears.

## THE EVENING HEARTHSTONE.

GLADLY now we gather round it,  
For the toiling day is done,  
And the gay and solemn twilight  
Follows down the golden sun;  
Shadows lengthen on the pavement,  
Stalk like plants through the gloom,  
Wander past the dusky casement,  
Creep around the fire-lit room.

Draw the curtains—close the shutters—  
Place the slippers by the fire,  
Though the wind howls loudly matters,  
What care we for wind-sprite's ire?  
What care we for outward seeming?  
Fickle fortune's frown or smile;  
If around us love is beaming,  
Love can banish all beguile!

'Neath the cottage roof and palace,  
From the peasant to the king—  
All are quaffing from life's chalice,  
Bubbles that enchantment bring.

Grates are glowing—music flowing  
From the pipes we love the best;  
O, the joy, the bliss of knowing  
There are hearts whither to rest!

Hearts that throb with eager gladness—  
Hearts that echo to our own,  
While grim care and haunting sadness  
Mighty grim in look or tone.

Care may tread the halls of daylight—  
Sadness haunt the midnight hour—  
But the heart that loves and knows  
Shall be true and true forever.

After a long and weary day,  
When the world is all at rest,  
And the heart is all at ease,  
What a joy to find the heart at rest!

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What a joy to find the heart at rest!

## THE REASON I SEPARATED FROM MY WIFE.

My name is Tabbs and I am separated from my wife. The latter is not, be it understood, a consequence of the former; for although I admit that Tabbs is not a very euphonious name, still it suits me, and as far as I know, was always satisfactory to Augustine. Her mother did, I believe, at the earliest stage of my intimacy with her daughter, sniff disdainfully when it was pronounced; but my good conduct and the steadiness of my devotion overcame her objections, if she had any, and Tabbs, by maternal consent, was added to Augustine Clarissa. No! the cause of our separation grew up in our family. Could I have looked into futurity—had I foreseen—but no matter. Augustine is with her mother, and as that old lady is up to the average of mother-in-laws, she is very likely to stay there. I will be concise in my statement. I am not fond of cats. Candidly, I detest them. My consternation can therefore be imagined when upon returning home one evening I saw slumbering serenely in the lap of Augustine a young specimen of this species. I mildly protested—my mother-in-law's statement to the contrary notwithstanding. I represented as glowingly as I was able the treachery of the animal, its immorality, its proneness to dissipation and late hours, and expressed it as my unalterable opinion that no well-regulated family should tolerate them. But no, "I wished to deprive her of every comfort," and the inevitable mother, who was present, added, that "I was jealous of the cat." I yielded. Under my wife's care the beast prospered. Its power for mischief rapidly matured. I'll say nothing of its forays upon the milk jug, of its sampling every article of food before I partook of it, but come at once to the catastrophe that desolated my home. The cat grew dissolute as I knew it would. Absent all night, and completely done up in the morning. I was shocked and objected strenuously. Augustine wept and restrained it of its liberty. Always confident of the integrity of the animal, she resented my expressed doubts of its purity of character. Our estrangement began here. We had retired belligerently. We slept. I was aroused suddenly by Augustine exclaiming: "They are murdering a child somewhere!"

I listened. It was a cat. A male cat beneath our window. I said so. Whether our interesting feline had made an engagement that she was unable to keep, or that the gentleman below was merely warbling his attachment to her, I cannot say. There was a vigor in his qualling that suggested broken promises, and a finish that stamped him as an old performer. His initial note was terrific, and he rose by slow stages to a grandeur that corded the blood. A shriek would have been of incalculable value. My proposition to Augustine to throw out our cat to appease him, turned on the heels, and I abandoned the idea. I resolved to extend the water pitcher. The movement was arrested by a squeal so rasping, so defiant, that Augustine shrieked. The minstrel below had been joined by another cat. There was a short, fierce onslaught—a noise like an engineer testing the valve in his boiler, and a combat ensued. I conceived an idea. I had seen on the stage the heroine in the piece throw herself between two rivals, and saying "forbear," spoil a very pretty fight. I acted on this. I tore from her nightly resting place the cause of the contention outside, and hurried to the window. Augustine divined my intention, and threw herself upon her favorite.

Augustine had the tail. It was a beautiful one, and stood the pressure. As she moved the agitated quadruped, who immediately manifested the truthfulness of my previous assertion by corrugating her benefactress. Augustine clung convulsively to the tail for support. To those who know me, I am here accused of fiendish cruelty of the most heinous possession of the cat and throwing it with a position of Augustine attached, out of the window. To those who know me, I am here accused of fiendish cruelty of the most heinous possession of the cat and throwing it with a position of Augustine attached, out of the window. To those who know me, I am here accused of fiendish cruelty of the most heinous possession of the cat and throwing it with a position of Augustine attached, out of the window.

A FATAL EXPERIMENT MADE BY A BOY.—Emery Lull, 17 years of age, of Pittsfield, came to his death recently, under the following singular circumstances. One evening, after he had retired to bed with his grandfather, he complained of being unwell, and after being questioned, confessed that he had swallowed ten stones, eight leaden bullets and a metal button. After this confession the grandfather got up and informed the boy's father of what had been done, who being something of a doctor, told his son with tears in his eyes, that the best he could do was to prepare his mind for death; for if he had done what he had said, no earthly power could save him. It is not known how large the stones were that he swallowed, but one found in his jacket was as large as a walnut. The reason the boy gave for swallowing the stones was, that he wanted to do what a showman pretended to do at a cattle fair, i.e., eat stones. It appears that the boy did really suppose that the man lived on stones as he pretended, and as he said, thought he could do the same.

The above shows the effect upon young minds of some of the unnatural exhibitions which are shown up in our cities so often.

Doran-Nora.—Everybody and his wife, and particularly his little folks, love the good old-fashioned dough-nuts, or not-cakes, or rollers, or whatever name you call them. But many persons are troubled with weak digestion, and the large amount of grease absorbed in the said dough-nuts does not always set well, but produces a rising in the stomach. When this is the case, try the following invention: The dough-nut being prepared as usual, just before immersing them into the hot fat, pump them into a well beaten egg. This will give a thin coating of albumen, which will keep out the grease effectively. Furthermore, this coating retains the moisture, and keeps them in good condition much longer.

## CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE, 1892.

## THE SENATE.

SENATORS HOLD OVER.—Alameda and Santa Clara—A. L. Rhodas, R. Santa Clara—Richard Irwin, U. D. Alameda—P. A. Gallagher, U. D. Alameda—A. R. Clair, Democrat, O. Harvey, U. D. El Dorado—Merced, Buena Vista and Tulare—S. A. Merrill, S. Merced—William Watt, U. D. Placer—Phil W. Thomas, U. D. San Francisco—James McMillan, R. Sacramento—E. H. Hancock, R. San Joaquin and Contra Costa—F. M. Warmcastle, S. Sonoma, Marin and Mendocino—John H. Hill, U. D. Tuolumne and Stanislaus—C. V. Williamson, S. Yuba and Sutter—William H. Parks, U. D. Yuba—J. E. DeLong, U. D. Resolutions—Republicans, 3; Union Democrats, 8; Secessionists, 2. Total, 13. SENATORS Elected—First District—San Diego and San Bernardino—J. C. Bogart, S. Second District—Los Angeles—J. R. Vineyard, S. Third District—Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo, R. Pacheco, U. D. Fourth District—Tulare and Fresno—Thomas Baker, S. Fifth District—Santa Cruz and Monterey—O. K. Porter, R. Sixth District—San Francisco and San Mateo—B. W. Hawley, R. San Francisco—San Jose, R. F. Perkins, and J. A. Banks, to supply vacancy, Rep. Ninth District—Alameda—A. M. Crane, R. Eleventh District—San Joaquin—O. H. Chamberlain, R. Twelfth District—Tuolumne and Mono—A. G. Doll, U. D. Thirteenth District—Del Norte—William T. Lewis, U. D. Fourteenth District—Amador—R. Barnell, U. D. Fifteenth District—Sacramento—A. U. Nixon, R. Sixteenth District—Solano and Yolo—O. H. Powers, R. Seventeenth District—Napa, Lake and Mendocino—William Hill, S. Eighteenth District—Placer—W. D. Harrison, R. Nineteenth District—Nevada—Joseph Ruiz, R. Twentieth District—Sierra—W. Kimball, R., to supply vacancy. Twenty-first District—Butte—R. C. Gaskill, R. Twenty-second District—Tehama and Colusa—J. G. Doll, U. D. Twenty-third District—Shasta and Trinity—Benjamin Shortell, U. D. Twenty-fourth District—Humboldt, Klamath and Del Norte—W. Y. Drake, U. D. Twenty-fifth District—Siskiyou—Geo. B. Oultor, R. Resolutions—Republicans, 14; Union Democrats, 7; Secessionists, 4. Total, 25.

## THE ASSEMBLY.

Alameda—S. B. Bell, J. M. Moore, Reps. Alameda—W. S. Scott, W. A. Wadell, U. Dem. Butte—J. M. Edwards, R. Geo. W. Price, U. D. Calaveras—Thomas Campbell, J. W. Griswold, Thomas O'Brien, U. Dem. Contra Costa—C. B. Porter, R. El Dorado—Seneca Dean, J. Fraser, J. H. Dennis, R. G. Parker, U. Dem. Fresno—James Smith, S. Humboldt—G. W. Werk, U. D. Klamath and Del Norte—S. P. Wright, U. D. Los Angeles—James A. Watson, Murray Morrison, Secesh. Merced—A. C. McAllister, U. D. Mariposa—J. G. McCallough, U. D. Mendocino—T. W. Lane, S. Mendocino—T. W. Lane, S. Monterey—John V. Coy, U. D. Nevada—J. E. Reilly, U. D. Napa and Lake—Edward Every, U. D. Nevada—J. M. Avery, James Collins, W. H. Sears, Reuben Leach, Reps. Placer—John Yule, E. W. Bilyer, Reps, C. C. Dudley, U. D. Plumas—T. H. Shannon, U. D. Sacramento—J. E. Reilly, W. H. Barton, J. H. Warwick, Reps. R. D. Ferguson, J. B. Saul, U. Dem. San Bernardino—Benj. Barton, S. San Diego—D. B. Hoffman, U. D. San Francisco—S. S. Tilton, Wm. Lowery, James Otis, George Barrow, J. W. Van Zandt, Charles H. Howe, W. W. Bailey, Geo. America, C. L. Fay, B. Dore, W. S. Reese, S. C. Bigelow, Reps. San Joaquin—John Thompson, R. Samuel Myers, U. D. San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara—C. W. Dana, R. San Mateo—S. Tilton, R. Santa Clara—Charles McClay, Joseph E. Brown, John Zuck, Reps. Santa Cruz—T. Eager, R. Shasta—Geo. W. Woodman, U. D. Sierra—D. Low, R. H. Smith, Reps. Siskiyou—William Irwin, U. N. Thornbury, U. Dem. Solano—J. M. Dudley, R. Sonoma—W. A. Eliason, G. W. Reed, Reps, J. G. Dow, U. Dem. Sutter—O. E. Wilcox, S. Tehama and Colusa—V. W. Thompson, S. Trinity—J. B. Mathews, U. D. Tulare—C. Penherton, S. Tuolumne and Mono—T. N. Machin, R. C. W. Kendall, U. D. Yuba—J. C. Sargent, R. E. Torgerson, T. O. Jackson, U. Dem. Resolutions—Republicans, 41; Union Democrats, 29; Secessionists, 10. Total, 80. Joint resolutions—Republicans, 55; Union Democrats, 45; Secessionists, 17. Total, 120.

## THE UNION FARM AND PLANTATION MILLS. TO FARMERS, Stock-Raisers, AND—STABLE KEEPERS

YOU ARE PARTICULARLY INVITED TO EXAMINE THE MILL WE ADVERTISE ABOVE. THIS MILL IS OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER. IT IS WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT.

## THE BEST MILL EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

These Mills Were Awarded the FIRST PREMIUM!—AT THE—State Fair at Sacramento, Bay District and Mechanics' Fair, in San Francisco, and at the Santa Clara Fair.

PRICES OF MILLS AS FOLLOWS  
Mill complete, with Bolt for Family Flour - \$150  
Mill complete, without Bolt - 140  
Extra Grinding-surfaces, per set - 10

Greene, Heath & Allen, SOLE AGENTS FOR California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

Messrs. H. K. & BRIGGS, PROPRIETORS OF THE GLOBE FOUNDRY, STOCKTON, ARE THE ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THESE MILLS.

## Insure Your Property

## AGAINST THE

## DANGERS OF FIRE! AND YOUR LIVES!

PROVISION FOR YOUR FAMILIES, In Case of Your Death.

## General Insurance Agency

## FIRE AND LIFE:

## BIGELOW BROTHERS &amp; FLINT,

OFFICE: Over Messrs. Parrott & Co's Bank, Northwest corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## Capital Represented, \$8,229,000!

Home Insurance Co., N. Y.	Assets \$1,500,000
Security Fire Insurance Co., N. Y.	650,000
Niagara " " "	305,000
Washington " " "	500,000
Lamar " " "	350,000
Hope " " "	220,000
Phoenix " " "	290,000
Park " " "	280,000
American Exchange " " "	210,000
Conn. Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.	3,761,000
Equitable Life Assurance Society, N. Y.	168,000
Total	\$8,229,000

Having LETTERS OF CREDIT with Messrs. ALEOP & CO., and WELLS, FARGO & CO., to the amount of

## \$65,000 Monthly,

Policy-holders are insured AN IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF ALL LOSSES ON ADJUSTMENT.

Policies issued without delay on MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS and their CONTENTS, STORES, RANCH PROPERTY, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY, on the most reasonable terms, by BIGELOW BROTHERS & FLINT.

REFERENCES: Louis McLane, Esq., Of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. Messrs. Wm. T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco. Horace P. Jones, Esq., " Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co., " Jonathan Hunt, Esq., " Of Messrs. Alsop & Co. Messrs. J. H. Carroll & Co., Sacramento, Cal. Julius Wetzel, Esq., " 83m

## \$1,000 Reward!

## JOHN C. BELL,

Nos. 634 and 636 Clay street,

WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD TO ANY person that will prove to him that they can purchase

## OIL CLOTHS,

## CARPETS,

## PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS,

## MATS AND MATTING,

## Rugs for Christmas Presents,

## GILT CORNERS AND POLES,

## DAMASKS AND WINDOW-SHADES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Cheaper than we will sell for CASH for the next

## TEN DAYS!

All remnants remaining on hand at that time will be sold at Auction.

CLAY STREET—the second Carpet Store between Montgomery and Kearny—

Nos. 634 and 636.

JOHN C. BELL,

MAIN & WINCHESTER, MANUFACTURERS and Importers of

## HARNESS,

## Saddles, Bridles,

## WHIPS, COLLARS,

## SADDLE-WARE, &amp; C.,

214 and 218 (Old No. 68) Battery street, (Corner of Richmond)

O. Main, B. H. Winchester, SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Good assortment Concord Stage Harness constantly on hand.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1857 and 1858; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Saddle and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Bridles.

BUY ALL YOUR DIAMONDS

OF.....

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TUCKER!

## FRUITS, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE

## J. W. GALE,

## Fruit and General Commission

## MERCHANTS,

3409, 411, and 413, Davis street, SAN FRANCISCO.

In calling the attention of FARMERS and FRUIT-GROWERS to the above Card, the advertiser would respectfully inform them that having been engaged in the above Business during the past Five Years, and received during that time Consignments from the principal Valleys and Fruit-growing portions of the State, his facilities for the disposal, to the best advantage, of any Consignments with which he may be favored, are surpassed by none.

## CONSIGNMENTS OF

## Fruit, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

Will be thankfully received and returns promptly made. Reference can be made to some of the principal Farmers in various parts of the State, with whom I have transacted business during several years.

## LIVE STOCK,

My arrangements are such that I am prepared to receive CONSIGNMENTS OF LIVE STOCK, and dispose of the same at the Highest Current Rates. MARCH 1st.

## PACIFIC FRUIT MARKET.

OUR ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW COMPLETED to supply our customers with the choicest Fruit of California production. We receive consignments daily from OAK KNOLL, NAPA. SUSCOL, NAPA. FERNSIDE, ALAMEDA. WASHINGTON NURSERY, SACRAMENTO. SANTA CLARA NURSERY, SANTA CLARA. And many other Orchards, embracing Fruits of every variety and flavor.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT Will meet the wants of families. OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT The regulations of buyers throughout the State. The superior manner in which most of our Fruit is packed renders it very desirable for shipping purposes.

## WINE!

OUR CELLAR IS ADMITTED to be the best in our State for the Storage of Wine, and is capable of holding 200,000 gallons. We are now ready to

RECEIVE WINE ON STORAGE, OR FOR SALE. And offer facilities to all Wine-Makers with whom we make business arrangements. GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY.

## A. H. TODD &amp; CO., Produce Grain Brokers,

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 42 Clay street, near East.

Have for years been engaged in selling Grain and Produce in this market and in Oregon, have extensive acquaintance and possess advantages unsurpassed for buying or selling. We have permission to refer to many of our most educated Merchants and Business Houses in this city and Oregon. Also, to a large number of Farmers in every part of the State. Our terms for buying or selling Grain and Produce are amounts under \$500, 2 1/2 per cent.; for \$500 and over, 1 per cent. Highest market-rates and prompt returns guaranteed. Cash advances made on Grain in warehouse.

Established for sale of Humboldt Co. Produce

## W. J. SWEASEY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Humboldt and vicinity that he has opened the store on Front street, next to the Revere House, for the sale of Dairy, Orchard and Garden Produce, and he hopes by strict attention to the wants of the community, to merit a share of their patronage. W. J. S. would also inform the dairymen and farmers of Humboldt county, that he is prepared to receive and sell all kinds of Produce on Commission, and he guarantees to pay the best market price and prompt returns. He is also prepared to supply all kinds of Field and Garden Seeds at San Francisco Prices. Commission on all sales at 10 per cent. Cash, live; at retail, ten per cent.

Agent for the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

## HOTELS.

## WEBER HOUSE,

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE TAKEN THE well-known House, and beg leave to inform the public that they intend to make it in every respect a

## FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

The house has been thoroughly renovated and supplied with the Sleeping Rooms having the new Spring and Mattresses. Especial care will always be given to the

## SLEEPING ROOMS AND BEDS

In the most perfect and healthy order. The Tables are supplied with all the luxuries of the season. The Dining Room and Saloon will be supplied with the necessary day and all the needed comforts.

The prices at this Hotel will always meet the requirements of the times.

The central location of the WEBER HOUSE and the best endeavors of the proprietors to make it a first-class Hotel, it is hoped will secure a liberal share of public patronage.

A. & C. SPERRY, Proprietors.

## Union Hotel, Sonoma

EBENHARDT & GLASSER, BAYVIEW

purchased the UNION HOTEL, of the late proprietor, Mr. A. G. Oaker, are prepared to give the best accommodations to the travelling public.

## GARDEN-ENGINE FOR SALE

A FINE GARDEN-ENGINE, OF CAPACITY to throw a good stream of water 20 or 30 feet, at a bargain on application at the Farmer Office.

## BUY ALL YOUR WATCHES

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# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XVII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1862.

NUMBER 2.

### The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.  
BY J. K. PHILLIPS & CO.

Office—No. 725 Montgomery street (opposite), near Jackson  
SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For a single copy, five cents. A sixth copy will be sent gratis to all subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, per year in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOBS.—Of every description, done with promptness and at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco, Cal.

#### Marin County—No. 4.

Dairy Districts and Stock Ranches.  
(CONTINUED.)

Continuing our ride onwards after leaving the pleasant home of Messrs. Karman & Baldwin, we called on Mr. W. L. Johnson, who cultivates sixty acres of farming land, and has a very neat and pretty cottage in a truly rural spot, well sheltered from the winds. The home-garden is good land, rich, deep, and well cultivated, with a fine small orchard and neat surroundings. A pretty lake for a fish-pond is nicely situated in front of the cottage, and can be made beautiful. The 60 acres is all planted in potatoes. We found Mr. Johnson planting his potatoes on the high rolling hill-tops, the soil dark rich deep loam. He has leased another 70-acre lot, all for potatoes. The flood inflicted him in a loss of 800 sacks potatoes, which were at the landing and swept away. Mr. J. has a fine home and family to make his lot a pleasant one. Our next call was at the Ranch of D. Olds, Jr. Here was a farm of 2000 acres, with 250 head of stock, 100 cows. Kept 50 cows in 1861, and made 150 pounds of butter a week. Was not making butter now; cows were poor, by means of short feed in winter and no root-crops raised. When root-crops are so easily raised, we are surprised that Ranchers and Dairy-men have suffered any head of cattle to perish this winter on this Ranch.

J. Wiggins has 160 acres of land, 40 head of cattle, 20 cows only; makes only 750 to 1000 pounds of butter a year. Leases land of Shafter; no improvements of value where land is leased.

Judge Olds has a large and valuable Ranch of some leagues; has a large amount of stock, but for want of food in winter, having no hay, grain, or root-crops, the stock suffered and many perished. Made about 3000 pounds of butter last year from 50 or 60 cows. When we see one farm with good stock stock, making butter all through January and February, and at large profit, while another farm is making none, we quickly see that one has food for the stock, the other has none. Now we ask again: "Is it right, aside from the pecuniary interest, for stock-owners to keep stock and allow them to perish in our winters from starvation?" Mr. Randall has 1200 acres, 200 head of cattle, 100 milkers; had 60 milkers last season and made 400 pounds of butter a month; no hay or root-crops now, and making no butter; lost some stock. We passed the ruins of Page's Saw-mill; mill, store and stock burned last September. Mr. Baanister, who has a blacksmith shop, has a farm and will plant a small orchard. In this region, on the hills, the whortleberry grows in great abundance.

Our next call was at Mr. Perrott's, a fine spot for a pretty homestead, of 40 acres—a plenty of land. It is deep rich alluvial bottom-land, and when cleared will produce as much as 200 acres of ordinary land. Mr. Perrott is doing his work well. He has a good blacksmith shop on the place, so as to do all the work for himself and neighbors. We commend him and his lady to our patriotic President Lincoln, for there we saw five splendid healthy boys, the oldest not six years old, all prettily dressed and clean, and the three oldest could read. Mrs. P. has the entire charge of this family of boys, and sees to her own household duties. Here is a pattern wife; these are the kind of wives for farmers, to insure prosperity. And better behaved children we rarely find. For the hospitality received we are grateful.

Mr. B. Millar has 217 acres of good land, and runs a league more from the great "Shafter claim." He has 300 head of stock, 75 milkers; makes no butter yet; had no hay or root-crops; will plant root-crops this year for stock. Made in 1861, from 30 cows, 75 to 100 pounds of butter a week. Mr. Millar has large and well-planned barns, and good buildings generally; desires good schools, roads, bridges, etc., and ready to aid them. Has suffered much by unsettled titles.

J. Garrison has 60 acres only; 40 head of stock of all kinds, cows, heifers, and steers; has 20 hogs. Is owner of his land, under the "Saraca" grant. Has no roots, and only grain for home use. Titles! Titles! Titles! everywhere, is the cry. The old original grants are now floating again, so that the farmer, after purchasing of one original owner, finds that grant floated off and a

new claim floated on, and he is doomed to buy a second or third time or lose his "Homestead."

Mr. Nelson Olds' Ranch—now the Ranch and Dairy in charge of lease of Mr. John Nelson; here is 2000 acres of good land; 100 dairy cows; 650 head of stock, including 50 head of horses. Are not making butter yet; will make 150 to 200 pounds a week in season.

Our next call was at Mr. E. Levy's store at Bolinas. Here all who desire to have the FARMER, can subscribe, and copies can be found here. This is the only store of any note at Bolinas, and Mr. Levy has a good stock of goods of all kinds.

We visited a portion of the "Mersey," the high land above Bolinas Point, which is the great Potato Ground of this region. It is a broad plain, some few hundred feet above the shores of the Bay, with a deep rich soil, admirably adapted for root-crops. Here we found several farmers beginning their plowing. W. L. Barlow has 80 acres of potatoes; the crop last year was only 40 bags the acre. We think such land, if but plowed several times and first subsoiled, could be made to produce 100 to 200 bags the acre. J. E. Rose has 12 acres, home-lot for home use; and yet we find some men so busy that they can never write home or send a paper home (we mean to the "Old Folks at Home"). Every farmer should not only take an agricultural paper, but should send one to his friends at the Old Homestead, and ask them to send the value back in newspapers, also; thus a double benefit is conferred. We found that in this (Bolinas) district, where 166 votes are cast, there is no Post Office. (Poor chance for letters or newspapers.) This ought not to be. Our friends in this district, however, can always have the FARMER by calling at E. Levy's store.

J. Strain has 60 acres planted in wheat, barley, and potatoes; has a few head of stock for home use. Robert Strain has 100 acres, barley, wheat and potatoes. And there are many other small farmers, whom we did not find at home.

We visited the Point where the Bolinas Packets lay, the only way of communication to this section, as there are no Stage lines or Post routes. Here are several good packets that convey freight, passengers, etc. Six schooners and two sloops run from this point. Captain Almy is the oldest packet master; Capt. Chas. Williams, second; and Capt. J. Clark, Capt. Ingeman, Capt. Lowe, and Capt. Glue, next in rotation in the time they have been in the lines.

Johnson and Brothers, are Boat-builders, have been here for nine years, and have built eleven boats, valued at \$3000 or \$4000 each. Here is an evidence of the labor value of this section of country, which is really great, the wood business being sufficient to keep hundreds of men at work the year round, and many vessels to carry the freight.

The 10th and the 11th (March) were very stormy, and we retreated to a "pleasant place in a pleasant spot," to renew our travels in sunny days.

#### Sugar-Evaporator and Cane-Mill.

We take pleasure in presenting our readers with the promised illustrations of Cook's Improved Evaporator, and the Mill used for crushing the Cane, forming all needed machinery for the successful manufacture of Sorghum Sugar and Sirup. The evidences of its value and profit, together with the success already attained by farmers throughout the West in the cultivation of the crop, and the high estimation in which Cook's invention is held by both Press and people, have from time to time been published in our columns.

It would seem that there was never a more favorable year for our farmers to turn their attention to this crop than now. Our Legislature, awaking at last to the importance of the encouragement, of not only this, but other enterprises, that promise to be of equal value to the Agricultural interests of the State, give promise of satisfactory premiums that will not fail to stimulate exertion in this direction. Certain it is, no crop promises the immediate profit of this, and there is none so specially adapted to our overflooded lands, as the Cane will mature if the seed be planted by the 10th of June.

#### Philosophy of Cook's Evaporator.

The remarkable success of the Sorgho Saccharum crop is truly gratifying, and thousands who had lost all confidence in its utility, have taken heart again.

This success is emphatically due to the general introduction of Cook's PORTABLE SUGAR EVAPORATOR, which combines in its construction certain principles that are absolutely necessary to the successful manufacture of Sorgho Sirup and Sugar. They are:

1st. To evaporate with the utmost rapidity.  
2d. To heat intensely and cool quickly for skimming purposes; this operation to be repeated until thorough defecation is secured, thus dispensing with the use of chemicals.

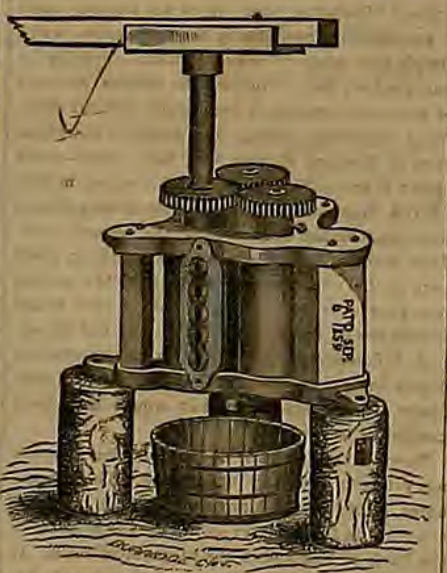
3d. To remove the sirup from the Evaporator upon the instant it has attained the point of crystallization, and yet in such a manner that there is no danger of the sirup scorching after it is deposited in the coolers, as it is liable to do when removed in large batches.

These advantages are combined in no other Evaporator.



COOK'S IMPROVED PORTABLE SUGAR-EVAPORATOR.

To secure rapidity of Evaporation a very shallow body of juice is used; and as this shallow body would be liable to burn if not in continual motion, a running stream of juice is introduced. But a running stream passing directly forward through the Pan would not afford opportunity for defecation, as it is impossible to remove all the acum and impurities where the body of juice is violently agitated in boiling. The acum intermingles



MILL FOR CRUSHING SUGAR-CANE.

with the juice and becomes so thoroughly incorporated with the saccharine elements that it is impossible afterwards to separate it.

Hence, the importance of leading the sirup over a cooling surface where the boiling may cease and the acum rest. To accomplish this, in the Cook Evaporator, the cooling surface is placed at the sides, and ledges are introduced to lead the juice back and forth, first over the heated center of the Pan, then to the cool sides, where the acum packs until removed by skimmers.

Another great advantage in the use of a transverse current is, that the sirup may be brought to a sudden and much higher heat than if the stream ran directly through the Pan. The juice flashes into foam and is so thoroughly decomposed that the acum rises with great rapidity the instant the juice touches the cooling surface; but if the juice is not allowed to pass immediately to the cooling surface when brought to such a heat, it will burn at once. Hence no machine using a still body of juice, and no one using a direct current, dare fire up so intensely as is done in the Cook Evaporator, and thus they cannot avail themselves of the full benefit of that grandest of all defecating agents, heat.

Another and very important advantage is this: Different kinds of impurities require different degrees of heat to remove them. In this Evaporator the first channels are at a low degree of heat bringing up the more easily liberated impurities, the next channels have a higher heat bringing up entirely different matter, and so on the next, and thus one thing after another is removed until finally nothing is left in the sirup but a kind of gum which has hitherto prevented granulation. By the continued application of intense heat at this point, this gum is readily removed.

The rockers are to afford the most ready means of changing the inclination of the Pan, and thus accelerate or retard the flow of juice as the intensity of the fire may demand, the object being to have the sirup reach the outlet just as it is ready to crystallize.

Construction.—The Evaporating Pan is constructed of copper with wooden sides, and so divided by ledges as to form a continuous transverse channel about five inches wide. The advantage of sheet-metal pans over cast-iron are very great, but we will only mention the objection to the latter of their being liable to crack, as was fully demonstrated by experience last fall.

The Portable Evaporators (the ones shown in

cut), have been tried upon Southern Plantations and found to surpass, in speed and economy, the best apparatus yet discovered. Since then they have been adapted to a Brick Arch, by which their speed has been very much increased, so that they are now beyond all competition.

The means of making the principles of Cook's Evaporator available, are effectually covered by Letter's Patent, dated June 22d 1853, and further secured by a re-issue dated December 20th, 1859.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF THE MILL.

The mills are of cast-iron, having three rollers, one large and two small ones; both small rollers act against the large ones. From eight to thirteen Cane are kept passing through the mill at once. They will weigh about 1200 pounds. Price, \$200.

Any further desired information can be had by addressing the manufacturers, CAROTHERS & BATES, at Sacramento.

#### Sorghum Saccharatum—Chinese Sugar-cane.

[We re-publish the following which appeared in our columns in January last, to induce a still further attention to the subject; as the public attention is now awake to it.]

The calamities of the flood would necessarily fall heavily upon many of our farmers who have valley lands that are now overflowed, and that are likely to remain so until it is too late to plant, unless some plan could be devised to show them some crop that could be raised, and with profit too, even at a late period in the spring. From all appearances we are to have a long and tedious winter, and late and continued storms, and from the evidences now before us, the accumulated snows in the mountains must of necessity make a backward spring, continuing the flood on our river banks to a very late period. It therefore demands of the cultivators of our bottom lands a good share of thoughtfulness and wisdom, as well as practical and enduring energy, to think what is best for them to do under these trying circumstances. Much of the bottom lands that have been already planted with grain have been flooded, and the seed of course, destroyed by the long continuance of the flood, and the deposits of sand and other substances deposited thereon. This, and the lateness of the waters abating will prevent the planting of thousands of acres of grain land that most lay idle unless some other crop can be substituted at a late day. The "Sorghum" or Chinese Sugar-cane, must be this crop. On the lands thus overflowed, the peculiar character of the deposit being gravelly or sandy substances will, when plowed after the flood subsides, and the warm season commences, mix with the rich and alluvial bottoms and make the very soil for the sugar-cane. For several years the Sorghum has been grown and more or less of it has been successfully converted into sirup, which has found a ready sale at one dollar per gallon, although up to the present time there never has been the right kind of mills or machinery for the evaporation of the sirups or for the making of the sugar.

We published in this Journal some three or four years since, the account of the success of L. A. Gould, Esq., of Santa Clara, in making sirup from the Sorghum, and although his machinery was simply of his own designing, yet the sirup made was of the most superior character. We have never seen or tasted any before or since that was better. We also visited Napa last Autumn, and saw the manufacturing of sirups by R. E. Wood, Esq. A common wooden crusher and an iron boiler were used, and yet, a superior sirup was made, selling readily for one dollar per gallon.

The Sorghum will yield very largely in weight to the acre upon any land that will grow corn. Mr. Gould estimated his crop at twenty tons of cane per acre, and from careful estimates three hundred gallons of sirup can be made from one acre. Beside the sirup made, there is a large amount of the cane (suckers and unripe stalks), that will serve as feed for dairy stock; the cattle and swine will also eat the cane after it has passed the mill. The amount of feed thus secured for stock might be estimated fully equal in value to the cost of plowing and planting and the seed; and probably more, leaving as a safe estimate two hundred dollars net to the acre, allowing one third of the sirup as the cost of manufacturing. Thus our flooded lands can yet be made available to the farmer the present year.

If, as in former years, our farmers ask where they can get pure and reliable seed or machinery for carrying on this work, we can here refer them to the advertising columns of this Journal. We are most happy now to inform them that parties have just arrived from Ohio with the requisite machinery for the manufacture of the sirup and sugar, and we call special attention to their advertisement.

ment, and to our editorial in another column, which will give them the desired information. No farmer need be afraid that he cannot find a market for the sugar-cane if he raises it, or for sirup if he should manufacture it, for the parties who have arrived, came prepared to make contracts to buy the cane or to furnish the machinery, and when it shall be fully realized that we import more than a million gallons of sirup every year, all fears will vanish on this score. We hope a thousand acres of Sorghum will be planted the present year for sirup alone, and if five thousand were planted it would not be too much. The seed of Sorghum is also valuable for feed, and will probably be worth the cost of making the sirup, thus giving a larger net profit per acre.

#### From Clear Lake Country.

EDITOR FARMER: Once more the weather is fine, and Nature is dressing up in her holiday robe. The past winter was a hard one and Spring was never more welcome, particularly to the almost famished stock.

The flood did very little damage in Lake county, except the moving of some fences etc. The Lake rose so gradually, that all had a chance to remove property likely to be injured. I have seen it stated that immense damage was done and nearly the whole country inundated. Any one acquainted with this part of the country will know such assertions, as there are no extensive valleys to flood. The Lake has been from two to three feet higher than usual, the overflow from which will retard the planting of small grains on the bottom lands near the Lake, but corn and vegetables, have plenty of room. The grain sown is mostly late, but with our usual Spring rains, will make a good crop.

Stock suffered severely from hunger and cold, and many cows died. Hogs went off by the hundreds, but there are enough left yet of the kind usually raised here. The extra rains and snows will make a good deal of loss to the farmer; the flood is wet to the foundation, and the slaughter among the swine will greatly free us from that nuisance—a short time at least.

The Diggers have commenced their "fish bait" in good earnest. Wild-geese and acorns were scarce last year, and the poor Indians would have fared hard if it had not been for the deer, lying promiscuously around, which has sustained them until fishing-time.

Apricots are in blossom and peaches are beginning to bloom. Although later than last year, the prospect for fruit on young trees is good. Our people have been very backward in regard to planting orchards; fruit will not be plenty for some time to come. The first settlers were mostly engaged in stock-raising, for it brought good prices, so they cared for little else. They now see their mistake in not planting and caring for a few trees that would have given them a hundred fold or more of luscious fruits, and unlike their stock which is now worth but very little, would have been improving in value, and adding much to the comforts of themselves and families.

LOWER LAKE, March 23, 1862.

O. N. C.

#### Cultivate Flax.

We are pleased to receive the following facts of importance relative to the "Growing of Flax" on this coast. Our correspondent was kind enough to send us a sample of the seed. It is large and good. We are happy to inform him that a mill is already up, and preparatory steps have been taken to proceed with the work. A good experienced man in the making of Linseed Oil is now wanted, as will be seen by a card in our columns. It is also important to the growers that they should give us facts of their growing Flax and Hemp, as it will be wanted. See card in our columns.

EUREKA, March 22, 1862.

MR. EDITOR: This morning I happened to compare some Flax-seed of my own growing with that you sent me, and the difference was so great that I thought I would send you a sample and also a few words on Flax-Culture in this country.

In the Spring of 1860 I sowed a few grains of Flax-seed in my garden, which were nothing uncommon in size. This Flax grew over four feet, the fiber proportionably long, with an extraordinary yield of seed, and as you see, of very large size. Some of the seed fell on the ground, germinated, grew all the winter, and was in full blossom on the 1st of April, 1861. A neighbor, last year, had two crops to ripen its seed on the same land.

The equability of the climate of Humboldt county will, at some time, make it famous for the growth of Flax, Hemp, and other textile crops. The fiber being longer and stronger when grown in so equal a temperature. In my opinion there is no crop offers equal inducement to the farmers of this section as Flax, if some person would put up an oil mill, as we have a home market (in our poor cattle) for all the oil-cake we could make, and San Francisco market easy of access by sea for all the cattle we could fat. Excuse this hasty scrawl, another time I may endeavor to do something better. Yours respectfully, W. J. SWEENEY.

THE CARIBOO EXPOS.—The exodus of adventurers bound to the northern gold fields, increases with the advancing season. Some four hundred passengers left on the Brother Jonathan.



[From the N. Y. Co. Genl.]

**The Management of Agricultural Societies.**  
THE QUESTION OF PERMANENT LOCATION.

As this is the customary season for the holding of the Annual Meeting of our Societies, including the election of Officers for the year that is to come, we have thought that a few words from us bearing upon the subject of our head, might perhaps at least have the effect of inciting a more general interest in the choice of their Managers, if not in the policy they are to follow. Indeed, in passing, we should express our surprise that the election of officers is so generally allowed to pass by, almost unnoticed; many are ready enough to complain of mismanagement who have never taken the least trouble to see that officers are selected who will properly attend to the duties of their position, and to talk of the indifference of these officers to the general good, while it is their own indifference which really lies at the root of the evil.

We copy elsewhere a very well written article from an Ohio local paper, calling attention particularly to certain considerations which should not be passed by here, although it is to another and quite different point that we desire especially to refer. Of how many other counties it may be said, aside from the one there alluded to, that some of their most "successful" exhibitions, regarded in the light of the true objects of such exhibitions, and compared with what, in this light, they might have been made, should in reality be pronounced most lamentable failures. This is true, whenever any one feature, whether proper enough in its proper place, or totally inappropriate and added merely to draw the crowd, is allowed to obtain an undue prominence over the rest. It need scarcely be remarked that it is the exhibition of horses which has generally proved troublesome in this respect, but it is not the invariable or the only source of difficulty.

Leaving this important question in Society management in the hands of the writer we have quoted, whose positions we there indorse, we have some remarks to offer, both as regards local and large Societies, upon the subject of the Permanent Location of Annual Exhibitions, which is now so frequently mooted in their councils. Without desiring to prejudice the case anywhere, for circumstances vary in deciding what may or may not be really expedient, we cannot nevertheless overlook the fact, which experience appears to have so fully settled, that the manifest advantages of owning grounds and buildings upon a permanent site, are often counterbalanced in great measure at least, by the loss of general interest in the proceedings of the Society by the spair of those among whom its shows are to be continuously held, since they have no incentive to exertion in the danger of losing them, and, sometimes, by the weight of debt incurred in making purchases and improvements. Speaking more particularly of our own State, we scarcely remember an instance in which the permanent location of a County Show, has been given birth at once to new Societies in Towns which either thought themselves aggrieved by the location made, or which were really too distant for their Farmers every year to repeat the trip to the Fair, with stock or articles for exhibition.

A very sensible report on this subject of Permanent Location, has been made by a Committee of the Essex (Mass.) Agricultural Society. They seem to think that if a Society has plenty of money in its Treasury, which, fortunately, is the condition of their own exchequer—it should be willing to incur some additional expense in obtaining accommodations for migratory exhibitions, rather than run the risk of lessening the general interest in its welfare, and diminishing the accommodation it affords to all parts of the County. And they seem also, in view of such facts as they cite in the history of other Societies in this country and abroad, to consider Permanent Location at best "a doubtful experiment," as regards its ultimate financial effect. And we do not know that it would be an overstrained corollary from their argument to add that a poor society should certainly hesitate about taking a step which a rich Society cannot afford.

It may be mentioned by way of parenthesis, that the Essex and other Massachusetts Societies have a way of avoiding the erections which many of our Societies consider necessary. They engage a field for the plowing match, or whatever other implement trials there may be, and for the stock; while the flowers and fruits, the domestic work, and at least the smaller implements and machinery, are placed on exhibition in such public hall or rooms, as the village may afford; and the Annual Address, instead of coming in as an interruption to the progress of events in the field, as is too often the case with us, and imperfectly heard, except by the cluster immediately around the speaker, is delivered in the evening at the church, where it can be listened to comfortably and with due attention, and where an audience only limited by the capacity of the building is no more than a matter of course.

Now what we wish, more than anything else, is to awaken enough interest in the management of our Societies, to secure the careful discussion at their Winter meetings of the question whether they are now really conducted in the best possible way, whether such hints as the above, from the management of Societies in other States, may be made suggestive of beneficial changes—whether anything new can be struck out which shall be productive of greater economy in cost, or of more good and wider satisfaction in the results obtained. The truth is that our Societies have gone along upon very much the same programme for twenty years; and, with all possible reverence for the "good old ways," we are by no means certain that we have yet attained those that are in all respects perfect and complete. As to settling down into "permanent locations," we wish, as with any other change that may be proposed, that before its adoption, both sides of the argument may be thoroughly canvassed.

It was mentioned as one of the results of the permanent location of a County Show, that it is likely to limit the interest felt in it, to the town or immediate neighborhood in which it is located, and to promote the establishment of local Societies in

other and more distant towns. And it is a proper subject for discussion, whether more may not be done for the advancement of Agriculture by thus enlarging the number of Societies, and bringing their competitive emulation home to every man's door, or whether, on the contrary, their effects are not weakened by such distribution, and some of their more important objects lost sight of in the little rivalries of next-door barn-yards and flower-gardens, well enough in their way, but not sufficiently broad and comprehensive actually to enlarge one's ideas, or extend his knowledge of what is going forward in other and wider circles.

There may undoubtedly be districts in which there is some one central point, like a large city, to which farmers can come from all the country around, far more conveniently than they could assemble at any other one point, with the additional inducements for a permanent location in such a case, that much city support can be had by it, and that there are always errands of some kind to draw people from the country into the city, even if they might fail to go thither on account of a Fair only.

When, therefore, the idea of Permanent Location thus becomes an admissible one, we need not stop to enumerate its advantages—particularly in the saving of the heavy annual expenditure upon fences, erections, &c.

To leave the bearings of this question upon the management of County Societies, as we have been discussing them, to the consideration of those who are personally concerned—we wish to inquire in conclusion, if there is not some method by which the advantages of both the permanent and migratory systems can be combined, by a Society occupying a still wider field of labor?

The Provincial Agricultural Society of Canada West appear to have successfully accomplished this. Kingston, Hamilton, Toronto and London, the four chief cities of the Province, having publicly appropriated or privately subscribed the amounts requisite for the purchase and laying out of grounds and the erection of substantial buildings, each enjoys in turn the quadrennial visit of the Society. Its exhibitions do not become "an old story" in any one of them; nor are the grounds and buildings in disuse during the intervals between the Provincial Shows. On the contrary, the former are made to furnish a fine park for constant and general resort, and the main building is of such nature as to be of service for public gatherings of any extraordinary size, while the buildings and grounds are also occupied by the County Society for its usual autumn shows.

We are quite aware that these facts have been repeatedly published in our columns. But we wish to ask attention to them now, in order that the Friends of our State Agricultural Society, who propose to attend its Annual Meeting next month, may be reminded of them, and may be led to consider whether steps should not be taken by that body, looking toward a similar rotation of its Exhibitions hereafter, at such central points as might provide the requisite accommodations.

We have for many years been convinced—we were so, before the experiment had been thought of by our Canadian brethren—that we shall ultimately be led to the adoption of such a system. We have watched public opinion gradually coming round, unless we much mistake, to a similar position. At least the discussion of the subject can do no harm. If it is objected that these are not "the times" to secure contributions for such a purpose, we reply that all the outlay need not be made at once; only let the city which secures the holding of the next Fair, in the assurance that in three, four or five years, it will again be selected, expend what it does expend in a permanent way, and so as to unite the objects of its local Societies, Agricultural and Horticultural, if there are both, with those of the State Society—and we shall have a beginning, to which additions can be annually made, until by the time the turn of the same place next comes, all the demands of the Society and the public would probably be fully met.

But if our Cities are to take up the question as one of erections from some greedy Corporation, we shall have no hope of early success. So have not done the Canadian towns just mentioned. With them it has been a matter of public pride and generous rivalry, to outvie one another in the character of the accommodations furnished—well knowing that the better the public are suited, the more largely they will be present on such occasions. And when four years shall have run their round, each city expects a golden verdict upon the efforts it has put forth. They have moreover had in view the healthful recreation constantly afforded to their own citizens by the possession of such grounds, the conveniences of the buildings for public uses, and their presence as ornaments and objects of attraction to the city. Whether they have thought once for the farmers and twice for themselves, or twice for the farmers and once for themselves, we do not know; but they have had wisdom and intelligence enough to discern that the interests of both City and Country are common, and constantly blending, and that nothing can be done which promotes the prosperity and intelligence of the one, without reacting in a similar way for the benefit of the other.

**Loss of Cattle—Want of Foresight.**

A "Reviewer" in the Oregon Farmer, in speaking of the severity of the past winter, utters the following *Home Truths*.

We cannot close this account of the peculiarities of the present winter and the events which have occurred during it, without noting the havoc which it has made in the stocks of cattle all over Oregon. Where food was not saved by prudent and practical farmers for their stock, the dead and decaying bodies of animals can be found in the field, on the prairie, and in the timber all through the settlements. That ought not to have been. Farmers who have seen their cattle thus starve and fall down to die, cannot look up to God and say: "I have done my duty to the animals placed in my charge." Will our people ever learn? Will they, on every recurring summer and fall, fail to recollect winter is coming—long or short—severe or mild—only to be known when it is upon us?

**The United States Currency.**

This currency is now with us in California: we have seen and felt the soft, silky, paper-money of our "Uncle Sam"; and as it has come with authority, based upon the credit of our country, let it ever be above par;—it will be of great advantage everywhere to the country. We take from the New York Economist the following, which is explicit: we hope we shall all have our pockets full of them in the good time coming.

**THE DEMAND NOTE BILL.**

The indorsement by the Senate of the bill for the emission of one hundred and fifty millions demand notes, which will be a legal tender for all public and private debts, settles the question as to the financial policy of the government. In due time these notes will make their appearance in the channels of trade, and will form a large portion of the currency of the country. It is to be presumed that whatever honest objections have been expressed to the emission of these notes, now that it has become the settled policy of the government, all factious opposition to them will cease. Loyalty and common prudence, if no other motives, will restrain the objectors to this scheme from any criticism likely to embarrass the government, and prevent its measures from having the public confidence they deserve. Whatever objection the banks may have founded upon their own interests to these notes, we are quite sure they will not long be able to withstand the weighty considerations urged by the business community in favor of giving the government currency all the countenance they can, provided their own interests will not suffer thereby.

For our own part, we believe it was not only absolutely necessary that government should pass this bill at this time, but we believe it is a good thing in itself, and that it will give an impetus to trade, which is now very much required. It has been remarked within a very short time past, in commercial circles, that there is an actual deficiency in the currency of the country. The recent withdrawal of a large portion of the currency of the West, due to the breakdown of the banks in that quarter, the falling off in discounts in all the centers of trade, and the forced liquidation of many of our bank-notes since the commencement of the civil war, together with the enormous demands of the government for the payment of troops and contractors has really made a deficiency in the currency of the country, which can only be filled by some such measure as that just passed through Congress. But will this issue inflate prices? Certainly not. If, as we believe, there is not sufficient currency in the community, it will simply give goods their proper value. During the past year we have witnessed the curious anomaly of enormous exports of breadstuffs without materially enhancing prices. The deficit in the wheat crop of Western Europe was very large—much larger than in 1855, when the Liverpool market offered from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent more, than it has done during the present year. This actual loss on our exports is due in great part to the conservative instinct on the part of our people to sell all they could, in view of the necessities of the national situation; but the actual deficiency of currency also had its effect in depressing prices. Had the New York market been firmer, the Liverpool market would have been compelled to respond.

There is another view of this question that has not yet been generally understood. The demand notes issued by the government will be of the same use in this country as the exchange notes of the Bank of England in the payment of taxes. It is now well known that taxes are shortly to be assessed on our people to the amount at least of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars per annum. It is obvious that were this vast sum to be collected in gold, it would not only enhance the price of the precious metals inconceivably, but would lead to the most capricious transfers from one part of the country to the other; first, from the centers of trade to the districts where the taxes were paid, and then back again to the government sub-treasuries. To obviate this necessity, taxes can be paid in these demand notes, thus avoiding the unnecessary transfer of specie, and affording a currency that will act as a bill of exchange for all parts of the country. Thus it will be seen that apart from the wants of commerce, these notes will be required for the payment of taxes, for the liquidation of contractors' claims, and for the use of the soldiery. We apprehend that in a short time from the issue of these notes by the government, they will be found not only a desirable currency, but essential to the new fiscal scheme inaugurated by the Administration. Based upon the credit of the government, convertible into 7.30 treasury notes or six per cent twenty years' bonds, it is very obvious that they cannot fall below the market value of these securities, while there is every reason to believe that their use in the payment of taxes, and in the enormous monetary undertakings of the government, will constantly keep them not only at par, but will make them the best government currency extant.

As for the legal tender clause, there need be no fear of evil on that score. The objections urged to this provision are all based on the supposition that the demand notes will necessarily be below par. In that case the argument might be used against this clause of the bill that it would pay a debt contracted in coin, in depreciated paper. But if the currency will not depreciate, and if all the concurrent circumstances go to show that it must remain at par, it is evident that the payment of contracted debts in demand notes will be quite as equitable as in gold and silver. The necessity for this provision is well known to all merchants engaged in business in this city.

The varying values of the currency of the several states running as it has done for the past ten years, from one to fifteen per cent; has been a serious tax and annoyance to the credit business of this city. It has caused an uncertainty in the sale of goods which has had a most unfortunate effect upon the trade. The difference of exchange between the East and West on a number of occasions during the last few years has been divided between

the New York merchant and the country retailer. With the government currency at par for all payments in every part of the country, there will be no longer an appreciable difference in exchange, and by these emissions we secure the main advantages of a national bank without any of the real or apprehended evils of such an institution. The amendment in the Senate providing for payment of the interests of the public debt in coin, will we hope be retained in the bill, as also the convertibility of the demand notes into short time treasury notes, or long time bonds; not that we believe that this would add any thing to the intrinsic value of the notes, but at the outset it will give them a status which will prevent their depreciation, if such a thing were possible, until such time as the payment of taxes and their use in the channels of business will secure them their undoubted value.

**Iowa and Sorghum after four Years' Trial.**

Four years ago, at a county fair, in one of the central counties of Iowa, the writer saw the first sample of Sorghum sirup made in that part of the State. The gray-haired old man who presented it had received a paper of seeds from the Patent office the winter previous. He planted them in good soil, tended them with care, cut the cane, expressed the juice, and sat up all the night before the fair came off to preserve the sirup. Our city wholesale grocers are now selling but little sirup to Iowa. Indeed some of them are holding over larger stocks of sirup than usual. The Corresponding Secretary of the Iowa State Society, Mr. Wallace, states that he has reliable statistics in his office, showing that Iowa has produced the last season seventy-six and a half per cent of all the sirups the inhabitants of the State will require the present year. There are sections of Illinois that have done equally as well. Whole counties are bringing in sirups, having produced all they need. Yet, as a State, Iowa has beaten all her sister States in the immense and successful production of Sorghum sirup. Next year she will have a large surplus for export.

**PAJARO VALLEY.**—The Monterey Union says: Pajaro valley is unsurpassed in its richness of soil and production of abundant crops, but the unparalleled rains, have this season so retarded farmers from putting in grain, that in the upper part of the valley embracing the first two miles down from its head, on the south side of the river only about two-thirds is now in crops; nearly all wheat. The balance of this portion will be sown, probably most in barley. The remainder of the valley on the same side to the beach, a distance of about seven miles, has not one-twelfth been sown yet, and a portion has on it such deposits of sand and flood-wood that it cannot be farmed this year. Many farmers fear, that wheat sown after this time will be struck with the rust, hence barley will be mostly sown hereafter. May is the month for planting beans and potatoes, by which time the land will be in good order, and we presume the balance of it will be put in beans and potatoes. The hill-land between the valley and St. Paul, a distance of four miles, is now in crop and looks beautiful. The valley on the north side of Pajaro river in Santa Cruz county, has not generally been sown yet. The Messrs. Millards have already sown 1,000 acres of wheat, and intend putting in 500 acres more in beans and barley. They were very successful last year.

**COTTON RETURNS.**—A partial report will be made soon. The returns of the cotton manufactures of the country will be more accurate than in any former report. They were set down in the census of 1850, as \$65,500,887. The returns from New England alone in 1850, amount to 79,000,000. The woolen goods of the United States were estimated at \$39,848,557; but New England alone in 1850 returns the value of woolen goods at \$32,000,000. The value of the products of industry of all branches in 1850 was computed at \$1,019,106,616. In 1850 it will reach \$1,900,000,000, or an increase of about eighty-seven per cent! The production of Pennsylvania is set down at about \$285,000,000. New York, \$398,000,000. The greatest increase since 1850 is in agricultural implements, iron, malt-liquors, machinery, clothing, cotton-goods, refined sugar, gold produce, etc.

**TO WOOL GROWERS.**—A wool buyer in Salsun, advertises for the spring clip of wool, and throws in the following bit of sensible advice to those about to shear, which they will do well to read. I would impress upon the shearers, if they would secure the highest price for their wool, the importance of rejecting all tags and locks containing lumps of dirt, when doing up the fleeces. The practice of rolling up such stuff with the fleece is sure to deduct from the price of the wool, four times as much as the mere gain in weight. Save such trash in a separate sack for the mattress-makers.

**LOSSES AT THE NORTH BY THE REBELLION.**—To New York city, the South owes \$150,800,000; to Philadelphia, \$24,800,000; to Boston, \$7,000,000; to Baltimore, \$19,000,000. The entire indebtedness to these four cities is \$211,000,000, and it is estimated that there is about \$90,000,000 more due to the rest of the loyal cities and the States of the North, making a total of \$300,000,000. In dry goods alone, Boston lost \$2,000,000.

The United States armory at Springfield, Mass., has attained its promised manufacture of over 10,000 rifles a month; 10,500 being the number turned out in January. Since the 1st of July, 44,000 have been made. Fourteen hundred men are employed.

**THE THIRTY MILE RUNNING RACE,** over the Willows Trotting Park, on the 19th inst., resulted in "Al-memo" (Don Melton Alviso's horse) winning easily in one hour and thirty-seven minutes. The "Gray" (Castillo's), quit on the twenty-eighth mile.

**HUMOR** is the art of saying happy things that have the effect of making others happy; whilst wit, and especially that grade of it that takes the form of satire, is the art of saying smart things that are sometimes the cause of smarting in others.

**SEED WAREHOUSE**

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850)

**S. W. MOORE,**

IMPORTER

... AND ...

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

ALL KINDS OF

**CARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,****Agricultural**

... AND ...

**Ornamental Tree and Shrub****SEEDS,****NO. 110 CALIFORNIA STREET,**

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

**SAN FRANCISCO,**

CALIFORNIA



HAS FOR SALE

**Alfalfa or Chile Clover,****Hungarian Grass,****Kentucky Blue-grass,****Orchard Grass,****Red-top Grass,****Sainfoin Grass,****English Rye-grass,****Timothy Grass,****Red Clover,****White Dutch Clover,****Crimson Clover,****Lucerne, &c., &c., &c., &c.**

EVERY VARIETY OF

**BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT,**  
**CUCUMBER, LETTUCE, MELONS,**  
**ONIONS, EARLY AND LATE PEAS,**  
**RADISH, TURNIP, TOMATO,**  
**BEANS, &c., &c., &c.**

**Havana Tobacco Seed****COTTON SEED.****GUANO from Johnson's Island****FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties)****BULBS:**

**LILIES, TULIPS, HYACINTHS,**  
**Amaryllis, Anemones, Ranunculus,**  
**Narcissus, Tuberoses, Peony-roots,**  
**Gladiolus, Iris,**  
and in endless variety, imported direct from France and Germany.

**Native California Evergreen****TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS**

FOR EXPORTATION

**THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE**

facilities and

**Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed**

Can offer unusual inducements to

**MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS****AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,**

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that ORDERS FOR SEED be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled by some IRRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seeds and receiving for the same.

**SEND FOR A CATALOGUE****S. W. MOORE,****SEED WAREHOUSE,****110 California street****SAN FRANCISCO.**

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## California Notes

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA  
THIRD SERIES.

No. 13 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Mar. 23, 1892.

XV.—O.

## The Indiada of Pacific Mexico—Their Connection with California.

## THE CERIS INDIANS OF THE ISLAND OF TIBURON.

The U. S. Boundary Commissioner Bartlett, in his account of his journey in Sonora, makes the following notes on these Indians. The reader will also find in Venega's Californias, several notices of their treacherous and cruel character during the times of the Jesuits, who made great efforts to civilize and subdue them, with but very little result; the old serpent of Adam was too strong in this race of red-devils.

Hermosillo, 31 December, 1852.—Desiring to employ my time to some advantage during my stay here, I requested the aid of Governor Aguilar in procuring an Indian of the Ceris tribe from whom I could obtain a vocabulary of his language. This he had promised me to do when I met him at Ures, and at once he dispatched a messenger to a pueblo or village of the Indians near Hermosillo. The person sent for made his appearance in a few hours, accompanied by several young Mexican gentlemen of education, who remained during the interview, manifesting much interest in my undertaking, and assisting me in obtaining the words correctly. The native was a good-looking man about thirty-five years of age. His complexion was fair, and resembled that of an Asiatic rather than an American Indian.

His cheek-bones were high, and his head round and well formed, though the anterior portion was somewhat angular and prominent. His hair was short, straight and black. He was a full-blood Ceris, and came originally from the island of Tiburon. In about three hours I completed the vocabulary quite satisfactorily to myself, and somewhat to the surprise of my Mexican friends when they heard the Indian so readily recognize each word as I read it off in his native tongue, and then give me the Spanish equivalent. I found it an extremely harsh language, very difficult to express with our letters, and totally different from any aboriginal tongue I had heard spoken.

"The Ceris tribe of Indians, with the exception of those which are christianized and reside in the village near Hermosillo, occupy the island of Tiburon in the Gulf of California (on the Sonora Coast about fifty miles north of Guaymas, and thirty miles west of Hermosillo). Although believed not to number over one hundred warriors, they have long been the dread of the Mexicans between Guaymas and Hermosillo, as well as the country to the north, on account of their continual murders and depredations. Their practice is to lie in wait near the traveled roads, and there surprise small and unprotected parties. Their place of abode being on an island or the shores adjacent, and their subsistence being principally gained by fishing, they have no desire to steal animals, which would be of no use to them, nor do they take any prisoners. To murder and plunder small parties of Mexicans seems to have been their only aim, and every arrow and lance thrown by the Ceris that pierces the skin, causes death, as all are poisoned. Many expeditions fitted out at great expense have been sent against them, but though commanded by competent officers all have failed. The number being so small, they manage when pursued to conceal themselves where they cannot be found. The island of Tiburon as well as the main land adjacent is exceedingly barren and destitute of water; hence parties have suffered greatly in the campaigns against them, without accomplishing anything. I was told that the government had already expended more than a thousand dollars for every male of the tribe. The last serious attack of these people was made upon a gentleman traveling to Guaymas in his carriage with his family and attendants. They were surprised in an unfrequented place, and every soul put to death.

"I was told the Ceris tipped their arrows with poison; but how it was effected I could never learn. Lieut. Hardy of the British Navy, who made a voyage up the Gulf in 1826 [in the interest of an Anglo-Mexican company of pearl-divers, with an English diving-bell apparatus, which however did not succeed in getting any pearls—it was the time of the rage of silver and gold mining companies of London.—r.] visited Tiburon and had some interview with this people, thus describes the process of poisoning: They first kill a cow and take from it its liver; they then collect rattlesnakes, scorpions, centipedes and tarantulas, which they confine in a hole with the liver. The next process is to beat them with sticks in order to enrage them, and being thus infuriated, they fasten their fangs and exhaust their venom upon each other and upon the liver. When the whole mass is in a state of corruption, the women take the arrows and pass their points through it; they are then allowed to dry in the shade. Vide Travels through the interior of Mexico (Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, etc.), London, 1829.

"My many kind friends here, particularly Don Francisco Velasco [author of the work of 1850 in Spanish on Sonora, noted elsewhere in this Indianology, and which very scarce book we have seen], were very desirous to know my opinion respecting the Ceris and their language, but it was impossible for me, without a close philological comparison with other Indian languages, to arrive at any correct conclusion as to whether this people are allied or not to other aboriginal tribes. This curiosity arose from a notion which I found to prevail in many parts of Sonora, that the Ceris were of Asiatic origin, in proof of which some statements were made too improbable to repeat. This idea seems to have originated from the resemblance between the name and that given by the ancients to the Chinese."

Bartlett makes some interesting notes on the Yaquis, Opas, Mayas, Papagos, etc. tribes of Sonora Indians, to which we refer the reader. These

tribes at the advent of the Spaniards in Sonora and Sinaloa, greatly assimilated, from all we have been able to read of them, to the life, customs, habits, agriculture, and other characteristics, of the present Pimos and Maricopas, inhabiting the bottoms of the upper part of the River Gila on the present overland stage route. These were outdoor Agricultural Indians, and containing many brave warriors; particularly the Opas and Yaquis. But they seem to be exceedingly different in many respects from the Pueblo Indians of the central table-land valleys, who lived in immense solid stone and adobe structures, and still live in them, as noted from 1540 to 1860. These cultivated their valley-grounds hard by in the day and retired to their mountain fastnesses at night, to defend them from enemies and the excessively cold nights of 7000 feet elevation. Such structures would not suit the agricultural tribes of the warm dry intertropical valleys of Sonora, whose life per force must be more *al fresco*. These differences are highly suggestive, as is also the existence of a former great nation of indigenous architects and civilizers, who built the immense circumvallating walls of stone of the lofty Cerro Pincherne near Altar, which are stated by the Sonorians as capable of housing a garrison of 80,000 men, as may be seen more fully in the Indianology, vide Fanfan of Dec. 28, 1860. Are these Cyclopean, or antediluvian remains?

In fact in a useful, portable, proper form, we have very little acquisition in the Ethnology and Philology of the Sonora Indianology. There are plenty of published printed works (very costly and scarce though) which contain scattered notices on the subject, but it would take a student ten years to collate them.

THE MINERAL DEPOSITS OF SONORA, SINALOA, AND ARIZONA.

Gold and silver were found in immense abundance in Sonora between 1725 and 1790, a fact which greatly assisted to settle the country by white Spaniards and Mexicans, and which had a great effect in undermining the Jesuit influence there, as they would not allow their neophyte Indians to work the mines. About 1730 was discovered the Planchara de Plata de Arizona, in the Alta Pimeria; and about 1770 immense deposits of gold were dug out along the foothills of the Sierra Madre, which brought a great rush of population there from all parts of Mexico. An immense *chispa* weighing some seventy pounds was taken out and sent to Madrid. Reference to these facts may be seen in Robertson's History of America. Indeed the term Sonora, which the Alta and Lower Pimeria of the Jesuits came to assume after the gold discoveries, is said to signify the metallic characteristics of the country. It is Gold, or Son Oro, and not Sonora from *Nuestra Señora la Santísima Virgen* as is intimated by several writers, neither is it an Indian name.

It is to be hoped that from the number of foreigners who have emigrated to Sonora and Sinaloa during the last ten years, some few among them may be found of sufficient taste and education to assume the duty of exploring and notating the Ethnology and Philology of the *Indiada* of these countries; in fine a history of their Indianology past and present. In the archives of Sonora and Sinaloa exist great stores of manuscript history never yet given to the world in print. No doubt valuable vocabularies, dictionaries and grammars, exist there, compiled by the old Catholic missionaries ante-1800, many of whom were not only men of holy lives, but of excellent education. In fact the learned world is almost entirely indebted to the Catholic priesthood of the Spanish Americas for the only stores of knowledge we possess of their language, history and characteristics. It is to be hoped in the coming years of the future, a new spirit will be infused into the clergy of those countries, to explore and further define our acquaintance with the wonders of their curious Indianology.

Two valuable works in Spanish were written on these and the neighboring States of Durango and Jalisco: the first, "The Triumph of the Faith," by Friar de Ribas, Madrid, 1 vol. 1645; and the "Añales Apostólicos," Barcelona, 1754; 1 vol. They are both Jesuit histories, and have widespread fame, but exceedingly scarce and rare.

California not an Island.

It is very singular that the fact should be so entirely forgotten by Europeans, as the discovery of the conjunction of the continent and Lower California by Alarcón, in 1541, at the Colorado mouth. A map was made by Domingo del Castillo, pilot with Alarcón, which with some notes is published in the Letters of Cortes edited by Archbishop Lorenzana at Mexico, 1770. This fact of conjunction was entirely proved by Kino, Conzaga, and Link.

## A Rare Chance for a Capitalist.

## THE COLLINSVILLE RANCH.

THE Advertiser has 3000 acres Land half high rolling and hill land, half low Land. The Ranch is bordering on the Sacramento River, and one-half of it is a Water Front. The Land is easy of reclamation, and a contract is already under way to reclaim and improve it.

The Ranch is situated at the mouth of the Sacramento River, at the upper end of Suisun Bay, opposite to New York, and known as the Montezuma Hills in Solano county. A substantial Wharf for a Steamboat Landing has been built there, and the Sacramento and San Francisco Steamers stop there daily, taking Passengers, Produce, Cattle, Fish, etc. This being the greatest shipping point for the Salmon Fishery in the State, and one that will have increasing business, as the Boats do not need it. The advertiser desires to improve, and requires more Capital to insure to his point all its advantages in the State; and as he has other business, is not able to carry it on himself, so as to secure all its advantages, and wishes a Partner with sufficient capital to make such other improvements as will insure the success which opens to it. The Ranch has a large stock of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine upon it.

To a person who can with Ten, Fifteen, or Twenty Thousand Dollars, this will be a grand opening, as he would have possession of, and under his charge, Property worth about \$75,000, while the new Wharf, now the great landing for all this section of country, can be made a large source of income. For particulars, inquire personally or by letter of Editor Farmer.

## A GENTLEMAN

WANTS A SITUATION AS A CLASSICAL OR MATHEMATICAL TUTOR in private families; would have no objection to school or college. Having taught for several years in the Colleges of Georgetown, D. C., St. Mary's, Elmburg, M. D., and St. John's, Frederick, M. D., he can give unexceptionable testimonials therefrom as to character and ability. Apply to J. O. D. on Montgomery street, cor. of Filbert.

## SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

NEW  
IMPORTED SEEDS!J. H. WRIGHT & Co.,  
MARYSVILLE,ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM THE  
NEW CROP OF SEEDS,  
Put up expressly for us by THORBURN & CO.,  
of New York.Our stock comprises a full assortment of  
GARDEN SEEDS,  
including a great variety ofPEAS, GRASSES, CLOVER,  
BEANS, SWEET-CORN, BUTTER-ONIONS,  
&c. &c.

The superiority of Imported Seed over Native grown is now acknowledged by all experienced Planters.

We invite the attention of DEALERS and PLANTERS to our stock, which is UNPARALLELED IN QUALITY by any in the State, and is for sale at REDUCED PRICES.

J. H. WRIGHT &amp; CO., PLASA.

## Bulbous and Tuberous

## FLOWERING ROOTS.

THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED:

Hyacinths, Lilies, Tulips,  
Tuberose, Dahlias, Narcissus,  
Crocus Imperialis, Anemones, Allium Holly,  
Crocus, Ranunculus, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

FLOWER SEEDS, and

Hyacinth Glasses, all colors.

The time for planting most of the above roots is now

J. H. WRIGHT &amp; CO.

## Tobacco Seed.

BEST HAVANA AND CONNECTICUT

TOBACCO SEED.

15 For sale by— J. H. WRIGHT &amp; CO.

## Important to Farmers!

## ENGLISH

## WHITE BINE HOP-ROOTS

—FOR SALE BY—

GRAVES, WILLIAMS &amp; BUCKLEY,

Pacific Fruit Market,

SAN FRANCISCO.

## ALFALFA! ALFALFA!!

300 BAGS OF THE LATEST IMPORTATION OF

this CHILE CLOVER-SEED, for sale in lots to

suit, by

CROSS &amp; CO.,

613 Battery street.

## To the Seed Trade!

J. M. THORBURN &amp; CO.,

15 John street,

NEW YORK,

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF

VEGETABLE,

Flower, Field, Fruit,

AND

TREE SEEDS,

Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest

Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising

every tested desirable variety known in the several departments.

By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we

are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE

PURCHASERS OF

First-Class Seeds.

For further particulars and Trade-Catalogues, address as

above, or to

THOS. DAY,

No. 782 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

## Alfalfa Seed.

8000 POUNDS ALFALFA SEED, FROM CHILE

for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply at California Farmer Office.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

## AGENCY

OF THE

## Mission Woolen Mills

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1861.

Gents: The proprietors of the MISSION WOOLEN

MILLS respectfully announce to the trade, that they are

prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the

following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;

MACRAW " " " " " "

SCARLET " " " " " "

BLUE " " " " " "

GRAY " " " " " "

GOLDEN STATE GENTS' LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with

plain or graduated borders;

TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable

colors;

EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;

OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are

made of Selected Wools of California production, and are

superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and

being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, pur-

chasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture

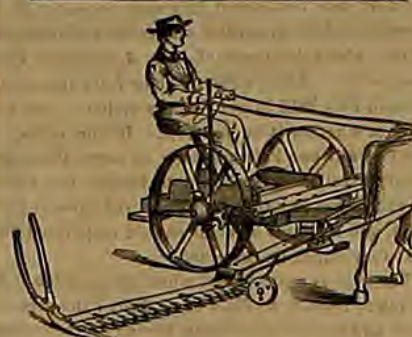
and finish.

LEONARD &amp; McLENNAN, Proprietors.

OFFICE—Over Parrott &amp; Co's Bank, cor. Montgomery

and Sacramento streets.

## BUCKEYE MOWER

THE SUCCESS WHICH THE  
BUCKEYE MOWER

has met with in California has led us to make large im-

portations of them for the season of 1862. We

feel confident that it is the

## Best Machine in Use,

and will take the place of the old-style Mower.

Among its advantages over other machines are the

following:

IT HAS TWO DRIVING-WHEELS,

which support the whole weight of the Frame, Gearing,

and Driver, giving it nearly double the power of a ma-

chine which has but one Driving-wheel.

IT HAS A DOUBLE-HINGED FINGER-BAR,

(Belonging exclusively to the Buckeye Mowers.)

which conforms to all varieties of surface, and can be

easily raised to pass obstructions. The Bar can be folded

over the top of the Frame with perfect ease, so that it

can be moved from place to place without trouble.

It has no Cog Gearing in the Driving-wheels; it is en-

tirely free from side-draft, and has no weight on the

tongue or horse's necks. The draft is lighter than ordi-

nary plowing.

## THE BUCKEYE AS A REAPER.

The Important Advantages which belong Ex-

clusively to the Buckeye as a Mower,

are Retained in the Reaper.

The Two Driving-wheels and Double-Jointed Cutter-Bar

make it the ONLY REAPER perfectly adapted to

uneven ground.

The REEL is attached with a FLEXIBLE JOINT, which

allows it to follow all the movements of the Platform on

uneven ground, and can be readily raised or lowered, ac-

cording to the height of the grain.

The grain is delivered at the back of the Machine, entirely

out of the way of the Team on the next round, in good

shaped galleys for binding.

The Platform is readily adjusted to any required height of cut.

The lateral brace at the rear of the Machine is of great ad-

vantage in mowing, and supporting the Platform, and can be

obtained only in a Machine which has the Cutter-Bar in

front of the Driving-Wheels.

The Raker's Seat is so placed as to secure the most comforta-

ble position, and the easiest and most natural movement to

the Raker.

The weight of the Raker is sustained directly on the axle of

the Machine, instead of being carried on the Platform, where

it adds greatly to the side-draft.

By a late improvement in the hanging of the Reel, the tallest

or most tangled grain will not lodge in the outer reel-arm.

The outer wheel of the Reaper is nearly in a direct line with

the Driving-wheels, thus avoiding all cramping and strain-

ing in turning.

—WE HAVE ALSO—

The Celebrated

ESTERLY MOWER AND REAPER.

THE KENTUCKY HARVESTER,

A Combined Reaper and Mower

—AND—

KETCHUM'S MOWER, and

Mower and Reaper Combined.

—ALSO—

## The Sweepstakes Thrasher

Manufactured by

O. AULTMAN &amp; CO., CANTON, OHIO.

Which we guarantee superior to any Thrashing Machine

in the market.

—ALSO—

A Full Assortment of—

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Farmers in want, give us a call;

Or send for Circulars.

## HAWLEY &amp; CO.,

Corner California and Battery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,

And E and First streets, Marysville.

## Hay and Wool Presses

FIVE

INGERSOLL'S

HAY AND WOOL PRESSES,

AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,

JUST RECEIVED—AND FOR SALE BY—

MACONDRAY &amp; CO.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,

No. 144 Sacramento street,

Above Montgomery street..... SAN FRANCISCO.

## LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

This being the only regular LADIES' DRESS TRIM-

MING STORE in San Francisco, ladies can always rely

upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods

in the city.

Having just visited the East, and completed all our

arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe

for the importation of Fine Goods, as also with the largest

and best factors of our own country, thereby having

all our goods come through first hands, we flatter our-

selves our facilities are such as to make it an induc-

ement for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for

UNDER LINEN.

HOSIERY

UNDER CLOTHING,

And all Goods in our line.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,

No. 144 Sacramento street.

HOSE SEWING BY STEAM.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST FITTED UP A ROOM

on Maiden Lane, between Second and Third streets,

MARYSVILLE,

where he is prepared to execute

Hydraulic Hose Sewing,

at the shortest notice, at low prices, having Steam Power

attached to the Machine.

All Hose Warranted.

R. HOWARD.

GARDENER WANTED.

A GOOD FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GARDENER

can find a place for a year, at moderate wages,

in a neighboring county.

Inquire at the Farmer Office.

## NURSERY BUSINESS, &amp;c.

## FRUIT TREES!

...AT THE...

## San Lorenzo Nursery.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RE-

spectfully call the attention of his

former Patrons and all those desir-

ous of planting Orchards the pres-

ent Winter, to his stock of FRUIT TREES,

containing All the Choicest Varieties of Fruit, com-

prising

Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Apricot,

Almond, and Fig Trees.



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO.  
FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1883.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

Do you take the FARMER? If not go and subscribe at once. You are a loser many times the cost of the FARMER in the information it gives its readers. As a FAMILY PAPER, it has no equal.

NEW PRODUCTIONS.

With a hope to ascertain to what extent many of the new productions that have been tried have been grown successfully in California, we desire to hear from the growers of the following products, and shall be grateful if they will furnish us with all the information in their power relative to their success with the several products named.

We wish to hear from the growers of the following: Hemp, Canary Seed, Hops, Flax, Chinese Sugar-cane and West India Sugar-cane, Dioscorea Batatas, True Carolina Potato, the Cork-bark Oak, Tea and Coffee. We should also be glad to have statistics of the Tobacco and Cotton that have been grown, confident that they would be of great value. We would like the number of acres grown of each article, and the quantity of each in weight. All the important facts: the quantity sown (and when sown), the time of planting and manner of cultivation, with the time of harvest and the results.

As these are important facts, and for the public interest, those who aid us in this matter will thus be, in truth, public benefactors, as we wish to publish such reports.

## Sales of Grain and Wool.

Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Boar and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

## Look at this—Highlanders, Pay Up.

Our subscribers, who have not been swept by the flood, should bear in mind that while we are called upon to sympathize with the sufferers and relieve those who are flooded, we need the prompt response of the "able" ones that we may do the more, and therefore hope every subscriber will feel bound to remit to us promptly.

## Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all orders should be as explicit as possible, as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to tend to.

## The Lama and Alpaca Goats.

Measures are in progress to secure these animals for this State, and it is now proposed to import them through Governor, who has left at our office important documents which we shall be happy to show to those who desire to enter into an arrangement for their introduction to this country, and which can now be done with great success and profit.

## Pay Us Through the Mail.

We are often inquired of by our subscribers, "How can we send our dues?" We answer: Send by Mail. Money is always safe in the Mail. We have agents in many important places, but distant subscribers can always send by Mail safely.

## Look to Our Special Advertisements.

Our readers will always find important advertisements in the Special Advertising columns. We have at this time Lock-Farms, Orchards, Saw-Mills, and Property to Exchange or for Sale, all worthy special notice.

## Now Subscribe!

We invite all our friends to send us their names and four dollars, and become the patrons of the pioneer and only Agricultural Journal in California. Those who desire to send important information to their friends abroad, can find no paper that will convey so full an account of the real industry and rural condition of our State as the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

## THE INDUSTRIAL INTEREST OF CALIFORNIA.

We have a pamphlet before us containing a series of letters which have appeared in several papers in our city recently, from an "old resident," containing many valuable truths and worthy the consideration of every cultivator of the soil. We are glad to see them circulated, as they are in accordance with the views we have expressed in our rural for years.

RECEIVED.—We have received a copy of the Oration by Mrs. Fanny Green, on the Power and Permanence of American Institutions; a work which is for sale at the Bookstores, and creates considerable interest from its associations.

GENUINE AXLE GREASE.—These stormy days must require the use of an abundant quantity of "axle grease," to make the wheels run easy in their mud-furrows, and it is important that the best kind only be used. Messrs. Hicks and Lambert are the inventors and manufacturers of the best known, and we are glad to know that they have just completed their works which the floods damaged, and are now ready to answer the orders of all their patrons. First come first served, so hurry up the orders. Soon as the roads are passable orders will be in rapidly, for everybody wants the H & L grease.

## The Influence and Management of Agricultural Societies.

That the "greatest good of the greatest possible number" may be secured, it is very necessary that there should be an earnest and critical discussion of the whole business of our Agricultural Fair management. And we should show forth the result of each Fair held in our State, whether it be for good or whether it be for evil. If the management of any one Fair has been of more than ordinary excellence, it should be known, the point of excellence imitated, and improved upon if possible, and all cases of error should be pointed out that they might be corrected.

The time is near at hand when the question is to be taken relative to Fairs or no Fairs? the present year, and those who advocate having Fairs, must be able to show a better reason than the results of last year, before the people will be either ready or willing to take hold of the work. So far as we have learned, either by what we saw at the Fairs (we were present at four), or from those connected, either as managers or exhibitors, there was little real satisfaction experienced by the people at large, many of whom were at considerable expense of time and money to attend. We know of but one society that was in reality a successful one, and that one was Stockton; paying all its expenses, publishing a handsome Report of its doings, and leaving a handsome sum in the Treasury, besides a very general satisfaction in the community. We regret we cannot give a more favorable report. Other Societies by great exertions worked through and made both ends meet, while others have not been heard from. The cause of this ill success can easily be traced out. Each Society can see the seeds of dissatisfaction, discontent, and want of interest; these have sprung up and brought forth 60, 100, and 500 fold. This Journal has been faithful in pointing out the causes at work, which were inevitable to bring about what is now seen, a general apathy, so much so that with the loss which has fallen upon the Agricultural Interests, we can see no very promising prospect for Agricultural Fairs anywhere this year, unless it shall be deemed advisable to concentrate all effort upon Sacramento, and give that devoted city a glorious benefit. We think this is the best way for all who have felt aggrieved at the wrong course pursued in time past, to be revenged. Now is the time to pay off old scores; all turn to and make one noble and grand effort for the State Fair. Now is the time, and this is the best way. Then, next year, let the Counties and districts take hold with new vigor. In the mean time public sentiment will get righted, and the State Agricultural Society, after passing through its present fiery trial, may resume its destined usefulness; in a few weeks (April 23d), it will hold its Annual Meeting, and it is to be hoped that members all over the State will rally and attend this meeting, as the losses which have fallen upon the Society by the floods, demand from its members their special interest and sympathy; it is a special duty for every member to attend.

We now ask all who are interested in the cause of Agricultural Exhibitions to read the able Essay in this number on the "Management of Agricultural Societies," from the Country Gentleman, and also an article entitled "Things by their right names," from an Ohio paper, both of which, we think, will accomplish much good wherever read. We present these essays because they are so applicable to our State and our own Societies. The errors there pointed out we have often alluded to, and every reader will perceive how truly they are pictured, and how close home they come. We ask for them a careful and a candid perusal, and feel confident they will do good.

A Dairy-Farm in the Mountains. When on an exploring tour this week, we paid a visit to the well known Stock Ranch and Dairy Farm of Colonel J. McDuff. It is located high up in the mountains near Tamal-Pais, Marin county, some 7 miles from "San Rafael."

Colonel McDuff has been located here some four years, and has been a most industrious and hard-working man. The Ranch covers 750 acres, upon which he has put about five miles of fencing, besides sheds, corrals, dairy-houses, &c., hoping to be able to enjoy the reward of his hard toil. But the "Big Grants" which cover so many "Home-steads" and eat up the hard labor of so many men, compel him, after so long a time, to leave his labor and home, to seek another. This Ranch is on the "Ross Grant." Colonel McDuff has now about 300 head of stock; 100 dairy stock—but only 30 milkers now—making 300 pounds of butter a month; makes 300 pounds a week in full season, from 60 milkers. Made 7000 pounds in 1881. Neatness and good order were evident in the dairy-house. This is proof of good care and attention. We counted 213 pans of milk in the dairy-house. A good collection of domestic fowls under the direction of Mrs. Colonel McDuff, was a most creditable stock. We noticed the sale of five pretty young cows with calves at \$30 each that day.

We see in a case like this, one who has made a home with labor, and we cannot but feel that it is a great drawback to the prosperity of our State, these lease-hold of land. We want every farmer to own his land.

Sheriff Sale of Santa Clara Valley Ag. Fair Grounds.—A letter appears in the San Jose Mercury from Wm. Daniels, Esq., President of the Society, which shows a very unpleasant state of affairs between the Society and their Secretary, O. B. Younger. A sad state of things when the officers of a Scientific Society desire to manifest their attachment to the interest through the hands of a Sheriff.

The Shipment of Treasure by the steamer Golden Age, on Tuesday, 1st inst, was \$752,891; of which \$220,391 went to New York, \$127,500 to England, and 5,000 to Panama.

A Good Gardener.—An experienced gardener wants a permanent situation. Whoever wants a good working gardener can obtain one by applying at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

## State Prison Labor.—No. 5.

## CIGAR MAKING.

HAVING spoken of the Tailoring department, and of the Agricultural department, which will use when under full work one hundred men each; we shall now speak of the other branches of labor.

The manufacturing of Cigars by A. Englander Esq., at the Prison, is creating some interest. There are at present thirty-five prisoners in this department, wholly employed in making cigars; the number will soon be increased to fifty hands. These work under the charge of Jacob Vogel-dorff, Esq., who is fully competent to carry on such a work, as everything moves on harmoniously: the prisoners are about one-half Mexicans and one-half Americans. None of these had made cigars previously; all have been taught here. They have "stent-work" according to their several capacities; making from thirty-five to 125 cigars per day. When the stent is completed, the men are at liberty for the rest of the day: their tasks generally occupy from six to seven hours; the men work very steady, are orderly, and appear to be well fed and cared for. The wrappers of the various kinds of tobacco are counted out to each man, and he must give back that number of cigars each day.

Two qualities are made; one of Connecticut wrappers and Havana filling—No. 1; and another from clear Conn. leaves, called No. 2. These sell from \$20 to \$40 per thousand. The ribs of the weed are taken to the city and ground up into Snuff. In a few weeks this branch of work will be extended; more workmen put on; the boxes made; and the cigars packed and made ready for sale.

In witnessing the rapid progress making with this kind of labor, we can see that it will not be long before the importation of cigars will be materially checked and finally cease, as California can grow as fine tobacco as can be found in the world, and although we abjure the weed, it is better for the State to grow and manufacture it here than to impoverish us by sending away for its purchase more than double the amount of gold at which our "Bread Stuffs" raised and exported, are valued at.

This establishment, under the charge of Mr. Vogel-dorff is indeed very successful, and his management kind and very creditable to him. When the men manifest extra attention, they are rewarded by extra rations of coffee, tea, or some article wanted: this is also creditable, but the same plan is however, adopted by the other contractors.

## THE COOPER'S WORKSHOP.

In this establishment there are fifty prisoners at work under the superintendence of D. Marvin, Esq., with an assistant as teacher. All were "green hands" at the beginning; they are now good workmen, and turn out excellent barrels mostly forty-two gallons each and iron bound, made of Oregon oak. The company have made a contract for 300,000 staves at \$40 per thousand. Some oak is found at Colusa, suitable for the purpose. A contract has also been made for 60,000 hoop-poles. No California oak of the right quality has yet been found in any quantities. Whoever shall make explorations and find good oak fit for barrels, will make a fortune; as \$40 per thousand can readily be had for staves. Hoop-poles come mostly from Oregon, though some are found in the Russian river valley; some are also brought from Santa Cruz. The "Truss Hoops," are now imported. We learned that a lot of ten bundles (four sets each), cost \$500 to import. It would be supposed that we should have in all our mountains, Ash wood enough for Truss hoops for our workmen: why should we import? who will hunt up White Ash?

"Fifteen-gallon kegs" are also made, neatly iron bound. We saw a very splendid sample barrel made by the workmen and do not think its equal can be found. We learned that one of the workmen recently made a barrel in forty minutes, and made it well.

Here too they have "stent work". By this plan they gain time for rest and recreation. They also receive extra rations. By this course of kindness and good management, all moves on in a good and prosperous way. We could not but notice that the labor here was very hard. Wielding the heavy adze and the drawing-knife is hard work, and the laborers should be well fed.

Messrs. Dows & Co. Distillers of San Francisco, have charge of this establishment. The present prospect for growing the Chinese Sugar-Cane and the Sugar-Beet, compels us to the belief that by another year, there will be a very large demand for barrels and kegs for the sirups and sugars made from these products.

## CARPENTER'S AND BLACKSMITH'S SHOPS.

Here we found twenty-five workmen under the superintendence of Mr. H. H. Kelly. We saw the preparatory work and the progressive labor of wagon making. In this labor, we could perceive that the men were constantly at work and handled their tools as if they understood them, and meant that their work should prove it. In this workshop which is very extensive, all kinds of labor connected with making and repairing wagons, carriages and agricultural implements is carried on. There are five furnaces, all in full blast. There is also a Turning-Lathe and Paint-Shop. At the end of the latter, was a Gunsmith at work. We also saw Harness-work, or rather fancy bridles and lasos made by Mexicans and Spaniards of horse hair. They looked very elegant. Also a very fine Handbarrow, of neat finish and large size intended for a Laundry, and which had the "Star-Spangled Banner" painted on the side. It was intended for the "Union Laundry." This entire department was a regular Bee-Hive of industry.

We also visited the Tailor's Shop and the Shoemaker's shop where the prisoners clothing is made. In each we noticed a steady, orderly attention to work, and a quiet demeanor; yet with a contented appearance, indicating that the prisoners felt that they were not neglected.

Thus we believe we have given a very concise (if not elaborate sketch of the different departments at the State Prison, with the system of

Prison labor. This we have done to show, that the kinds of work carried on there, will not and cannot affect the great body of free laborers in our State. It will rather help them, for by this system, the taxes upon the State will be considerably lessened, while the very goods made in the prison are such as will not and cannot be made by free labor outside, to any extent at present.

We have the very important fact to bear upon this system, that if our State prisoners were not thus employed, the very goods now making here by them, would be made in the prisons of other States and shipped here. Would not this be a greater evil? The State of Massachusetts has sent from her prison at Charlestown during the last eight or ten months, nearly \$140,000 worth of goods made by the prisoners.

The question of prison labor is one of great moment, and we shall be glad to hear from all who desire to meet this question in the right spirit. In the investigations we have made at the Prison, in each and all the departments we have received ready attention from all the superintendents, to whom and to the officers, we tender our thanks for the many favors shown us, and the courtesies we have experienced.

## The Thicket.

"Man, through all ages of revolving time, Unchanging man, in every varying clime, Deems his own land of every land the pride, Beloved by Heaven o'er all the world beside; His home the spot of earth supremely blest, A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest."

It is this fidelity to one's own native land, to his own birth-place, his own home, that gives to him the best, the truest and brightest traits of manly character. This home-spirit and home-love is the jewel of man's life, without it he is but a man half-made up, and without a home his life is not life. We love to find out and roam over the "beauty spots of earth." We found one lately in our roamings hid away upon the banks of a gurgling rivulet down in a dell where the sun shines to make the early flowers blossom, where nature has made a garden, only waiting for the assistance of man to add a few finishing touches to make the work complete.

In one of our recent rambles we spent a few hours in a very lovely retreat in Marin county, at a beautiful spot bearing the name we have placed at the head of our sketch. This spot was in years past the home of Col. A. J. Grayson, now at Mazatlan. Grayson, the "Auburn of the Pacific," whose sketches of ornithology have won him great honor, and whose genial social spirit will ever be remembered by his many friends and the friends of his noble and accomplished lady.

The "Thicket" is indeed a very sweet rural retreat, hid away among fine evergreen trees in a luxuriant spot in a bright green valley of some forty acres, with the mountains around it for a barricade from the winds and storms, but upon whose sides the Deer and Hare and wild game sport, and wild flowers and wild birds make the music and the fragrance of the season.

It was in such a spot we enjoyed the courtesy and hospitality of one who knows how to appreciate such a place. Around the pretty cottage we saw splendid "Pointers" and "Setters"; these, with numerous rifles and double-barrel fowling-pieces, and numberless "rods" better than ever Isaac Walton used; soon convinced us we were in that charming Social Home, known as the "Thicket," whose master spirit, the deer, hare, and birds, know to be the best marksmen in our State, and whose hand can hold the Angler's rod with a better grace and more good luck, than any of his compeers; and whose success in field sports, both for long endurance of fatigue, and for skill in each, stands without a rival—while to these accomplishments, there can be added with truth and justice, that higher art; that of the perfectly accomplished Gentleman.

Here, with some two-hundred acres of mountain and valley land, with all the stock necessary for home use; supplied with all the comforts of life, and with all its luxuries within and without (save the temporary absence of the one particular star of home); with dogs and gun; with rod and tackle; and pet ponies; here in this quiet "Thicket" is found the home of Charles Fairfax, Esq., who is familiarly known by his friends as Charley Fairfax; but who by his happy, courteous, and affable deportment as an accomplished Gentleman, well can make his home a place of happy social life.

## Are you Insured?

We ask this question of every farmer who has a homestead, barn, stock, &c.; we ask it of every manufacturer, mechanic, and artisan, we ask it of every merchant and business man, for it is so easy to be secure. We are reminded of this necessity, for we know of so much distress occasioned by the losses of hard working and very industrious men who were left in severe straits after a fire, whereas, had they have acted wisely and been insured, in a few weeks a new home would take the place of an old one, or in the place of ashes.

Happening into the Insurance Office of Messrs. Bigelow & Brothers and Flint, we saw them paying the losses which occurred at the fire on Bush street, only a few days ago. Here was the evidence of their promptness. No difficulty, or litigation, but cash in hand. This Company, also, with a commendable liberality, presented the fire department \$200, as a token of approbation of their faithfulness. This firm have now a monthly deposit and credit at the banks of \$115,000. Here is a sure guarantee of means to pay when they lose. We say, then, to all, sleep not a single night more without your Policy of Insurance is made to secure you in case of fire, and we know of no office to which we can more readily recommend our patrons and friends, than to the office of Bigelow & Brothers and Flint, over Parrott's Banking House, Montgomery street, San Francisco.

The treasury of the State of California is in an exceedingly embarrassed condition. On the 8th inst. the Controller made a special report to the due, and to be paid from the general fund, there is no money in said fund.

## Things by their Right Names.

A correspondent of the Summit Beacon, at Akron, O., discusses under this head the management of our Agricultural Exhibitions in a very sound and sensible way. Without taking an extreme view as to the exclusion from them of such features of attractiveness as may be proper and harmless, he yet insists that the primary object of such Exhibitions should not be entirely lost sight of, and that in justice and honesty, "things ought to be called by their right names." His article will repay a thoughtful perusal.

Our County Agricultural Society was first organized for the purpose of advancing the substantial interests of the County, by creating a laudable emulation among Farmers, Mechanics and Artisans, in availing themselves of recent and valuable inventions, and the developments of Science, as applicable to their several pursuits.

No better or more worthy motive could have actuated our people, than to foster and protect the Agriculture and Mechanism of our County, the true basis upon which rest the refinements of society, and the material prosperity of our people. This object was attained to a commendable extent for some time, and our Annual Fairs were great shows of produce, machinery, and works of art. Stock, grain, machines, vegetables, and an almost endless variety and profusion of productions, were the great features of the exhibitions.

Public funds were appropriated to further the designs of the Society, and the people generally felt that it was a profitable investment. Improved stock, farm implements, and modes of tilling the soil, as well as a healthy appetite for domestic literature, testified to the real merit of the enterprise. Recently, the primary object of the Society appears to have been lost sight of to some extent, and our Fairs seem to have been converted into great Gala Days, the principal purpose of which is evidently "to draw a crowd." Sufficient inducements have not been offered to Farmers to justify them in preparing and exhibiting Stock and Produce, which it has been any great credit to the County to have shown. Comparatively worthless objects have received favor, while the better departments have been partially overlooked and forgotten. Our last Fair was pronounced a "success," and so far as the number in attendance was concerned, it was so. But regarded as an Agricultural and Mechanical exhibition, when compared with what Summit County can, and ought to do, it was very nearly a failure. The three great features of the Fair were undoubtedly, a Horse Race, a Training and a Shooting Match; three good things in their places, but doing little to improve the stock, or increase the quantity or better the quality of the produce of the county. Now if people will not patronize an Agricultural Fair, as such, but prefer racing or shooting, or training, it is best to congregate them once a year at least, for some purpose, because the exchange of ideas, the mutual association of friends and acquaintances, and the relaxation from care and toil, exert a beneficial influence. But let the prime object of the gathering be truthfully announced, and not appropriate the "good will" of Farmers and Mechanics, to give color and character to the exercises, unless justified by their nature. Let every castle stand upon its own foundation, and call all things by their right names. If such enterprises are really valuable and worthy of patronage and support, they should be made self-sustaining and ought to honor their own proper titles.

It is well that ladies ride gracefully, that horses trot in "two forty," that men are able to "center the bull's eye at an hundred yards off hand," but in the opinion of many, it is not well that such accomplishments should come in competition with the proceeds of industry, with the certainty of being better paid and more honored. It is better, we think, that the ladies have good horses to ride, and the propriety of paying the farmer three dollars for improving the stock of horses, while the lady gets thirty for riding, does not appear. Fast people need "fast horses," it is true; but the good policy of paying ten times as much for a display of speed, as for an exhibition of horses really valuable for other purposes, is not evident, where so respectable a number of them are devoted to bestial purposes, and so few used on "the track." Training and sharp-shooting are desirable and praiseworthy, but they are little more intimately connected with the proper conduct of a county Fair, than a Camp Meeting, and funds that may be properly devoted to other purposes, should not be diverted from such use to remote objects, which have become incidentally important. Our county Fairs should be so managed as to be of general advantage to the people—should offer inducements to improvements of practical utility, and not merely to attract a careless crowd of observers, to witness sports and pastimes, that have no tendency to permanent and substantial advancement of important interests.

We do not recommend the entire abrogation of all diversions calculated to secure the attendance of large numbers of people at our Fairs, and which render them generally popular, but would respectfully suggest that very many believe that such things have been patronized so extensively as to prejudice more worthy interests.

Is it not possible to revise our premium list, thereby infusing new life and vigor into the Agricultural and Mechanical departments, so that next year it may be regarded an object on the part of Exhibitors to present such a variety and collection of the valuable productions of the county, as we have not lately seen at our Fairs, and one that shall be really creditable and profitable to our people.

The New Dashway Hall on Post street, was formally dedicated on Sunday last, by appropriate exercises, including an address by T. Saint King. A Dedication Ball was given on Wednesday evening in the building, which was well attended in spite of the unfavorable weather. The Dashway Association is a noble one, and we rejoice in its prosperity.

The Mendocino Herald has seen some maple sugar, and a white squirrel, both of them natural products of that locality.



## BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

There has been no news of special importance which has reached our city during the past week by Overland Telegraph: dispatches to March 28th state that the rebels are concentrating in force at Corinth, Tenn., where they now have 75,000 men under the command of Beauregard. The city has been strongly fortified, and it was thought a battle would soon take place.—They also continue to hold Island No. 10; but its ultimate capture by the Government forces is deemed certain.—Porter's "Mortar" fleet has sailed from Ship Island for the "Southwest Pass" mouth of the Mississippi river to attack the fortified approaches to New Orleans.—Fort Macon at Beaufort, N. C., was not blown up by the rebels as heretofore announced. It was merely evacuated.—A terrible disaster had occurred at the Mexican barracks near the city of Orizaba (Mexico). They were blown up, and thirteen hundred bodies had been found among the ruins.—The news of the taking of Fort Donelson had arrived in England, and was producing a strong reaction in the public mind favorable to the Union cause.

## Rain Snow and Hail.

The weather has been quite cold the past week. There has been quite severe frosts on the low lands, and in many places rain, snow, and hail. Monte Diablo was again robed in his winter mantle of snow, and sent forth from his hoary head a frown that chilled all who gazed upon him.

We learn that in Marin county, rain, hail and snow was sent down profusely from the clouds that hung heavily over the country: the old priest of Tamalpais mountain, shook his garments in anger, and the icicles that have been gathering upon them all this cold winter, were scattered profusely over the earth for miles around. In passing through Marin county on the 30th and 31st ult., we encountered as heavy a storm of rain as we have experienced this season: it continued to April 1st till noon, with a good prospect for more.

Messrs Langton & Co. of Downville, Sierra county, in a letter to us dated March 29th, say: "We are having a snow-storm now, but do not think it will last long." Our letters from all sections of the mountains are to the same effect, Spring backward; snow storms often; and heavy rains; though while it may be quite backward to the cultivator, let him not be discouraged; it will be a good year for all: prices will rule high, and there will be a ready sale for all the productions of the soil, War or no War.

## Corn in Illinois.

The Illinois Central Railroad runs through the Egypt of the Prairie of the State, and has been the means of adding many millions of bushels annually, to the corn and other breadstuff products of Illinois. By it the broad prairies have been broken up, and the station, the village and the farmhouse now dot immense corn-fields where but a few years ago waved an unbroken sea of grass and wild flowers. This company has given notice that it will sell its lands and receive corn in the ear in payment, delivered on any of the stations on the road, at eighteen cents for seventy-five pounds. To store the corn, the company are building eleven miles of corn-cribs along the line of their road, twelve miles south of Chicago, with a capacity of 3,000,000 bushels.

Don't forget to look at our columns of Advertisers; they are all such Houses as every reader can go to, and trade with full confidence.

Do you want good Agricultural Implements? Hawley & Co, Knapp, Barrell & Co, and Arthur & Son, will supply you. Do you want good Harness work? Main and Winchester's is the House. Do you want Furniture? Selling, Marx & Co, that is the House to trade with? Do you want a Sewing Machine? None equal to Wheeler & Wilson's. Do you want Clothing? See the advertisement of "Important News, Clothing Cheap." Do you want Coal-oil Lamps, or the Fluid for them? Then remember that Stanford Brothers are ready to supply you. Do you want a good Stove? See the Harp pattern of B. C. Austin. Do you want oil and Camphene? Call at Bailey & Harrison's, who have full assortment. Who wants a Washing-machine? Go and purchase one of Bailey's Patent. Do you want genuine Teas, etc? Then you will go to 631 Washington street, for Smith's Tea-store cannot be excelled. And so we could go on and give a catalogue of good places; but just put on one of Collins & Co.'s new patterns of Spring Hats (no body has any superior), and walk with us to see, in Baker's window, the curious ship in a decanter; it will do any one more real good than to "look on the wine when it is red." Then remember that Meriden & Folger's Spice Factory is worth a visit. John C. Bell wants everybody to call and buy his carpets; and Schrieber wants his Pulis universally known, and everybody should try his Mattresses. Then your flower-border wants those Bulbous Roots and New Seeds at Moore's, on California street; and the women-folks want those Nice Things at Norcross's; and the Yeast Powders at Winsor's; and the Nice Soap at Dyer's; for everybody should patronize home-made goods when they can. All the needed good things can be found in our columns. So read our paper all through, and you will be wiser, better, and happier.

Is THE ASSEMBLY ON TUESDAY, the first business in order was the Sacramento fence bill, which has dwindled down from a general law, as first introduced by Mr. San, to a local law applying to only a small portion of Sacramento county. The Placer delegation desired still further to limit the operation by excluding all that portion of the county lying north of the American river and east of the Marysville and Sacramento road. An amendment to this effect was reported under special instructions, which was strenuously resisted by the Sacramento delegation, but adopted nevertheless, by yeas 25, nays 18; and as thus amended the bill passed.

We hope our subscribers will not forget that we seek their kind remembrance, and by reference to our book there are several hundred of good names that we should be happy to hear from. Those who have received bills, and those who may not receive, we hope, will not forget that we depend upon them for the reward of our labors; and we desire to feel that they appreciate a good paper, by a cheerful and prompt remittance.

## The Sheep-Shearing.

We are pleased to call the attention of all sheep raisers to the card of A. L. Bingham, Esq., who proposes to hold a "Sheep-Shearing" at Marysville, on the 6th of May next, at which premiums will be given to the most successful and most competent sheep-shearer. By reference to the card of Mr. Bingham, the place of the festival will be seen. We hope there will be a large attendance.

NICOLAUS, APRIL 1, 1882.

Mr. Editor: Please publish the following list of premiums to be awarded at the Sheep-Shearing Festival, to be held at Marysville the 6th day of May next: The best sheep-shearer \$10, second best \$5, to be awarded by a Committee appointed on the ground.

The following rules will be observed by them, and the awards made accordingly.

1st. The sheep must be shorn close and every part perfectly trimmed.

2d. The sheep must be shorn with as few cuts of the skin as possible.

3d. Due regard to the handling of the sheep during the operation, must be observed.

4th. Time occupied in the performance; although time will be considered least.

I wish for 15 good shearers, and wish that those who will shear would apply by letter to me, at Nicolaus, Sutter county, Cal., as soon as possible, that I may know before-hand who will shear. The first 15 that apply will be considered competitors. The expenses of the shearers while there will be paid, and all reasonable expenses outside.

Now, let the State of California know who will be the champion sheep-shearer.

A. L. BINGHAM.

WEATHER REPORT.—Dr. Logan, in his weather report for March, remarks: Contrary to general expectation, it will be seen that the monthly amount of rain has fallen considerably below the average; and consequently, the earth having become drier and warmer than we had any reason to anticipate, Spring has advanced in a corresponding pace with the gradual increase of temperature. We are pleased to hear that the farmers upon the higher lands have, for the most part, availed themselves of these propitious circumstances, and we see no real reason for discouraging them in their endeavors to make the best of a bad season: on the contrary, the records of several years, already published, afford strong motives for present hopefulness. We may first observe that the month of March, just passed, bears no comparison whatever to the Spring of 1850 or 1853; the two seasons of maxima rains. In March, 1850, it was estimated that about ten inches of rain fell, and in the same month in 1853, seven inches are recorded in our register. By the table above it will be seen that less than three inches have fallen during the present March, and this in such a gradual manner as to produce no very material effect upon our rivers. Now, then, it may be worthy of notice, that the rain-fall in April for the average of eleven years, from 1849 to 1861, has been less than one-half the preceding March. This would give us less than one and a half inches for the present month of April; and the same published tables show that the rain-fall for May is seldom more than half what it is in April. It may be almost too good to hope for only two and a quarter inches of rain between the first of April, and the first of June; but we have, perhaps, as good a basis on which to predicate that small amount as Doctor Gibbons has for a much greater amount, in his late interesting but too depressing communication published in the Union. The chief danger, however, at this time to be apprehended is from the sudden melting of the snows from an excessive increase of temperature, accompanied by warm rains.

THE POLU.—As we have said much in favor of this material for Bedding, and advocated the famous Polu mattress, we have been surprised to learn that some folks are using various substances intermixed with Polu, such as very coarse wool, hair, moss, and old substances, and by such means bring discredit upon the "Real Polu." Facts have come to our notice of such things, and we can suggest one way by which all purchasers can be sure of getting the "Real Simon Pure Polu." Go to Schreiber, the Original Importer—it is for his interest to sell only the Pure Article.

By accumulated evidence that has been received by Mr. Schreiber from old sea-captains and many other persons afflicted with Rheumatism, the new Day Polu is a true remedy for this terrible suffering. Rheumatism can now be cured all over the State, as Mr. S. has just received at his establishment 1500 bales, the purest, dryest and best ever imported by him.

## Married.

In this city, March 20th, I. N. Choyenski and Hattie Ashlin. 29th, Kerst Klasey of Sacramento, and Eliza S. Wilmut of this city. 30th, Robert Day and Josephine Nix; at Warshaw's Hotel, by Rev. H. A. Henry, J. Prescott, of Forest Hill, Placer county, and Miss Julia L. Badt of this city. 31st, by Rev. Wheeler H. Parmenter, Frederick Billings of this city, and Julia Parmenter, daughter of Dr. Ellazar Parmenter of New York. 24th, by Rev. M. F. McAllister, Edward D. Pepper and Miss Julia H. Canalis, late of New York city. 31st, by Rev. T. Starr King, Stephen Welch and Margaret Louisa Kelley, Frederick O. Fuller and Louisa P. Glitten. Near Centerville, March 30th, Alfred Carey and Miss Sarah A. Davis, both of Alameda county. Suisun, March 24th, George T. Whitley and Flora E. Stover. San Jose, March 20th, B. R. Morris and Amanda German.

## Died.

March 31st, Emily B., wife of Frank S. Wood, aged 25 years and 4 months; Thomas Ambrose, aged 23 years; Joseph N., son of Joseph Brady, aged 1 year 10 months and 23 days. 30th, Jeremiah J., son of Jeremiah J. Hanlon, aged 9 months and 14 days. April 1st, Captain John C. Perry, of Salem, Massachusetts, aged 44 years. 2d, Peter J. Hogan, a native of Ireland, aged 45 years. Mr. Grier, late of Placer county, of laryngitis. Mountain Mills, El Dorado county, A. H. Osborn, aged 32 years. Stockton, March 27th, Mary S., daughter of Calvin T. Baldwin, aged 7 years and 3 months. Oakland, March 29th, infant daughter of William Dyer. 30th, Victorine Archambault, wife of T. Laflesche, aged 49 years. Somerville, Mass., February 18th, S. C. Bradshaw, father of S. C. and T. T. Bradshaw, of this city, aged 76 years and 8 months. Rio Vista, March 27th, Capt. Philip Blake. Suisun, March 18th, Wm. McCarty. San Jose, March 23d, Horace G., son of M. Gay, aged 15 years.

## Wheat does not pay in Iowa.

DOUGLAS WILSON, Secretary of the Iowa Agricultural Society, estimates the yield of wheat in that State, the past year, at twelve bushels per acre. The price is forty cents a bushel, or \$4.80 an acre. He thinks this involves a loss of \$2 per acre, or about \$3,000,000 to the whole State. The farmers of the northwestern States cannot afford to raise wheat, except for home consumption. The great crop of the West is corn. Iowa produced, last year, estimating the yield at thirty-five bushels an acre (which is ten bushels less than in 1860), over fifty-two million bushels. This, the Secretary says, will fatten over \$80,000,000 worth of beef and pork, even at the present low prices; so that no one need suppose that farming does not pay in Iowa. He estimates that over a million dollars' worth of Sorghum sirup and sugar was raised in the State last year.

## For New York--Direct.

The A 1 Clipper Ship.  
**Lookout,**  
Will have early dispatch for the above port.  
For Freight, which will be taken at the Lowest Rates,  
Apply to W. T. COLEMAN & CO.

## Flax-seed Wanted.

10 000 LBS. FLAX-SEED WANTED BY CONTRACT, from parties who are the growers of it. Persons who are now growing Flax, if they will please inform us of the number of acres they are growing, and the probable quantity they will desire to sell, we shall be glad to enter into contract for same.  
Address Col. WARREN, Editor of the Farmer. 2

## Ranch for Sale.

A FINE RANCH OF 500 ACRES of heavy timbered Land, with a grand Mill Site, heavy Water-Power. The Land is covered with large Redwood, Yellow Pine, &c.  
This we esteem an excellent chance for investment, as in a short time the Land will be doubled in value. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

## A Belmont Stallion.

A FINE FOUR-YEAR OLD BELMONT Stallion, from Fine Stock on the Dan side. The animal is a fine one and will be sold a bargain. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

## Application for Pardon.

TO THE HON. M. C. BLAKE, JUDGE OF THE COURT of Sessions of San Francisco County; Nathan Porter, District Attorney in and for said county; and H. S. Brown, late District Attorney: Take notice, that application will be made to His Excellency the Governor, for the pardon of William Keeffe, who was, on the twenty-seventh day of October, A. D. 1858, convicted of the crimes of Grand Larceny, and an attempt at Grand Larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for the term of eight years. WILLIAM KEEFFE.

## OAKLEY &amp; JACKSON, STATE SALT COMPANY,

ARE THE SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE San Quintin Salt,  
And have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast.

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:  
200 tons Extra San Quintin Dairy, 50's and 70's  
300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's  
3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.  
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....  
400 tons SAN QUINTIN ROCK;  
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;  
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price, At the Store,  
320 Front street.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## Agency California Wool-growers' Association

J. W. CLARK, Late of J. H. Coghill & Co. J. E. PERKINS, Sec. Cal. Wool-growers' Ass'n.

## CLARK &amp; PERKINS, Wool Commission Merchants,

Northeast Corner Front and Clay streets, (UP STAIRS)  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## LIBERAL ADVANCES

MADE ON....  
CONSIGNMENTS OF WOOL.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH WOOL SACKS  
Furnished to Order.

## To Dairymen.

SALT! SALT! SALT!  
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECEIVED, DIRECT from Liverpool, ex Golden Rule, an invoice of FINE STOVED LIVERPOOL SALT.

This salt is manufactured expressly for Dairy Use, being free from all impurities or specks.  
ALSO—Constantly on hand:  
LOS ANGELES DAIRY SALT;  
CARMEN ISLAND ROCK SALT;  
SAN QUINTIN ROCK SALT;  
SANDWICH ISLAND ROCK SALT;  
GROUND ALUM SALT;  
COARSE LIVERPOOL SALT.

For sale, in lots to suit by  
J. C. HOLLENBECK,  
513 Front street, corner of Oregon.

## MILITARY GOODS.

Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Etc.  
Importer and Manufacturer of REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, MILITARY EMBROIDERY Robes, Caps, Seals, and all Goods required by Societies, Military and Civic Processions.  
T. RODGERS JOHNSON, Odd-Fellow's Hall, Bush street, One door below Kearny

## For Elegance and Usefulness Combined in a Present

**BUY A SEWING MACHINE**  
The Wheeler and Wilson Family Sewing Machine is acknowledged to be far superior to all others in use.  
They are adapted to every variety of Family Sewing, they are not liable to get out of order, and a child can learn to use them.  
Do not buy a cheap-seitch Machine, the seam has a cord on one side very uneasily and liable to wear off and rip.  
The Wheeler and Wilson Machines make a stitch alike upon both sides of the fabric, and it will not rip or unravel out.  
H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,  
114 Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

## IMPORTANT!

WE HAVE TO-DAY MADE A MATERIAL REDUCTION IN OUR PRICES

....OF....

## COAL OILS!

## Machinery Oils!

## CAMPENE!

....AND....

## TURPENTINE!

## STANFORD BROTHERS,

19 California street, near Front,

## Original Eagle Hat Store.

## COLLINS &amp; CO., HATTERS,

Again in the Field.

O. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and J. C. COLLINS, late of Washington street; Have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

HAT AND CAP BUSINESS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES And Judges of Material, our patrons may rely on Goods bought at our store being

The BEST IN Every Respect.

## HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

At the shortest notice.

WE MOST RESPECTFULLY INVITE OUR OLD FRIENDS as well as the Public generally, to give us a call.

We claim to be the best in the State to RESTITUTE and REJUVENATE

## Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats,

Orders and Hats from the Country will receive our particular attention.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—

Tucker's Hall,

11-3m 343 Montgomery street.

## S. C. HUGBEE &amp; SON, ARCHITECTS,

No. 6 Montgomery Block—San Francisco.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, WORKING DRAWINGS, and a thorough superintendence for Churches, School-houses, Theaters, Stores, Dwelling-houses, and Monuments, made at the shortest notice. We hope by particular attention to business to merit a small share of public patronage.

REFERENCES:  
Rev. T. Starr King, Com. Watkins, Andie Merrill, Esq. Moses Ellis, Esq. Richard Chenery, Esq.

## FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, WITH excellent Out-buildings, a fine Garden, Vineyard of four acres, with a field of sixty acres more, for pasturage or cultivation. The whole will be sold a great bargain if applied for immediately.

For particulars apply at California Farmer Office. 10

## Cabbage and Lettuce Plants,

BY THE THOUSAND!

ANY PERSON IN WANT OF CABBAGE PLANTS By the Thousand!

Also—LETTUCE PLANTS, By the Thousand; May get them by applying to

LAWRENCE LANE, San Antonio, New Road for San Leandro.

## NEW YORK REAPER

....AND....

## Combined Mower &amp; Reaper

THE ABOVE CELEBRATED MACHINES NOW ON hand. They are the BEST BUILT, the STRONGEST, and yet the LIGHTEST running Machine, ever sold on this Coast.

And are a PRACTICAL illustration that a

## Combined Machine

May possess the greatest efficiency, both

## AS A REAPER AND A MOWER.

1st. DEEPER PLATFORMS—enabling the Baker to get off the heaviest grain.

2d. IMPROVED GUARDS—with solid caps.

These Guards have been tested the past season in California, and have not clogged in Clover, Wild grass, or any growth fit for Hay. They are fitted with two Sickles, and one smooth Knife or Mower, each six feet six inches long.

Diameter of MAIN WHEEL three feet; of Grain-wheel 31 inches; and

Will Cut Twenty to Twenty-five Acres per Day.

## Testimonials.

We insert a few to show the estimation of our Machines. Over Eight Hundred of our Improved New York Reapers and Combined Machines are now in use in California and Oregon:

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:  
I have one of your Combined Reapers; it is the LIGHTEST running Machine and BEST Mower I ever saw.

WM. ABELY, San Leandro.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:  
I cut with two small horses, five acres of grass in two hours and a half; cut it even and smooth.

JAMES PHILLIPS, Barker Valley.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:  
I have one of your Machines; cut 100 acres of grass; am much pleased with it, and consider it the Best Machine in use.

WM. INGRAHAM, Alameda county.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:  
The Machine I bought of you is doing capital work as a Mower. I think it is lighter a running Machine as I ever saw.

I cut 15 acres of heavy grass per day, and it gives perfect satisfaction.

A. BAKER, Alameda county.

I have your New York Combined Reaper and Mower, and find it to come up to your guarantee. It runs lighter than the Mower Machine, and I consider it a superior machine.

L. M. CHARLES, Fetaluma.

I have your New York Improved Reaper and Mower; have cut 100 acres of grass and 600 acres of grain; the Reapers on the Machine have not cost one cent. It is very light running machine, easy on the horses, and does not clog at all. I have cut all kinds of grass, and it gives perfect satisfaction.

S. P. MILLER, San Ramon Valley, Contra Costa county.

I have one of your New York Improved Combined machines. I think it is the best Mower I ever saw; and as a Reaper it cannot be beaten. About this, it is the lightest running machine and the simplest in its gearing of any machine in use.

D. O. RUPE, Sonoma county.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:  
I have one of your Improved New York Combined Machines, and think it the best Machine I ever used. It works well on our side-hill land, keeping up to the grain. I think it a superior Machine.

B. HALL, Tomales, Marin county.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:  
I have used your Combined Reaper and Mower, and consider it the best Mower I ever saw work; it cuts Clover grass as smooth as a scythe could do it. I think it the best machine in use.

Z. WOOD, San Mateo.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:  
I have one of your Combined Machines, have cut 450 acres of Grain and Grass, this season, and it has not cost one cent for repairs. Have used the McCormick, Hussey, and Manny Machines, and have seen the Eastern Self-raker in operation, and consider the New York Combined, as the best of all. Used three horses and cut 20 acres a day.

MILTON FORD, Lake Ranch, Sutter county.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:  
I have moved 300 acres of grass with the Machine bought of you (New York Combined Machine); it runs light, cuts close to the ground and clean, and is as good a mower as I ever saw used.

STANLEY HAWLEY, Camerillo, Alameda county.

WE challenge all other kinds of Machines for Mowing and Reaping—for DURABILITY, ease of Draft and Amount of Grass or Grain that can be cut per acre. They are the most durable Machines ever got up, for the purposes designed. A full supply now on hand, with a large and varied assortment of all kinds of

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

For sale at the Lowest City Prices—Wholesale or Retail

By J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

Corner Washington and Davis streets,

March 29, 1882. SAN FRANCISCO.

## Important News!

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC,

especially the sufferers by the recent Floods, and all others who wish to

## Save their Money

By purchasing their goods from

25 to 50 per cent Less

than the usual prices at other places, to call at

FENNER, RUSSELL & CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE,

Where can be found a general assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

FINE AND HEAVY CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

....ALSO....

Ladies' & Gents' Furnishing Goods

Hosiery, Gloves, Linen and Silk Pocket Hdkrs,

Cravats, Carpet Bags, Rugs, China Matting,

Blankets, Shawls, &c. &c. &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Silverplated Ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Combs, Brushes, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Perfumery, and a general variety of other

FANCY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

No. 720 Montgomery street,

Opposite Metropolitan Theater; SAN FRANCISCO.

We refer to the Editor of Farmer, who can attest from personal knowledge, to the good quality and low price of our goods.



## Home Miscellany.

## THE WRECKER.

And there they lie in majesty  
Of stately forms, amid the storms  
Of dashing spray and breaking seas,  
A lumbered prey to feeding worms.

With flagless mast and decks aglaze,  
Each skeleton with hawser gone,  
And mournful winds go sweeping past,  
Breathing their solemn monotone.

What though they weep above the sleep  
Of hammocked bed or sailor dead,  
When loving hearts their vigils keep  
And breaking hearts shall never wad.

Though locks of hair and fragments fair,  
Though lockets fold beneath their gold  
A mother's face or smile more dear  
Among the shells the tide hath rolled.

The jeweled hand that claps the sand,  
The raven hair that bleaches there,  
What meets it to the heartless hand  
Who watch their prey upon the shore.

Can memory bring a heartful pang,  
Or pity spread o'er heart or head  
The shadow of her noiseless wing  
To move the wrecker of the dead.

Though future years be full of tears,  
Though eyes grow dim weeping for him,  
Emotionless the wrecker tears  
The salted ring from fingers grim.

There is a strand of shoreless sand,  
Where broken spars and boatless oars  
Float out toward the silent land  
And bleach and rot upon its shores.

There is a sea which silently  
Doth move a fleet of human feet  
And strews its wrecks so noiselessly;  
To mortal ears it murmurs sweet.

And pennons gay float o'er the spray,  
And sails are spread to each masthead,  
Where moving on their gliding way  
They seek the wrecker of the dead.

Ah! noble craft, the storm doth wait  
To these cold strands, and youthful hands  
No longer furl the sails aloft  
They move on childhood's golden sands.

And manhood's bark, careless and dark,  
With timbers brave, beneath the wave  
Lies drifted on the rock-strewn mark  
That spells each voyager a grave.

And thus we go all men below  
With life-sails spread, onward we tread  
To where time's river dark doth flow  
Out to the wrecker of the dead.

CLAYTON FRENCH RICHARDS.

San Francisco, March, 1892.

## THE WHITE SPARROW.

A LESSON FOR MEN OF FADING FORTUNES.

"Sleep is the worst of thieves—  
He steals half our lives."  
In most parts of Germany, there passes current  
among the people this proverb.

"He who would thrive  
Must the white sparrow see."

The meaning of the proverb is not at first sight  
so apparent as that of some others that circulate  
among us, such as "Early habits make the man,"  
and "Honesty is the best policy." I will there-  
fore relate the story connected with its origin.

There was an old farmer with whom everything  
appeared to grow worse from year to year. Scarce-  
ly a week passed by that either the tax-gatherer  
or the pawnbroker did not come to his window,  
and addressing him with a courteous bow say, "I  
am really very sorry Herr Ruckwart, to be com-  
pelled to put you to any inconvenience, but I am  
obliged to do my duty." The old friends of Herr  
Ruckwart also tried to do their duty to him.  
They advised, they entreated, and they helped him,  
but all in vain; and so one after another gave him  
up in despair, declaring with a sigh, that as for  
poor Ruckwart, there was no use in trying to help  
him—he was past being helped.

He had one friend however whose heart was in  
the right place, and who was not only a good man  
but a very clear-sighted one. This friend thought  
he would not give Herr Ruckwart up altogether,  
without making one more attempt to save him.  
So one day he led the conversation as though ac-  
cidentally to the subject of sparrows,—relating  
many anecdotes of these birds; how greatly they  
had multiplied of late, and how very cunning and  
voracious they had become.

Herr Ruckwart shook his head gravely in an-  
swer to this observation and said:

"They are indeed most destructive creatures.  
For my part I have not the slightest doubt that it  
is mainly owing to their depredations, that my  
harvest has of late years been so unproductive."

To this conjecture his old friend made no rejoin-  
der, but after a moment's pause, he continued the  
conversation by another interrogation.

"Neighbor have you seen a white sparrow?"

"No, the sparrows on my fields are all the com-  
mon gray sort."

"That is very probable too (rejoined his friend).  
The habits of the white sparrow are peculiar to  
itself. Only one comes into the world every year;  
and being so different from its fellows, the other  
sparrows take a dislike to it, and peck at it when  
it appears among them. For this reason it seeks  
its food early in the morning, before the rest of  
the feathered tribe are astir, and then goes back  
to its nest where it remains for the rest of the day."

"That is very strange!" exclaimed Ruckwart.

"I must really try and get a sight at that spar-  
row; and if possible, I will catch it too."

On the morning following this conversation, the  
journalist rose with the sun and sallied forth into the  
field.

He walked around his farm, searched his  
orchards, and in every corner, examined the roofs of  
Baker Ovens, and the trees of his orchards, to see  
whether he could discover any traces of the won-  
derful white sparrow. But the white sparrow to  
the great disappointment of the farmer, would not  
show itself or stir from its imaginary nest. What  
vexed the farmer however still more, was; that  
although the sun stood high in the heavens by the  
time he had completed his round, not one of the  
farm laborers was astir; they too, seemed resolved  
not to leave their nests.

Herr Ruckwart was reflecting on the disadvan-  
tages of this state of things, when suddenly he  
perceived a lad coming out of the house carrying  
a sack of wheat on his shoulders. He seemed to  
be in great haste to get out of the precincts of the  
farm, and Herr Ruckwart soon perceived that his  
steps were not bent toward the mill, but toward a

public-house where Casper had unhappily, a long  
score to pay. He hastened after the astonished  
youth and quickly relieved him of his burden.

The farmer next bent his steps to the cow-house,  
and peeping to see whether the sparrow had per-  
chance taken refuge there, he discovered to his  
dismay, that the milk-maid was handing a liberal  
portion of milk through the window to her neigh-  
bor.

"A pretty sort of house-keeping this is!" thought  
the farmer to himself, as he hastened to his wife's  
apartment and aroused her from her slumbers.  
"As sure as my name is Ruckwart," he exclaimed  
in an angry tone, "there must be an end to these  
lazy habits. Everything is going wrong for the  
want of somebody to look after things. So far as  
I am concerned," thought the good farmer to him-  
self, "I will rise every day at the same hour I rose  
this morning, and then I shall get my farm cleared  
of those who don't intend to do their duty prop-  
erly. Besides, who knows but some fine morning  
or other, I may succeed in catching the white  
sparrow?"

Days and weeks passed on. The farmer ad-  
hered to his resolution, but he soon forgot the  
white sparrow, and only looked after the cattle in  
his corn-fields. Soon everything around him  
wore a flourishing aspect, and men began to ob-  
serve that Herr Ruckwart (Backward), now well  
deserved to be called Vorwart (forward). In due  
course of time this old friend again came to spend  
the day with him, and inquired in a humorous  
tone, "Well, how are you getting on now? Have  
you succeeded in catching a glimpse of the white  
sparrow?"

The farmer only replied to this question by a  
smile, and then holding out his hand to his old  
friend, he said, "God bless you Herder! you have  
saved me and my family from ruin."

Often in after years when Herr Ruckwart was  
a prosperous man, he was wont to relate the his-  
tory of his early life; and thus by degrees the  
saying passed into a proverb—

"He who would thrive  
Must the white sparrow see."

## Home Sympathy.

"HOWARD," a contributor to the New England  
Farmer says: A young lady, a farmer's daughter,  
was asked a few days ago, "how large a dairy has  
your father this winter?" Her answer was, "How  
should I know? I don't go to the barn once a  
month."

Beecher says that "no one can learn patience  
except by going out to battle in the hurly-burly  
world." Perhaps so; yet no where in the "hurly-  
burly world" are there so numberless occasions  
for practicing patience as in the quietude of home.  
And among these home trials, not one is more  
keen than the want of sympathy in your life-  
work from those around you. Buttenless shirts,  
and ventilated stockings, and late dinners, are  
very good patience teachers. But what can irri-  
tate a man more than when he sits down to ex-  
plain to his wife and girls his pet plan for a per-  
fect garden or orchard, or the additions and im-  
provements which he intends to make to the barn,  
to see them listen with a martyr-like air of meek  
endurance, or turn away to commend Mrs. Grundy's  
taste in dressing her children!

Farm-houses would not have the barren all-for-  
use appearance which they now so often present,  
if farmers received more in-door sympathy. Boys  
would not consider farming as coarse and undig-  
nified labor, and hasten off to the city, if sisters  
worked "heart and hand" with them, and would  
not speak with such evident pride of the brother  
who is in college, or clerk in some city store. And  
young ladies, your pretty white fingers would  
touch the piano-keys just as gracefully, and cre-  
chet and embroider just as skillfully, were they in  
the habit of giving the cows a daily loving pat, or  
a handful of hay. And you would lose none of  
your refinement, were you so well acquainted at  
the barn, that the horse would greet you with a  
good-morning neigh, and the busy fowls flock  
about you as you enter; or if you were able to  
inform inquirers whether or not your father "cut  
the feed" for his cattle, or whether in the summer  
he "turned them out to pasture," or "soiled" them.

You enjoy sympathy; why not give then, as you  
wish to receive?

The above sentiments are worthy of great con-  
sideration. We know the cause of much of the  
non-success of the Farmer, and indeed all the in-  
dustrial interests, in the want of sympathy and  
cooperation in the "home circle." When the head  
of a family has the generous sympathy of wife  
and daughters in his work, whatever it may be,  
it must prosper; and they that have thus given a  
prosperity, enjoy as their reward a goodly portion  
of it. When there is no kind or generous aid,  
then all goes wrong; the consequence is a failure  
of success, and the blow is sure to fall on those  
who have failed in their duty to him, to whom they  
look for the supply of their wants.

It is most unfortunate that so many parents  
think so little of Rural employment; they rush  
their sons into stores and counting-rooms because  
they think it more genteel, but find alas! too late  
their fatal error. If parents wish their sons to  
prosper and be happy, educate them to the farm  
or workshop; then they will have some sure reli-  
ance when dark days come.

Why so much beauty in Poland?—Because  
says Bayard Taylor, there girls do not jump from  
infancy to youthfulness. They are not sent from  
the cradle to the parlor, to dress, to sit still and  
look pretty. No, they are treated as children  
should be. During childhood, which extends  
through a period of several years, they are plain-  
ly and loosely dressed and allowed to run, romp  
and play in the open air. They are not loaded  
down, girded about and oppressed every way with  
countless frills and superabundant flounces, so as  
to be admired for their clothing. Nor are they  
rendered delicate or dyspeptic by continually star-  
ving candies and sweet cakes, as are the majority  
of American children. Plain simple food, free  
and various exercise, and an abundance of sun-  
shine during the whole period of childhood, are  
the secrets of beauty in after life.

## The Question Solved.



### COOK'S Improved Portable SUGAR EVAPORATOR

FOR MAKING  
SORGHUM AND MAPLE SUGAR.

ALL DOUBTS ARE DISPELLED! THAT CHINESE  
SUGAR-CANE YIELDS

TRUE CANE-SUGAR

IS A SETTLED QUESTION.

The difficulties in securing its granulation have been  
entirely overcome by the invention of

### Cook's Evaporator.

By its peculiar arrangement it throws off all scum and  
feculencies, and secures a deposit of a kind of wax,  
which would otherwise prevent granulation, and WHICH  
HAS YET BEEN REMOVED BY NO OTHER PRO-  
CESS. This in this machine are combined all the  
requisites for DEPRICATING WITHOUT CHEMICALS, and  
evaporating with an unparalleled rapidity.

Attention is called to the following Claims of  
this Valuable Invention:

1st It so liberates the sirup from its gummy and  
glucose matters that crystallization may readily be ac-  
complished.

2d It will make more and better sirup in a day than  
any other evaporator.

3d Being made of sheet metal it is more sensitive to  
heat than cast iron, and can suddenly be brought to a  
very high heat without cracking, a danger to which cast  
iron evaporators are greatly subject.

4th It consumes less fuel by one-half than any other  
evaporator.

5th It is the only one in which great heat can be ap-  
plied to shallow bodies of juice without danger of scor-  
ching; hence its greater rapidity of evaporation and more  
certainty of success.

6th It is more convenient for use than any other style;  
it is always ready for work without calling upon all the  
neighborhood mechanics, and causing great delays when  
you are in the greatest haste.

7th It thus combines in an eminent degree all those  
essential requisites of sugar machinery, viz: speed, su-  
periority of work, convenience, and economy.

We will furnish Evaporators adapted to brick arches  
at the following prices, LIBERALLY REDUCED to meet  
the state of the times and to promote the successful man-  
ufacture of Home Products:

No. 3—Copper Pan, 45 by 100 inches.....\$100

No. 4—do do 45 by 100 do.....125

No. 5—do do 45 by 144 do.....150

Two Skimmers, one Door, and one Grates accompany  
each Pan.

Copper Pans are used for this Evaporator, on account  
of their great durability and cleanliness.

In connection with the EVAPORATOR, we shall also  
manufacture

### Sugar-Cane Mills,

OF THE LATEST AND BEST PATTERNS

now used, for descriptions and prices of which we refer  
to our advertisements.

For any further information and Pamphlets con-  
taining full directions for the Culture and the Manu-  
facture of Sorghum; also for testimonials of its success-  
ful Manufacture by this Evaporator in the hands of  
Farmers of the different States; and for Orders for the  
Machines, address—

CAROTHERS & BATES,  
MANUFACTURERS,  
Sacramento.

N B—A MODEL of this Evaporator, and Samples of  
Sirup and Sugar made with it, can be seen, and impor-  
tant information had, at California Farmer Office, where  
Orders can also be left.

17

### WHEELER & WILSON'S

First Premium

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

ARE ACKNOWLEDGED

—TO BE—

FAR SUPERIOR

To All Others in Use.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,  
21 Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,  
San Francisco.

Successors to Wm. H. Bovee & Co.,

PIONEER

Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,

Now, 521 and 523 Front street, near Jackson,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING JUST RECEIVED, EX "STARLIGHT," THE  
only lot of

GENUINE

Old Government JAVA COFFEE,

Now in the city, dealers can obtain this really fine article,  
by ordering the GROUND JAVA COFFEE, manufactured by  
us. For sale by all the jobbers in the city.

The increasing demand for our Fresh California Ground  
Spices and Mustard, notwithstanding the continued impor-  
tation of Eastern Spices, warrants us in saying, that in this de-  
partment, as well as Coffee, we are not excelled in the  
market.

P. S.—Please be particular and order "MARDEN & FOL-  
GER'S" to get the genuine.

93m

Buy All Your

SILVERWARE

.....OF.....

TUCKER!

.....OF.....

BUY ALL YOUR

DIAMONDS

.....OF.....

TUCKER!

.....OF.....

TUCKER!

.....OF.....

TUCKER!

### Insure Your Property

AGAINST THE

DANGERS OF FIRE!

AND YOUR LIVES!

AS A

PROVISION FOR YOUR FAMILIES,

In Case of Your Death.

General Insurance Agency

FIRE and LIFE:

BIGELOW BROTHERS & FLINT,

OFFICE:

Over Messrs. Parrott & Co.'s Bank,

Northwest corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Capital Represented, \$8,229,000!

Home Insurance Co., N. Y. Assets \$1,500,000

Security Fire Insurance Co., N. Y. " 650,000

Niagara " " " 305,000

Washington " " " 500,000

Lamar " " " 350,000

Hope " " " 220,000

Phoenix " " " 290,000

Park " " " 280,000

American Exchange " " " 210,000

Coast Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

of Hartford, Conn. 3,761,000

Equitable Life Assurance Soci-  
ety, N. Y. 168,000

Total.....\$8,229,000

Having LETTERS OF CREDIT with Messrs. ALBOP &  
CO., and WELLS, FARGO & CO. to the amount of

\$65,000 Monthly,

Policy holders are insured

AN IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF ALL LOSSES

ON ADJUSTMENT.

Policies issued without delay on

MERCHANTISE, DWELLINGS and their CONTENTS.

STORES, RANCH PROPERTY,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURABLE PERSONAL

PROPERTY, on the most reasonable terms, by

BIGELOW BROTHERS & FLINT.

REFERENCES:

Louis McLane, Esq. Of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co.

Messrs. Wm. T. Coleman & Co. San Francisco

Horace P. Jones " " " " " " "

Messrs. Flint Peabody & Co. " " " " " " "

Jonathan Hunt, Esq. " " " " " " "

C. B. Polhemus, Esq. Of Messrs. Albop & Co.

Messrs. J. H. Carroll & Co. Sacramento, Cal

Julius Wetzel, Esq. " " " " " " "

8-3m

\$1,000 Reward!

JOHN C. BELL,

Nos. 634 and 636 Clay street,

WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD TO ANY

person that will prove to him that they can purchase

OIL CLOTHS,

CARPETS,

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS,

MATS AND MATTING,

Rugs for Christmas Presents,

GILT CORNERS AND POLES,

DAMASKS AND WINDOW-SHADES, AND HOUSE-

FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION,

Cheaper than we will sell for CASH for the next

TEN DAYS!

All remnants remaining on hand at that time  
will be sold at Auction.

CLAY STREET—the second Carpet Store be-  
tween Montgomery and Kearny—

Nos. 634 and 636.

JOHN C. BELL,

12

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, & C.,

214 and 216 (Old No. 68) Battery street,  
(Corner of Richmond)

O. Main.

E. B. Winchester.

N. B.—Good assortment Concord Stage Harness  
constantly on hand.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WIN-  
CHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1877 And 1882; and  
also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1887, for the best Ladies'  
Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best  
Buggy Harness and Riding Bridles.

91014

BUY ALL YOUR

DIAMONDS

.....OF.....

TUCKER!

.....OF.....

TUCKER!

.....OF.....

TUCKER!

.....OF.....

TUCKER!



## Literary Shrubbery.

To punish a hungry man. Drive a "stake" into him.

The irresolute seize with eagerness all overtures which show them two roads, and which in consequence, do not press them to choose.

WISDOM is a nut which if not chosen with judgment may cost you a tooth and pay you with nothing but a worm.

Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

RELIGION can never compensate for the want of amiability, but amiability can compensate for the want of beauty.

You need not tell all the truth unless to those who have a right to know it all. But let all you tell be truth.

A man excused himself for marrying by saying that his friends declared that he drank too much for a single man.

It is said, that two persons in the same bedroom, of whom one has the tooth-ache and the other is in love; the person who has the tooth-ache will go to sleep first.

PRACTICE thinks that if a young lady has a thousand acres of valuable land, the young men are apt to conclude that there is sufficient ground for an "attachment."

Two acquaintances meeting on a wet day, the one greeted the other with, "Beautiful rain this, sir; fetching things out of the ground." "Hope not, sir—hope not," replied the second, disconsolately; "got two wives there, sir!"

The foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of woman. The foundation of political happiness is faith in the integrity of man. The foundation of all happiness, temporal and eternal, is faith in the goodness, the righteousness, the mercy and the love of God.

A great many people have shouted Hurray! many a time and oft," but comparatively few know its derivation and primary meaning. It originated among the Eastern nations, where it was a war-cry—from the belief that every man who died in battle for his country went to Heaven. It is derived from the word Hurra, which means "To Paradise."

The following is a printer's opinion of the war: Can you not divine the signs of the times? This rebellion now raging in the Southern part of the Republic, is without a parallel in the world's history. It is the basest of scoundrels, and the Government will—on an early opportunity to—them from the face of the earth. When they shall fall into the hands of the federal authorities, their necks will be worth simply 0. The war is unsheathed, and "Down with the rebels," is the cry of all right-minded men, the world over. Such of the rebels as are left from the halter should be made to suffer stripes till they see \*\*\*\*\* in the constellation of the Union.

"LEAVE NO STONE UNTURNED."—It appears, as an accomplished naturalist has informed me, that the creature who has had the honor of teaching by his own habits the all important lesson to "leave no stone unturned," is none other than one of the tropical baboons, I believe the blue-nosed baboon. This creature's favorite relish is to eat a scorpion for dinner. Now the scorpion lives under flat stones and leaves no trace behind him to show under which stone he is hid. So the baboon, in his scorpion hunting expeditions, systematically turns over every stone as he comes to it; not passing one by, lest perchance his desired repast should be under that one.—[Mr. Roger Smith, in Builder.

## FARMERS!!

## TAKE NOTICE!!!

10,000

Large Grain-fed

## HOGS Wanted

For Packing purposes, and for which the Highest Cash Price will be paid, by

WILSON &amp; STEVENS,

Pork Packers,

Corner Sansome and Broadway.

716-14 3m

## BLUE VITRIOL Or Bluestone,

The Indispensable Article for Wheat Growers.

CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURE; ALSO, ENGLISH AND PHILADELPHIA.

GUARANTEED PURE.

For sale in quantities, AT LOWEST RATES.

REDINGTON &amp; CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

105 and 107 Clay Street.

## One Grover &amp; Baker's SEWING MACHINE, FOR SALE.

Largest size, nearly new.

Also—A Cutting and Measuring Apparatus, complete.

For sale by S. W. MOORE, Seed warehouse,

No 408 (old No. 110) California street.

San Francisco.

## CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE, 1882.

## THE SENATE.

SENATORS HOLD OVER.—Alameda and Santa Clara—A. L. Rhoads, R. Butte and Plumas—Richard Irwin, U. D. Calaveras—P. A. Gallagher, U. D. El Dorado—A. St. Clair Denver, O. Harvey, U. D. Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Yuba and Tulare—S. A. Merritt, R. Nevada—William Vail, U. D. Placer—Phil W. Thomas, U. D. San Francisco—James McMillan, R. Sacramento—E. H. Henshaw, R. San Joaquin and Contra Costa—F. M. Warme, R. S. San Jose and Mendocino—John H. Hill, U. D. Tehama and Stanislaus—C. V. Williamson, S. Yuba and Sutter—William H. Parks, U. D. Yuba—O. E. DeLong, U. D.

Reapportionment.—Republicans, 3; Union Democrats, 9; Secessionists, 3. Total, 15.

SENATORS ELECT.—First District—San Diego and San Bernardino, J. C. Bogart, S. Second District—Los Angeles—J. R. Vineyard, S. Third District—Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo, R. Pacheco, U. D. Fourth District—Tulare and Fresno—Thomas Baker, R. Fifth District—Santa Cruz and Monterey—O. K. Porter, R. Sixth District—San Francisco and San Mateo—E. W. Hays, R. Seventh District—San Jose and Santa Clara—R. F. Perkins, and J. A. Baker, to supply vacancy, Reps. Ninth District—Alameda—A. M. Crane, R. Tenth District—San Joaquin—O. H. Chamberlain, R. Eleventh District—Tulare and Kings—L. G. Long, U. D. Twelfth District—Calaveras—William T. Lewis, U. D. Fourteenth District—Amador—R. Burdell, U. D. Sixteenth District—Sacramento—A. B. Nixon, R. Seventeenth District—Solano and Yolo—O. B. Powers, R. Eighteenth District—Napa, Lake and Mendocino—William Holden, S. Nineteenth District—Placer—W. D. Harriman, R. Twentieth District—Nevada—Joseph Ruiz, R. Twenty-first District—Sierra—W. Kimball, R., to supply vacancy. Twenty-second District—Butte—R. C. Gaskill, R. Twenty-third District—Tehama and Colusa—J. G. Doll, U. D. Twenty-fourth District—Shasta and Trinity—Benjamin Shurtliff, U. D. Twenty-fifth District—Humboldt, Klamath and Del Norte—W. V. Drake, U. D. Twenty-sixth District—Siskiyou—Geo. B. Oulton, R. Reapportionment.—Republicans, 14; Union Democrats, 7; Secessionists, 4. Total, 25.

## ASSEMBLY.

Alameda—S. B. Bell, J. M. Moore, Reps. Amador—G. W. Seaton, W. A. Waddell, U. D. Butte—J. M. Kinnard, R. Geo. W. Priddy, U. D. Calaveras—Thomas Campbell, J. W. Griswold, Thomas O'Brien, U. D. Contra Costa—C. B. Porter, R. El Dorado—Seneca Dean, J. Fraiser, J. H. Dennis, H. G. Parker, U. D. Fresno—James Smith, S. Humboldt—G. W. Werk, U. D. Klamath and Del Norte—S. P. Wright, U. D. Los Angeles—James A. Watson, Murray Harrison, Secesh. Mario—A. C. McAllister, U. D. Mariposa—J. G. McCullough, U. D. Merced and Stanislaus—T. W. Lane, S. Mendocino—T. M. Ains, U. D. Monterey—Jas. Y. Cox, U. D. Napa and Lake—Edward Evey, U. D. Nevada—J. M. Avery, James Collins, W. H. Seare, Reuben Leach, Reps. Placer—John Yule, E. W. Hillier, Reps. C. C. Dudley, U. D. Plumas—T. B. Shannon, U. D. Sacramento—J. E. Beaton, W. H. Barton, J. H. Warwick, Reps. R. D. Ferguson, J. B. Saul, U. D. San Bernardino—Benj. Barton, S. San Diego—D. B. Hoffman, U. D. San Francisco—S. S. Tilton, Wm. Loewy, James Otis, George Barstow, J. W. Van Zandt, George B. Reese, W. W. Bailes, Geo. Amerige, Caleb T. Fay, B. Dore, W. S. Reese, S. C. Bigelow, Reps. San Joaquin—John Thompson, R. Samuel Myers, U. D. San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara—C. W. Dana, R. San Mateo—S. Tilton, R. Santa Clara—Charles McClay, Joseph E. Brown, John Zuck, Reps. Santa Cruz—T. Eager, R. Shasta—Geo. W. Woodman, U. D. Sierra—D. Love, E. B. Smith, Reps. Siskiyou—William Irwin, C. N. Thornbury, U. D. Solano—J. M. Dudley, R. Sonoma—W. A. Eliason, G. W. Reed, Reps. J. G. Dow, U. D. Sutter—C. E. Wilcox, S. Tehama and Colusa—J. W. Thompson, S. Trinity—J. H. Mathews, U. D. Tulare—J. C. Zentgraf, S. Tuolumne and Mono—T. N. Machin, R. C. W. Randall, U. D. Yuba—N. H. Hoag, U. D. Yuba—J. C. Sargent, R., E. Teegarden, T. O. Jackson, U. D.

Reapportionment.—Republicans, 41; Union Democrats, 29; Secessionists, 10. Total, 80.

Joint Convention.—Republicans, 55; Union Democrats, 48; Secessionists, 17. Total, 120.

## THE UNION FARM AND PLANTATION MILLS.

## TO FARMERS,

## Stock-Raisers,

## -AND- STABLE KEEPERS

YOU ARE

## PARTICULARLY INVITED TO

## EXAMINE THE MILL

WE ADVERTISE ABOVE.

THIS MILL IS OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER. IT IS WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT.

## THE BEST MILL

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

These Mills Were Awarded the

## FIRST PREMIUM!

-AT THE-

State Fair at Sacramento, Bay District and Mechanics' Fair, in San Francisco, and at the Santa Clara Fair.

PRICES OF MILLS AS FOLLOWS

Mill complete, with Bolt for Family Flour - \$150  
Mill complete, without Bolt - 140  
Extra Grinding-surfaces, per set - 10

Greene, Heath &amp; Allen,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

Messrs. KEEP &amp; BRIGGS,

PROPRIETORS OF THE GLOBE FOUNDRY,

STOCKTON,

ARE OUR DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE

SALE OF THESE MILLS.

## East India Tea Store.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

631 Washington street,

Nearly opposite Marquise's Opera House.



GEO. M. SMITH &amp; CO.

DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN

Choice Green and Black TEAS

Of Chinese and Japanese production;

COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.

Our TEAS are acknowledged to be the Best ever offered in this Market.

Observe, this is the ONLY BONA FIDE TEA STORE in this State.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

## PATENT HYDRAULIC HOSE MANUFACTORY.

119 First street. - - Marysville.

## First Premium.

THE COMMITTEE ON MINING IMPLEMENTS,

at the last Annual Fair of the Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanical Society, of the Northern District of California, awarded me the

First Premium for my Patent Machine

FOR SEWING HYDRAULIC HOSE, WAGON COVERS, GRAIN AND FEED BAGS, GARDEN HOSE, &amp;c;

And I have the Society's DIPLOMA, signed by G. N. Swazy, President, and Chas. M. GORHAM, Secretary.

The Committee was composed of H. HARRIS, of the Pioneer Assay Office, and other prominent citizens.

My facilities are such that I can safely promise to do my work BETTER, CHEAPER, and in a shorter time, than any hose-maker in the State.

Hose-making is my profession, and I have the best working Machines, and the Best Workmen, that can be produced.

Notwithstanding all this, I charge

Only 15 Cents per Yard,

For Hose with Four Seams, that will stand the Pressure of 100 feet fall of water.

I can sew as cheaply as anybody, and people will have no occasion to go away from Marysville for Hose.

ONE-HALF OF MY INTEREST in these Machines for the State of California is for sale, or all of the Northern counties, from Yuba up.

S. HOWARD.

33m 119 First street.

## 1000 Acres of Land,

120 COWS,

AND

## A Good Milk and Dairy Business,

For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED

to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Business ever offered in our State. The location is near Susan City, within five miles. There is 950 acres good Land, well fenced, which can be had at \$10 per acre, and 120 select COWS for \$20 each, together with Engine and Boiler for feeding Stock, Cheese-Presses, Butter-Churns, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc., valued at \$1000. All these implements will go to the purchaser without cost.

The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted. There are also 1000 acres of good Land adjoining leased for two years at \$1 per acre; this goes also, and the lease can be renewed.

To a good and responsible party this property will be sold on the most liberal terms—say ONE-THIRD CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory.

Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address COL WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will furnish all needed information.

Nov. 1, 1881.

## MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE.

R. A. CHAPTER,

COUNCIL,

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Chairs, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &amp;c. &amp;c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,

NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET

Above Montgomery street. San Francisco

## BUY ALL YOUR GOLD ORNAMENTS

TUCKER

## THE HARP STOVE.

This is a new Stove. The design is original and beautiful, and suggestive of the name given to the stove.



## THE HARP STOVE.

...ALSO...

The BAY STATE and other Stoves,

With a large assortment of Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelled and Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS, BAKE-OVENS, SAD-IRONS, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c. For sale by

B. C. AUSTIN, Pacific Tin-Works,

324 Clay street, below Battery,—San Francisco.

## THE VERMONT

## SEED-SOWER AND REVOLVING HARROW!

## FARMERS, ATTENTION!

With this machine, any person that can manage a pair of horses, can perform the operation of

Seeding and Harrowing at the same Time.

It is adapted to the sowing of ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, and is regulated by the gauge to DISTRIBUTE EVENLY OVER THE SURFACE any desired number of pounds of Grain per acre, covering the Seed immediately, so that NONE OF IT IS LOST IN SIGHT FOR THE BIRDS TO DESTROY.

IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, STRONG, AND DURABLE,

Just the implement the Farmer needs at the present time, to enable him to raise Grain profitably at the prevailing low prices.

It now makes its first appearance on the Pacific Coast. For sale by

KNAPP, BURRELL &amp; CO.,

310 Washington street.

San Francisco, Sept. 10, 1881.

## FURNITURE!

## AND BEDDING!



## SELLING, MARX &amp; CO.,

HAVE RE-OPENED THE

Extensive Furniture Warerooms,

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

J. G. CLARK &amp; Co.,

No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufactory, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture.

All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &amp;c., &amp;c., made to order.

## PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value, are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

A Fortune for a Mechanic.

We have the PATENT RIGHT for the whole Pacific Coast for the best and most celebrated HORSE HAY-RAKE known.

ALSO—A CIDER-MILL and PRESS of the most approved construction.

A fortune can be made with either of these machines, by an energetic mechanic. The models may be seen at our office.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.

Patented April 6, 1883.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it, a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universal commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.

Patent now pending; papers expected.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly fills up and harrows the ground between the rows.

A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.

Patented January 3, 1880.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental, standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler &amp; Wilson's Sewing Machine; neat when used and ornamental when so in use.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level.

Patented September 13, 1879.

This implement will be of great value to Contractor and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out.

2000 were ordered for the New York market just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Musket Bar.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its construction, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card to our columns.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer

A Chance for a Saw-Mill.

An experienced man at the Saw-milling business, one who has a cash capital of \$5000, can bear of a chance by which he can secure a half-interest in a Saw-Mill, a Farm, and a Stock-Ranch, where his money can be doubled every year. The present advertiser wishes to go to the Atlantic States, to be absent some months on important business, and he desires to find a partner in whom he can confide. None need apply without they have the means, and can make the references all right. The Right Man can secure a grand chance. Inquire of the Editor of the Farmer, who will give all particulars.

Farms, Vineyards, and Gardens.

Those in want of either should call at our office and gather information about several which we have for sale. Those who wish to sell should call and see us about them.

## Dr. E. C. Angell,

## DENTIST,



IS PREPARED

to supply Whole or Half Sets of Superior ARTIFICIAL TEETH manufactured in his own Laboratory, being modeled and adapted for each individual case in such a manner as to secure the most perfect adaptation, and the complete restoration of the features. By the aid of machinery

he is enabled to furnish SUPERIOR WORK, and at prices scarcely, if at all, higher than is charged for Artificial Teeth of the most ordinary and commonplace character. Samples may be seen at his office, and reference is permitted to numerous cases in which the work is doing excellent service.

His DENTIFRICE, known as—

## ANGELL'S

## Orris and Charcoal Tooth Soap,

is not only grateful to the mouth, but is widely admitted to be the equal for cleansing the Teeth and promoting their soundness. A package that costs one dollar lasts twelve months if used daily. For sale by the principal Druggists.

DR. ANGELL Practices Dentistry in all its various branches, giving especial attention to the

TEETH OF CHILDREN, preventing and correcting irregularities. For Straightening irregular Teeth, he has invented apparatus that renders the treatment of cases which have hitherto been considered beyond the reach of remedy, comparatively easy and rapid.

Difficult Cases in any department of Dental Surgery or Mechanical Dentistry, respectfully solicited.

OFFICE.....339 Clay street,

lower corner of Kearny.

## Read! Read!

## WHY WILL YE SUFFER?

Read the following Certificate and be convinced!

To JOHN DEFAIRES, Esq., San Rafael, San Francisco, Sept. 15, 1881.

I hereby certify that I have been afflicted with the most severe case of Rheumatism of a most unusual character, for several years, and during that period I have been advised and under the treatment of some of the most eminent Physicians without the least benefit, and have been pronounced incurable by several of them. I was advised by a friend to try your treatment. I did so, as a last resort, as I was lame and helpless as an infant; and to my surprise and gratification found myself cured and able to go to work in the short space of four weeks, and have been cured and well now for about one year, and find your medicine most excellent and without any bad effect—the same as mercury or other medicine often has—and I can recommend your treatment to all those affected.

RICHARD DOWDELL

Sworn and subscribed before me this 16th day of September, 1881.

J. T. STOKER, Justice of the Peace.

San Rafael Township, Marin county.

SIN, RAFAEL, Marin county, Jan. 17th, 1882.

This is to certify that I was afflicted in January, February, and March, 1882, with the Rheumatism, by which I was unable to move hand or foot the most of the time during said months. To my great relief I obtained two bottles of Dr. E. C. Angell's Medicine, prepared by JOHN DEFAIRES, which entirely cured me, and I have never since felt any rheumatic pains.

R. W. FRINK, County Judge of Marin county.

This is to certify that I have used the Medicine prepared by JOHN DEFAIRES, in my family, and am prepared to testify as to its efficacy in all cases, and have never known it to cure a bad effect.

J. O. S. SHORT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of October, 1881.

DANIEL T. TAYLOR, County Clerk.

Mercury Never Used. Chills and Fever Cured in two days, without Drugs and Medicine



**Wholesale Produce Report.**  
This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.  
(Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tonn & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.)  
APRIL 1.  
Since our last report we have had an active demand for all kinds of grain, and have to note a perceptible advance in prices generally. Wheat has been in request at hardening prices. We quote this grain fully 10 cents per bushel better than last week's demand in excess of receipts. Barley and Oats also have very materially improved. We know of some sales of Barley made as high as 18c. Oats keep pace with Barley; they, too, show a noticeable advance, with an active demand. Hay, however, in consequence of liberal supplies, has materially declined. So, also, the article of Potatoes, show visible signs of a decline, sellers now being more anxious to realize than buyers to relieve the market.  
The above is our market to-day. It may be well to canvass the cause of these advances, and to act with prudence, before holders take a decided stand to advance prices. For the past few days our receipts have fallen short of the actual demand. Holders and sellers have resorted to advance their views, and have been enabled to do so to a certain extent. The weather for a few days has been unpleasant, and farmers at the moment are busily engaged plowing and planting, to the exclusion of all other kinds of business. But as soon as the hurry is over, they will have time to deliver, and large receipts will cause a decline in Wheat, we think, for of this grain we feel sure we have a surplus. Barley and Oats we look upon more favorably, and do think the highest point has not yet been reached.  
Our receipts from around the Bay, for the past week, have been as follows: Wheat 7594 sks, Barley 16,933 sks, Oats 2460 sks, Beans 245 sks, Corn 100 sks, Potatoes 1683 sks, Flour 1716 qr-sks, Corn-Meal 1000 sks, Hay 420 tons, Bran 253 sks, Middlings 42 sks. Also, Coastwise: Wheat 342 sks, Barley 1650 sks, Potatoes 771 sks.

Wheat, per 100 lbs.—  
For seed, 2.50 2.50 3.00  
For mill, 2.50 2.50 3.00  
Barley, for seed, 1.75 1.75 2.00  
do for feed, 1.25 1.25 1.50  
Oats, for seed, 1.50 1.50 1.75  
do for feed, 1.25 1.25 1.50  
Corn, for seed, 2.25 2.25 2.50  
do for feed, 1.50 1.50 1.75  
Beans, for seed, 4.00 4.00 4.50  
do for feed, 3.00 3.00 3.50  
Potatoes, for seed, 3.00 3.00 3.50  
do for feed, 2.00 2.00 2.50  
Flour, per 100 lbs.—  
Superfine, 7.00 7.00 7.50  
Extra, 6.50 6.50 7.00  
Patent, 8.00 8.00 8.50  
Corn-Meal, per 100 lbs.—  
Patent, 4.50 4.50 5.00  
do for feed, 3.50 3.50 4.00  
Hay, per 100 lbs.—  
Patent, 1.50 1.50 1.75  
do for feed, 1.25 1.25 1.50  
Clover, per 100 lbs.—  
Patent, 1.50 1.50 1.75  
do for feed, 1.25 1.25 1.50  
Sorghum, per 100 lbs.—  
Patent, 1.50 1.50 1.75  
do for feed, 1.25 1.25 1.50

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do for feed, 1.25 1.25 1.50  
Oats, for seed, 1.50 1.50 1.75  
do for feed, 1.25 1.25 1.50  
Corn, for seed, 2.25 2.25 2.50  
do for feed, 1.50 1.50 1.75  
Beans, for seed, 4.00 4.00 4.50  
do for feed, 3.00 3.00 3.50  
Potatoes, for seed, 3.00 3.00 3.50  
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Flour, per 100 lbs.—  
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Patent, 8.00 8.00 8.50  
Corn-Meal, per 100 lbs.—  
Patent, 4.50 4.50 5.00  
do for feed, 3.50 3.50 4.00  
Hay, per 100 lbs.—  
Patent, 1.50 1.50 1.75  
do for feed, 1.25 1.25 1.50  
Clover, per 100 lbs.—  
Patent, 1.50 1.50 1.75  
do for feed, 1.25 1.25 1.50  
Sorghum, per 100 lbs.—  
Patent, 1.50 1.50 1.75  
do for feed, 1.25 1.25 1.50

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**Retail Prices at Washington Market—April 1.**

Asparagus, per doz.	75 75 80
Artichokes, per doz.	75 75 80
Brussels sprouts, per doz.	75 75 80
Beets, per doz.	75 75 80
Broccoli, per doz.	75 75 80
Cabbages, per doz.	75 75 80
Cauliflower, per doz.	75 75 80
Carrots, per doz.	75 75 80
Celery, per doz.	75 75 80
Corn, per doz.	75 75 80
Cucumbers, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Beans, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Peas, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Corn, in cans, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Peppers, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Onions, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Tomatoes, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Potatoes, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Apples, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Pears, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Plums, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Cherries, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Peaches, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Nectarines, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Apricots, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Quinces, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Elderberries, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Raspberries, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Blackberries, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Currants, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Gooseberries, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Huckleberries, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Elderberries, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Raspberries, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Blackberries, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Currants, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Gooseberries, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Huckleberries, per doz.	75 75 80

**VEGETABLES.**

Asparagus, per doz.	75 75 80
Artichokes, per doz.	75 75 80
Brussels sprouts, per doz.	75 75 80
Beets, per doz.	75 75 80
Broccoli, per doz.	75 75 80
Cabbages, per doz.	75 75 80
Cauliflower, per doz.	75 75 80
Carrots, per doz.	75 75 80
Celery, per doz.	75 75 80
Corn, per doz.	75 75 80
Cucumbers, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Beans, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Peas, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Corn, in cans, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Peppers, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Onions, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Tomatoes, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Potatoes, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Apples, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Pears, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Plums, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Cherries, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Peaches, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Nectarines, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Apricots, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Quinces, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Elderberries, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Raspberries, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Blackberries, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Currants, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Gooseberries, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Huckleberries, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Elderberries, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Raspberries, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Blackberries, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Currants, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Gooseberries, per doz.	75 75 80
Green Huckleberries, per doz.	75 75 80

**FRUIT.**

Apples, per doz.	75 75 80
Pears, per doz.	75 75 80
Plums, per doz.	75 75 80
Cherries, per doz.	75 75 80
Peaches, per doz.	75 75 80
Nectarines, per doz.	75 75 80
Apricots, per doz.	75 75 80
Quinces, per doz.	75 75 80
Elderberries, per doz.	75 75 80
Raspberries, per doz.	75 75 80
Blackberries, per doz.	75 75 80
Currants, per doz.	75 75 80
Gooseberries, per doz.	75 75 80
Huckleberries, per doz.	75 75 80
Elderberries, per doz.	75 75 80
Raspberries, per doz.	75 75 80
Blackberries, per doz.	75 75 80
Currants, per doz.	75 75 80
Gooseberries, per doz.	75 75 80
Huckleberries, per doz.	75 75 80

**DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.**

Butter, Cal., per lb.	25 25 30
Butter, Cal., per lb.	25 25 30
Butter, Cal., per lb.	25 25 30
Butter, Cal., per lb.	25 25 30
Butter, Cal., per lb.	25 25 30
Butter, Cal., per lb.	25 25 30
Butter, Cal., per lb.	25 25 30
Butter, Cal., per lb.	25 25 30
Butter, Cal., per lb.	25 25 30
Butter, Cal., per lb.	25 25 30
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Butter, Cal., per lb.	25 25 30
Butter, Cal., per lb.	25 25 30
Butter, Cal., per lb.	25 25 30
Butter, Cal., per lb.	25 25 30
Butter, Cal., per lb.	25 25 30

**EGGS.**

Eggs, per doz.	75 75 80
Eggs, per doz.	75 75 80
Eggs, per doz.	75 75 80
Eggs, per doz.	75 75 80
Eggs, per doz.	75 75 80
Eggs, per doz.	75 75 80
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Eggs, per doz.	75 75 80
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Eggs, per doz.	75 75 80
Eggs, per doz.	75 75 80
Eggs, per doz.	75 75 80
Eggs, per doz.	75 75 80

**POULTRY.**

Ducks, com., per pair.	30 30 35
Ducks, com., per pair.	30 30 35
Ducks, com., per pair.	30 30 35
Ducks, com., per pair.	30 30 35
Ducks, com., per pair.	30 30 35
Ducks, com., per pair.	30 30 35
Ducks, com., per pair.	30 30 35
Ducks, com., per pair.	30 30 35
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Ducks, com., per pair.	30 30 35
Ducks, com., per pair.	30 30 35
Ducks, com., per pair.	30 30 35
Ducks, com., per pair.	30 30 35

**AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE IN STOCKTON.**

Wheat, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Barley, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Oats, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Beans, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Corn, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Potatoes, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Flour, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Corn-Meal, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Hay, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Straw, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Manure, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Grass, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Timothy, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Alfalfa, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Clover, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Legume, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Soybean, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Peas, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Lentils, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Chickpeas, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Black-eyed peas, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Pinto beans, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Kidney beans, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Great Northern beans, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Black beans, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Red beans, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
White beans, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Green beans, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Yellow beans, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Black beans, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Red beans, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
White beans, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Green beans, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Yellow beans, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80

**AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE IN STOCKTON.**

Wheat, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Barley, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Oats, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Beans, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Corn, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Potatoes, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
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Corn-Meal, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
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Black beans, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Red beans, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
White beans, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Green beans, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Yellow beans, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80

**AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE IN STOCKTON.**

Wheat, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Barley, per 100 lbs.	75 75 80
Oats, per 100 lbs.	



# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XVII.

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NUMBER 4.

### The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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#### From the Atlantic Side.

Letter from our own Correspondent.

Winter "holding on"—Agricultural Preparations—Agricultural Meetings—Legislative Agricultural Society a Good Thing—Cattle Health—Mild Winter—Sleighing in Boston—Good Fruit Prospects—Fruit Monopoly—Bees and Bee-keeping—Artificial Propagation of Fish, Etc.

Boston, March 25th, 1862.

DEAR FARMER: You are just getting out of the floods; but we are still fast in the snow and ice. In the streets of Boston, the solid ice-pavements are all the way from eight to sixteen inches thick, while, back in New Hampshire and Vermont the snow is anywhere from two to five feet deep. Pretty prospects these, for farming interests! Yet, the sun runs high, and the frosts must, sooner or later yield. The melting will be all the more rapid for the tardiness of its beginning. I count on big freshets and disastrous floods everywhere. It sickens one, to think of drowned stock and chilled poultry, of floating stacks and destroyed fences, and all the nameless havoc and ruin which it is possible for rising floods to make.

Our suburban gardens are under the snow yet, of course; but in making a circuit of Boston, an experienced and nature-loving eye can detect the manifest uneasiness of the buds, as if they were "itching" with all their might to unfold and open the sweet drama of the spring.

The Agricultural Press is stimulating the farmers to renewed exertions for preparations for the approaching campaign, when they will take the "field" in the best and noblest sense of the word. Accordingly, they are warned to look carefully after their wood-piles, and to see that the good house-wife does not have cause to fret, when the hot days are at hand; they are lectured, just as they require to be every year, about putting their farm-fences in order, that that job may not have to be done when active spring-work leaves but little time to do it in; and they are warned, item by item, to be prepared with manures, seeds, plows, harrows, and cattle, against the days of hurry and heat.

The Agricultural Meetings held every winter at the State House, which have usually been of great interest, do not seem to have created so wide a popular impression this winter—no doubt owing to the absorbing nature of war intelligence; yet, we cannot look into the Representatives' Chamber of the Massachusetts State House, one evening each week during the winter, without being impressed profoundly with the great fact that Agriculture is at the basis of all civilization, and that when its votaries grow weary and slacken their hand, the social State will go to pieces much faster than it was constructed.

I think a Legislative Agricultural Society a grand arrangement for every State in the Union, and you of California—the great State of the New World's promise—are particularly interested in the movement. In the first place, the Legislative body is largely composed of Agriculturists, who bring their varied experiences from all quarters of the Commonwealth, and are free to compare them at their leisure; in the second, the superior influence of Agriculture is brought into the direct presence of Legislation, and the latter is thus made to feel the prop by which alone it is sustained, with its machinery for taxation and the enforcement of the laws; and in the third place, the silent and unpronounced authority of the State itself goes with these weekly assemblages, like the Great Seal, that is affixed to certain documents of State, and gives to these important proceedings a popular weight which they might not, just at present, be able to derive from any other source or in any better way. The very best practical minds out of the Legislative Halls, too, come together in this place, and the ideas that are struck off for the farmer to think over, by the contact, are of the first order.

Spring does not report, with its approach, so much sickness and all among cattle as we had only a year ago; the winter, in fact, has been an exceedingly even one, in point of temperature, the mercury not having reached zero even once!—an almost unheard of thing in the Atlantic Coast meteorology. We have had continued sleighing for fifty-five days, up to this present date; the horse-cars have been going and coming, to and from Boston, all this while, on runners, and no sight of

their buried track has been seen anywhere. Herculeanum and Pompeii did not keep themselves more carefully sealed up during the long reign of silence which they took it into their heads to indulge in.

But other eyes beside this single pair of mine are watching eagerly—as children watch—for the shooting of the green blades of the crocuses; and other ears are, every morning, on the alert for the cheery carol of the first blue-bird. They will all be here soon, and many of them will, no doubt, wish they had not come so soon, when the March winds get in under their feathery coats afterwards.

We have cheering accounts from the fruit lands everywhere, thus far, and our growers feel a happy confidence that they will revel in an abundance of the luxury, this season. But such statements cannot bring many really cheerful thoughts to the minds of the mass of the people in our Eastern cities; for let fruit be as plenty as it may, it is all in the hands of a few dealers at last, who even dangle luscious pears into the docks, after they have purposely suffered them to rot a little, for the sake of shortening the stock and keeping up the combination prices. And this is what some people call civilization; which means not much more than a plan to make money, though all the wants, sentiments, and better feelings of the race are tyrannically made play of in order to accomplish it. I have always said myself and maintained it to the best of my ability, too, that strawberries ought to be sold in the Boston market freely, for but ten cents a quart, that bouquets should be sold for, certainly, not more than a quarter of a dollar, and as much lower as they could be afforded, with a proper margin for profit. Competition is just the thing, in these matters, and should be encouraged, indefinitely. It is with the sales of fruit as it is with other things—books and newspapers, for instance—we must apply the new system to the former which we have to the latter, and count only on "large sales and small profits." In this way the people are benefited, while the producers and dealers find their account in it, too.

Bees and Bee-keeping constitute an item of present interest in the Atlantic States, and we see the point again revived, whether the old fashioned straw-hives are not, with suitable guards against excessive warmth, the best hives, on the whole, for wintering and raising bees in. Straw does certainly make a perfect protection against the vicissitudes of such climate as this of ours, furnishing a better conductor than mere wood for the moisture from within the hive in the winter, and a better non-conductor (and of course, ventilator), for the heat of summer. Plank hives get wet, and retain their chilliness late in the season, and thus render the rearing of early swarms in the spring rather precarious. One writer thinks that the Langstroth movable frames, inserted in straw-hives, would, if cheaply enough furnished, make just the article needed by those who raise honey for the market.

I observe one item of intelligence, which gives me much satisfaction, and doubtless will you. The Vermont Legislature, as long ago as 1856, took steps to promote, within the limits of that State, the artificial propagation of Fish. The Governor appointed Hon. Geo. P. Marsh to make the necessary inquiries on the subject, and duly report. He faithfully performed his trust, and pronounced the plan a feasible one. A large number of the reports were printed and distributed. In the Geological Survey of the State of Vermont, Prof. Hitchcock paid particular attention to this very subject; correspondence has likewise been kept up with Prof. Agassiz, and with Persigny, Minister of the Interior of France; and the result satisfies all parties that the waters of Vermont are better calculated for the successful carrying out of these experiments than those of any other American State, and especially the rivers west of the Green Mountains. Prof. Hitchcock, Agassiz, and others interested, have made arrangements with the "Ball Mountain Company," for the use of that part of Cold River which flows through their inclosures, for the purpose of thoroughly testing the matter, and they will commence operations as early this spring as possible. Yours truly, TAMARACK.

A meeting of the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society was held in San Jose, April 5th, and a resolution adopted, that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to investigate the accounts, debts, and law suits against the Society, and to report as to the best manner of settling such accounts and debts, and of defending such suits, either by enjoining the same, or paying the judgment against it, whatever might be for the best interest of the Society, and to report to a meeting of the same on the 19th day of April 1862; and Messrs. Jas. F. Kennedy, Jackson Lewis, Levi Goodrich, Jas. R. Lowe, Sr., Benard S. Fox, were appointed said committee. It was also moved that all the books and papers belonging to the Society, be placed in the hands of the Chairman of said committee, until next called meeting of the Society.

The export of Wool and Hides from Stockton, continues to be large. Large numbers of hides and bales of wool being shipped to this city almost daily.

#### Adulteration of Seeds.

We have received, with the compliments of the Authors, the "Prize Essay" on the "Adulteration of Seeds" with illustrations, by Messrs. Wm. & Hugh Raynbird of Basingstoke, Andover, England. Messrs. Raynbirds are Commission Seed Merchants of the firm of Raynbird, Caldecott & Bawkes. Their place of business is Number 88 Seed Market, Mark Lane, London, from whom we have received these valuable catalogues also.

This Essay is a valuable one, containing very many important truths, covering 18 pages. Were it not for its length we should publish it entire. We extract the following and shall refer to it hereafter:

The growth and sale of pure, sound, clean seed for agricultural plants at a moderate price is of the greatest importance, and the object of the prize offered by the Royal Agricultural Society is doubtless to promote these ends by enabling the buyer to detect and therefore to check defects in cultivation or abuses from adulteration. None are so competent to furnish information on this subject as seed-dealers, who have constantly samples of all kinds of seeds offered to their inspection; but they may possibly be deterred by the fear of two very illiberal objections—first, that a knowledge of the secrets of adulteration could only be obtained by some participation in the practice, and secondly that it is wrong to divulge to the public anything that may be considered a trade secret. The author, being himself a seed-dealer, may be allowed to reply to the first that his knowledge extends no further than that of every respectable dealer; and to the second, that as the dealer in seeds is, properly speaking, only a medium between the grower and the farmer who requires seeds, his agency, fairly conducted, has no secrets to conceal from the public.

It is, however, of great importance to the fair dealer that attempts at imposition should be detected and exposed, because whilst such devices prosper it is impossible for him to compete in prices with the trickster.

It is of still more importance to the agricultural public that they should recognise the two following truths:

1st. That goods offered below the current market-price must, as a rule, be either of inferior stock, damaged or adulterated, because one seed-dealer has no peculiar advantages over another in purchasing in the open market.

2nd. That it is literally "penny wise and pound foolish" for a grower to purchase such seeds, as the penny gained in price must be followed by the loss of a pound in the crop.

Although adulteration has much to answer for, it must not be made responsible for all the defect of vegetative power exhibited in the samples of agricultural seeds sold in our markets. Much is due to other causes, which in this essay we are not called upon to describe, but may briefly enumerate. Seeds may be badly ripened, or spoiled by bad weather in harvesting; they are sometimes cut before they are fully developed, and often harvested in a damp condition, of which heating in the stack is a natural consequence. Again, weeds are allowed to produce and ripen their seeds with those of the crops; and from carelessness in the field, stack, and barn, different varieties of the same kind of seed become mixed together. In short, as much or even more care is required to distinguish good from bad seed, when coming direct from the grower, as from the shop of the seed-dealer. The articles supplied by the latter always have a suspicious unnatural appearance which the practiced eye detects at once; for this reason adulteration seldom escapes notice amongst experienced seed-growers and honest dealers, through whose hands genuine seed is constantly passing. In districts where seeds are not grown to any considerable extent (in Ireland especially), among small farmers and small retailers of seeds who make that trade an adjunct to the grocery or provision store, the seed-dealer has done a most thriving trade, underselling the honest dealer, and driving him out of the market.

#### Natural Curiosity.

A correspondent of the Petaluma Argus gives the following interesting information: For a week past, I have been domiciled within the dingy walls of a shepherd's hut, in a rugged cañon, 25 miles east of Los Angeles; called *Cañon de la Brea*, which rendered in pure Saxon, signifies "Cañon of the Tar," and the title is an appropriate one, for there are in the cañon, within the space of two miles, some thirty or forty springs discharging liquid petroleum, which has the exact resemblance of common tar, and in fact it has been ever since the country was settled, and now is used by the Mexicans, as axle grease for carts. It is constantly welling up and by exposure to the atmosphere gradually hardens and forms asphaltum. I have spent considerable time in examining, not only the "tar" springs in this cañon, but in other portions of this county; and do not hesitate to pronounce them as curiosities, second only to the Geysers of Sonoma county. The Tar is generally accompanied by water impregnated with sulphur and other minerals. These springs have, as yet, attracted but little attention, and have not been regarded as

of any great value, but on the contrary they are regarded as a positive nuisance, by sheep raisers, for they are but so many traps into which unsuspecting lambs, in their playful leap, and where they are pretty sure to remain, unless the shepherd is close at hand to drag them from their sticky bed. The feathered tribe it would seem, is ignorant of its adhesive properties, as their skeletons are plentiful about the springs, and in one instance I found a large hawk, yet alive, imbedded in the tar. These springs may eventually prove of more importance, than has yet been attached to them; for by the application of science, they might unquestionably be made to yield articles of utility and value.

#### From Sierra Valley.

DEAR FARMER: I take occasion to write a few lines to you. We have had a very hard winter here, and it seems as if it was not over yet. From the 25th of March, till the second of April, we had nothing but snow all the time, through night and day. For December and January, the whole valley looked like a sea; the boys had quite a number of excursions in boats, and on skates; but then, Lord! for five to seven weeks, you could hardly see the face of a lady, except you went deep into the back-parlors of the house.

Several of us intend to sow some barley, wheat, alfalfa, and timothy seed, this season. You was here last year and saw the ground, and location of the valley. Please give us your opinion of our prospects. We think we shall not be much troubled with our annual plague the grasshoppers, this season, and for that reason we intend to try two hundred [acres?] of potatoes. Several of us have not received your valuable paper regularly, and I know one of our subscribers, who has had none for the last six weeks; but he says, the reason is undoubtedly, the bad state of the roads.

As an item of news, I will add: Last week we had a law-suit here, about a horse, and before eight jurors; being all that could be had. The defendant lost the suit, and had to pay costs, etc. The jury came out with a written decision, and declared they would have their fees, before they would give it up. The Justice thought it rather hard and made some objections, but they were of no avail, and he had to succumb to the jury's obstinacy, with the careful proviso however, that the contending parties, previous to paying the demands of the jury, should deduct seventy-five cents for each jurymen's dinner! The money came out. A Subscriber.

SIERRA VALLEY, April 17th, 1862.

We are glad to hear from the great Sierra valley, by our subscriber and correspondent. We recently got a letter only two months on the way, which we attributed to the irregularity of the mails. Our subscribers in that section, are now supplied by a special contract with that indefatigable Pioneer Express, the Langton's, and unless the snow is more than forty feet deep, they go through, somehow; but this season, allowances will be made everywhere, for the mails. We have just received newspapers from the East, five-and-a-half months on the way.

Our correspondent will see by our present issue, why he has not seen the proposed sketch of Sierra valley before this; and in answer to the inquiry, "What is it best to plant in Sierra valley?" we are glad to reply, that we are confident, wheat, barley, rye, alfalfa, timothy, millet, and red-top, would all do well. Grains would ripen for use, and the clovers, and grasses, make good feed for the dairy-stock, to fatten cattle, and for hay to send to the mines. There are also many other things that can be grown with success in that rich valley: almost every kind of vegetable, especially beets, parsnips, carrots, and onions. The beet-root, for milch-cows, and the carrots for horses. Also melons, cucumbers, radishes, turnips, peas, beans, and corn. Those that are likely to be affected by the frost, which we know prevails there so much, can be planted in sheltered positions, on rising land, a little from the flats, and just bordering on the woods. Where the soil is deep and rich, fine garden-spots can be made. We trust there will be a general effort made in that beautiful valley to cultivate these things; we believe they will be successful. We hope to hear from many friends of the valley on any subject of interest.

Another letter, dated Sierra Valley, April 13th, says: "Thus far our Spring has been as unpleasant as was our Winter. Blustering winds, snowsqualls, muddy roads, and the like interesting 'inconveniences,' have been our daily experiences. Grass has started, but rather too slowly however, for our stock to live upon at present. The mountains hereabout, are still in their winter clothing, and with an abundance of it too!"

Large amount of fencing is now going on in Stockton and vicinity, says the Republican. The stock holes are sunk with an auger, and the price paid for the work of sinking them is three cents each. Men can make three dollars per day at the work. There are a very large number of fences which were blown down by the flood, yet to be raised.

#### Cotton Growing.

San Francisco, April 13th, 1862.

To the Editor of the California Farmer.

DEAR SIR: The important movements of our Legislature regarding the development of the untold resources of this State, prompts me to address a few lines to you, hoping thereby to advance the interests of those who should choose to try the experiment of Cotton growing. The great drawback to its successful cultivation is the gathering of the crop, particularly in this State, where labor is so excessively high. The mechanical genius of our people tried to invent something which would compete even favorably with the cheap labor of the slave, but as yet it has not been successful. I have read all the specifications of so called "Cotton Pickers," which have yet been offered to the Patent Office, and the best argument against their value is, that they never have been successfully introduced. My object in addressing you, is simply this: I want to call the attention of some person or persons to an invention of mine, which has for its object the picking of Cotton, and for which I claim the superiority over all others, doing the work as well as human hands can do, and besides doing the work incomparably quicker. The model of the machine is at the East, in the possession of my partner, but the drawings can be seen by calling on the undersigned. We have not the means of building a working machine, and I therefore adopt this method of calling the attention of gentlemen who might be willing to lend a helping hand to poor inventors, and thereby benefit not only their own pockets, but also those of California farmers at large. By addressing "Inventor, at the Farmer Office," it will receive prompt attention from

#### The McLellan Saddle.

A new invention bearing the above name, has made its appearance in New York, and promises to eclipse all other saddles yet known. We copy the following description from the *Phrenological Journal*. The improvement (now claimed), consists in the attachment to the side-pieces of the frame of the saddle, or to the saddle-tree; of two stops or guards; one on each side of the saddle, and so constructed and arranged, as to overhang the thigh of the rider and prevent him from being thrown forward out of his seat, by the bolting or stumbling of the horse, or by any other motion of the animal which would have a tendency in that direction. The invention is exceedingly simple, and its office apparent. Numerous persons by being thrown forward upon the pommel of the saddle, have been severely injured, and this invention is contrived effectually to prevent such occurrences. This will be the very saddle for Californians, the very thing for "bucking horses," and for ascending and descending our mountains. The invention has been patented by Messrs. Peck & Brothers of New York. We hope ere long to announce its appearance in our State, by Messrs. Main & Winchester.

#### The Lovely and Beautiful.

He must be a sad dog, for a moralist, who undertakes to teach that no one can be wholly pure and virtuous save by looking on the gloomy side of things, and surrounding himself with those objects and occupations that have lost their attractiveness. There are those who preach such a doctrine too; and they, no doubt, religiously believe it is the surest way, if not the only way, to holiness of heart and unexceptionableness of manners. Such persons, for example, decry beauty of face and person, and cannot see that these things are only supplied us as the most touching and impressive teachers. Nothing is so capable, in fact, of lifting up the thoughts of a person naturally groveling, and even sensual, as the contemplation of beauty in the face of a female. There is no match for it in all nature's curious performances. And when the purity that is the child of wisdom and innocence happens to accompany it, or rather to inspire its expression and shine through its every feature, he must be lower than a brute indeed who fails to feel the ceaseless power of its presence and to be made better by its silent contemplation. There is not much thrown away, after all, when one uses the phrase—"pretty girl;" and when we come to speak of a "beautiful woman," implying sweetness and goodness and nobleness and love and charity, there are volumes that could not find language in any other way. Steele wrote that the love of such a woman was of itself a liberal education. Happy thought! To be loved of a being who is herself entirely lovely is to be blessed beyond the common lot of men; and he must possess but few qualities really capable of cultivation who would not be ennobled with the presence of such a being.

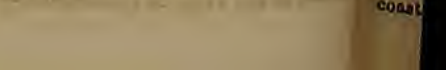
A BIG SOAP KETTLE.—B. T. Habbitt, of New York, the well known soap and saleratus manufacturer, has erected a tub capable of holding 250 tons of soap! The cost for the grease alone in a single charge is \$20,000. Steam is employed for heating it; and 3,000 feet one-inch pipe, coiled on the bottom, are required for this purpose. Mr. B., with his facilities for cooking, could furnish 250,000 soldiers with two pounds of good bean-soup in one installment.



## The Great Naval Battle.

price of

In several years past the following old English recipe for tempering tools—in general use as it is—has been peddled at \$25 for shop rights, considered by the buyers cheap at that; To gallon of soft water add 1 oz. spirits of nitre, white vitrol, 1 oz. salammoniac, 2 oz. alum, salt, 1 pint common oil. Heat mill-picks a cherry-red and cool the ends quick in the composition. For wood tools, heat a very red and cool to dark copper color. For taps and dies, heat a light red and cool to a bluish shade. For springs, heat a black red and cool to a dark blue. Razors, knife-blades, and all tools can be tempered in the above manner without drawing the temper.





## California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.  
THE INDIAN VOYAGE OF CALIFORNIA  
THIRD SERIES.

No. 31 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of April 11, 1892.

XV.—O.

The Indiana of Pacific Mexico—Their Connection with California.

THE INDIAN VOYAGES IN THE SPANISH VOYAGES  
On the Coasts of the Californias, under Cortez,  
Ulloa, Cabrillo, and Viscaino.

Is the long account of the Voyage of Viscaino, of 1602, in the second volume of Venegas's (English edition), Lower California was coasted and mapped from Cape San Lucas to San Diego. His accounts of the Indians of the Ocean Shores make them very numerous in the vicinity of the best lands, fisheries, and fresh waters. At one place they saw a large hut of palm-leaves, capable of holding fifty persons. The Indians were generally docile, of good stature, and received their visitors with hospitality. In a landing at about 27° the Indians made them presents of a small dog, of fish, maguery conserves, onions (probably soap onions or amole, or a wild edible onion said to be indigenous to the Californias), fishing nets, etc., and informed them of their knowledge of people like Spaniards further to the east, which Venegas, or Torquemada, presumes were those of Juan de Oñate's expedition then in New Mexico, but which, it seems to us, most likely was touching their knowledge gained through the Colorado and Gila River Indians, from the civilized Indians of Sinaloa or south Sonora. The same information was given Viscaino by the Indians of San Diego and of the Santa Barbara Channel. In the exploring voyage of Father Cosag in 1746 along the western shores of the Gulf of California, he saw a dog among the Indians of the Bay of San Luis Gonzaga in 31°, which is some good proof of the existence of an indigenous species of California dog. Some of the Indians of San Diego county (of San Luis Rey and San Diego Missions) have informed the writer that their fathers had native dogs before the coming of the Spanish Priests and soldiers. All these Coast Indians telegraphed the arrival of the Spanish ships or squadron (three in number with a small tender) by the usual system of our Indians, namely: by smoking fires at intervals, so as to give knowledge of the new comers from clan to clan. The Spaniards of Cosag's party of 1746, of Cabrillo's of 1542, and Viscaino's of 1602, saw the horns of the Big Horn or Rocky Mountain Sheep in many places, and often the animals themselves—called *Tuya* in the Monquies language; they seemed to have been extremely numerous, from the Colorado to Cape San Lucas, and are even asserted to be still common in all the mountains of Lower California. These three explorers also mention seeing goats and goat's horns and skins, and very likely the Rocky Mountain Goat, which closely resembles the Cashmere in its pelt and habits. They most likely still abound in the peninsula *alturas*. The expeditions of Hernan Cortez to discover the California which laid "ten days' journey from Colima," as asserted by the great men of that country (which was probably Colima, a portion of the old territory of the Ancient Kings of Michoacan, allies of Cortez), and was said to be the Country of plentiful gold and pearls and full of Indian cities, and in which country "there was an island of Amazons or women only, abounding in pearls and gold, and that some of the great men of Colima had been there," was the first intimation Europeans had of California. These ideas became well aired and ventilated between 1524 and to May 1537, in which last year Cortez made in person his fatal expedition to the shores of Lower California, and the great cost of which drifted him into those lawsuits and troubles which brought him shortly afterwards such sore heart-grief and death, and before which "he was convinced how well grounded his opinions were when some years since he advised the Emperor against suffering any of the long robe from coming over to New Spain," an experience which many of the California Cortez' of 1542-1860 can as strongly deplore, or, in warm words, execrate.

Cortez in May 1537 sent three ships to prosecute discoveries in California under Francisco Ulloa, who seems from some accounts to have arrived as high up as the present Point Concepcion—the expedition of Ulloa returned to Mexico about a year afterwards, and the accounts Ulloa gave of the Indians of these coasts agree with those of Cabrillo of 1542, Viscaino 1602, Taraval and Conang of the Jesuits, and other observations noted in Venegas and Charivier. Ulloa's Voyage may be found at large in Hakluyd's Voyages, and quite a detailed account it is. He says (in Venegas) that the Indians (say of Magdalena Bay and to Virginia's Bay) used for drinking vessels "the maws of sea-wolves; they also have them of clay" or earthen jars.

The Viceroy Mendoza in 1540 sent Hernando Alarcon on a voyage of California discovery, in connection with that of Vasquez Coronado through the present States of Sinaloa, Sonora, and so through what we call now Arizona and New Mexico. Alarcon first discovered the mouth of the Colorado River, and extended his voyage up the river, as it seems from more recent comparisons, as high up as the Mohave Indian country. His accounts of the Indians agree with those of Kino, 1690 to 1710, and others since; yet both Alarcon and Coronado, as well as Cabrillo, Marcos de Niza and others up to 1545, strengthened the common idea in Mexico and Spain that in the Tierra Incognita of the Californias existed rich countries of gold, silver, and precious stones, governed by powerful kings and chiefs, similar to those existing in Mexico and Peru.

The Notice of California by Cortez in 1524, From Lorenzana.

The Amazons of California.—The Pearls, etc., they had. From the last letter of Cortez, of October 15th, 1524, to the Emperor Charles V.;—vide Archbishop Lorenzana's Letters of Cortez, Mexico, 1772: "Ten entre la relacion que de aquellas provincias [of the north and west countries and their coasts on the Pacific], hijo trajo nueva de un muy

buen puerto que en aquella costa [now that known as Sinaloa, Sonora, and California on the Gulf] se habia hallado de que bolgase mucho, porque hay pocos; y asimismo me trajo relacion de los señores de la provincia de Chiguan [sic Michoacan or Colima] que se afirman mucho haber una isla toda poblada de mugeres [e], sin varon ninguno y que en ciertos tiempos van de la tierra firme hombres, con los quales han acceso: y las que quedan preñadas, si paren mugeres las guardan; y si hombres, los echan de su compania: y que esta isla [e], está diez jornadas de esta provincia; y que muchos de ellos han ido alla y la han visto. Dícenme asimismo, que es muy rica de perlas, y oro [e] yo trabajare en teniendo aparejo de saber la verdad, y hacer de ello larga relacion a Vuestra Magestad."

Notes by Lorenzana.—[e] Esta pais solo de mugeres que espresa aqui Cortez, es el que llamaron por entonces de las Amazonas, que creyeron habia y se describio falso.

[f] Ya esta averiguado, que la California no es isla segun la creyeron algunos, sino peninsula. [g] La riqueza de perlas es evidente, y aun de oro, se han descubierto ultimamente minas, cuya bonanza se promete, y la relacion de esto la ha dado el Illo. Sr. Don Josef Galvez, que en el año presente (1789) ha venido de esta peninsula, y la reconocio a costa de muchas fatigas, y desvelos, enviando a nuestro actual Esmo. Sr. Virrey Marquis de Croix, muestras de perlas de excelente oriente, y piedras que se secaron de una mina de oro, y es de muchos quilates.

Nino de Guzman Burns the King Cactolein and many Indians.

Lorenzana also notes the old enemy of Cortez and California near the above letter: "Cactolein rey de Michoacan, que era señor y soberano de la provincia de Jalisco diocesis de Durango, cuyo ereccion y division de la Guadaluja la hizo el Señor D. Pedro de Olalosa, presidente de la real audiencia de Guadalajara por comission que le dio S. M. en real cedula de 14 de Junio de 1621.

"Don Nuño de Guzman, gobernador que habia sido en Panuco, y presidente de real audiencia de Mexico separado por sus justas causas de este cargo emprendio conquistar a Jalisco en el año de 1531, y en Michoacan predio al Rey Cactolein, le tomo diez mil marcos de plata, y mucho oro bajo, y seis mil Indias para servicio de carga de su ejercito, y quemó al rey, ya muchos Indias principales, para que no se pudiese quejar; pero Dios la Castigo, pues fue despuerto, preso enviado a España, y murió de repente habiendo visto el enojo del rey; porque fue muy cruel, sin ser necesario el haber quitado la vida a tantos Indias, pues en batalla era licito, y fuera de ella cajeza de animo por el interes."

(March, 1861.—The copies of the foregoing extracts from Lorenzana were made some seven years ago, from a borrowed copy of his work, and which we have not now at hand to compare and consult. The map of the Colorado mouth by Domingo Costella in 1541, had been lost from the volume.—[e]

Cabrillo's Voyage of 1542. Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo was sent in June 1542, by the celebrated Antonio de Mendoza Mexico, then viceroy of Mexico and afterwards Viceroy of Peru, to make discoveries in California. He touched at many points of Lower California, and finally, as it seemed afterwards, brought or sent back a very good idea of the Coasts of Upper California as high up as Cape Mendocino in latitude 41°, and as some surmise (by his second in command, Bartolome Ferrello) as high up as the Columbia River. To Cabrillo and Ferrello may without cavil be awarded the high honor of discovering and first describing the Coasts of Alta California.

Cabrillo's accounts of the Indians of San Diego, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo, agree with the 1602 accounts of Viscaino, Drake of 1579, and the Missionary Fathers of Alta California from 1769 to 1830. The Indians were found very sociable, hospitable, docile and lively; those of Santa Barbara and the adjacent islands, which he first made known to the world, are stated by him to have been informed by these Indians, that they had knowledge of men dressed like the Spaniards, further in the Interior to the East. On the Santa Barbara Coast, Cabrillo wrote a letter to these White people, which he left with the Indians to forward. He also affirms that the Coasts of California, with its islands, were very populous, and that in the present Santa Barbara county his party saw "Casas Grandes," or large houses like the Spaniards had.

Cabrillo sailed from the port of La Navidad in latitude 19° on the coast of the present State of Jalisco, and which lies about 300 miles northwards of Acapulco. His squadron consisted of two vessels, the San Salvador and La Victoria, being a portion of the great fleet collected by Pedro Alvarado to make the conquest of the rich countries of Jalisco and California. Ray Lopez de Villa Lobos, by order of Mendoz took five other vessels of Alvarado's fleet, to make the conquest of the Philippine Islands, and also sailed from the port of Navidad a few months after the departure of Cabrillo. Cabrillo, in the words of Venegas, which authority we are now using mostly, is described "as a Portuguese of great courage and honor, and a thorough seaman." It is not certainly known whether he died on one of the Santa Barbara Islands or returned to Navidad.

The Port of Navidad and its Navy Yard. This port of Navidad seems to have been first used by Cortez after 1525, and continued to be the navy yard or fitting out place of the West coast of Mexico for nearly all the first Spanish Expeditions of Discovery north and east up to 1600. In Venegas (from the account of Viscaino's Expedition of 1602 taken from Torquemada's Monarchia Indiana) it is noted, on the departure of Viscaino's squadron from thence in May 1602, "that at this port of Navidad, the ships which discovered the Philippine Islands and Cape Mendocino, sailed from, were built." The galleons from China (before the discovery of Acapulco) used also to frequent this port. It is a very good harbor, has plenty of wood, and the neighboring country pleasant, abounding in all kinds of cattle and other provisions. Of latter years Navidad seems to have been entirely eclipsed by the safer and more commodious port of Acapulco, which has kept its prestige up to 1860, as no one hears anything now of Navidad, which is troubled as we have been informed by old sailors, with high surfs and bad landings.

THE NOTICE OF CALIFORNIA BY CORTEZ IN 1524, From Lorenzana.

The Amazons of California.—The Pearls, etc., they had. From the last letter of Cortez, of October 15th, 1524, to the Emperor Charles V.;—vide Archbishop Lorenzana's Letters of Cortez, Mexico, 1772: "Ten entre la relacion que de aquellas provin-

cias [of the north and west countries and their coasts on the Pacific], hijo trajo nueva de un muy

## NEW YORK REAPER

....AND....

## Combined Mower &amp; Reaper

THE ABOVE CELEBRATED MACHINES NOW ON hand. They are the BEST BUILT, the STRONGEST, and yet the LIGHTEST running Machine, ever sold on this Coast; And are a PRACTICAL illustration that a

## Combined Machine

May possess the greatest efficiency, both

## AS A REAPER AND A MOWER.

1st. DEEPER PLATFORMS—enabling the Raker to get off the heaviest grain.

2d. IMPROVED GUARDS—with solid caps.

These Guards have been tested the past season in California, and have not clogged in Clover, Wire grass, or any growth fit for Hay. They are fitted with two Sickle, and one smooth Knife or Mower, each six feet six inches long.

Diameter of MAIN WHEEL three feet; of Grain-wheel 31 inches; and

Will Cut Twenty to Twenty-five Acres per Day.

## Testimonials.

We insert a few to show the estimation of our Machines. Over Eight Hundred of our Improved New York Reaper and Combined Machines are now in use in California and Oregon:

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:

I have one of your Combined Reapers; it is the LIGHTEST running Machine and BEST Mower I ever saw.

WM. ABEL, San Leandro.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:

I cut with two small horses, five acres of grain in two hours and a half; cut it even and smooth. JAMES PHILLIPS, Barker Valley.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:

I have one of your Machines; cut 100 acres of grass; am much pleased with it, and consider it the Best Machine in use.

WM. INGRAM, Alameda county.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:

The Machine I bought of you la doing capital work as a Mower. I think it the best Mower I ever saw. It runs light, and cuts 15 acres of heavy grass per day, and it gives perfect satisfaction.

A. BAKER, Alameda county.

I have your New York Combined Reaper and Mower, and find it to come up to your guarantee. It runs light, and cuts the Alfalfa Machine, and I consider it a superior machine.

S. P. MILLER, San Ramon Valley, Contra Costa county.

I have one of your New York Improved Combined machines. I think it the best Mower I ever saw; and as a Reaper it cannot be beaten. Added to this, it is the lightest running machine and the simplest in its gear of any machine in use.

D. V. RUPP, Sonoma county.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:

I have one of your Improved New York Combined Machines, and think it the best Machine I ever used; it works well on our side-hill land, keeping up to the grain. I think it a superior Machine. B. HALL, Tomales, Marin county.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:

I have used your Combined Reaper and Mower, and consider it the best Mower I ever saw work; it cuts Clover grass as smooth as a scythe could do it. I think it the best machine in use.

Z. WOOD, San Mateo.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:

I have one of your Combined Machines, have cut 430 acres of Grass and Clover, this season, and it has not cost me a cent for repairs. Have used the McCormick, Hussey, and Minny Machines, and have seen the Eastern Self-raker in operation, and consider the New York Combined, as the best of all. Used three horses and cut 20 acres a day.

MILTON FORD, Lake Ranch, Contra Costa county.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:

I have mowed 300 acres of grass with the Machine bought of you (New York Combined Machine); it runs light, cuts close to the ground and clean, and is as good a mower as I ever saw used.

STEPHEN JEWETT, Centerville, Alameda county.

WE challenge all other kinds of Machines for Mowing and Reaping—for DURABILITY, ease of Draft and Amount of Grass or Grain that can be cut per day. They are the most durable Machines ever got up, for the purposes designed. A full supply now on hand, with a large and varied assortment of all kinds of

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

For sale at the Lowest City Prices—Wholesale or Retail

By

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

Corner Washington and Davis streets,

March 26, 1892. SAN FRANCISCO.

## To Dairymen.

## SALT! SALT! SALT!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECEIVED, DIRECT from Liverpool, ex Golden Rule, an invoice of

FINE STOVED LIVERPOOL SALT.

This salt is manufactured expressly for Dairy Use, being free from all impurities or specks.

ALSO—Constantly on hand;

LOS ANGELES DAIRY SALT;

CARMEN ISLAND ROCK SALT;

SAN QUENTIN ROCK SALT;

SANDWICH ISLAND ROCK SALT;

GROUND ALUM SALT;

COARSE LIVERPOOL SALT.

For sale, in lots to suit, by

J. C. HOLLENBECK,

613 Front street, corner of Oregon.

## OAKLEY &amp; JACKSON,

## STATE SALT COMPANY,

ARE THE SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quintin Salt,

And have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast.

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

900 tons Extra San Quintin Dairy, 50's and 70's.

300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's.

3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.

300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;

400 do CARMEN ISLAND;

250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price, At the Store,

320 Front street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

## Wool, Hides, and Skins.

## Purchased

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,

....BY....

R. FEUERSTEIN & CO.,

212 FRONT STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO.

## SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

## NURSERY BUSINESS, &amp;c.



## NEW IMPORTED SEEDS!

J. H. WRIGHT & Co.,

MARYSVILLE,

ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM THE

NEW CROP OF SEEDS,

Put up expressly for us by THORNBURN & CO.,

of New York.

Our stock comprises a full assortment of

## GARDEN SEEDS,

Including a great variety of

PEAS, GRASSES, CLOVER,

BEANS, SWEET-CORN, BUTTON-ONIONS,

&c. &c. &c.

The superiority of Imported Seed over Native grown is now acknowledged by all experienced Planters.

We invite the attention of DEALERS and PLANTERS to our stock, which is UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY by any in the State, and is for sale at REDUCED PRICES.

J. H. WRIGHT & CO., PLAZA.

## Bulbous and Tuberous

## FLOWERING ROOTS.

THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED:

Hyacinths, Lilacs, Tulips, Narcissus,

Tuberose, Dahlias, Allium, Holly,

Crocus, Anemones, Jonquils,

Ranunculus, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

FLOWER SEEDS, and

Hyacinth Glasses, all colors.

The time for planting most of the above roots is now

J. H. WRIGHT & CO.

## Tobacco Seed.

BEST HAVANA AND CONNECTICUT

TOBACCO SEED.

15 For sale by—

J. H. WRIGHT & CO.

## Important to Farmers!

## ENGLISH

## WHITE BINE HOP-ROOTS

....FOR SALE BY....

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,

Pacific Fruit Market,

SAN FRANCISCO.

## ALFALFA! ALFALFA!!

300 BAGS OF THE LATEST IMPORTATION OF

CHILE CLOVER-SEED, for sale in lots to suit

CROSS & CO.,

613 Battery street.

## To the Seed Trade!

## J. M. THORBURN &amp; CO.,

15 John street,

NEW YORK,

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF

VEGETABLE,

Flower, Field, Fruit,

AND

## TREE SEEDS.

Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest

Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising

every tested desirable variety known in the several depart-

ments.

By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we

are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE

PURCHASERS OF

## First-Class Seeds.

For further particulars and Trade Catalogues, address as

above, or to

THOS. DAY,

No. 723 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

## Alfalfa Seed.

8000 POUNDS ALFALFA FEED, FROM CHILE

for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply at California Farmer Office.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

## AGENCY

OF THE

## Mission Woolen Mills

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1891.

Gentle: The proprietors of the MISSION WOOLEN

MILLS respectfully announce to the trade, that they are pre-

pared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the

following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;

MACKINAW " " " "

SCARLET " " " "

BLUE " " " "

GRAY " " " "

GOLDEN STATE GENTS' LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1862.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph, marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

Do you take the FARMER? If not go and subscribe at once. You are a loser of many times the cost of the FARMER in the information it gives its readers. As a FAMILY PAPER, it has no equal.

**Sales of Grain and Wool.**  
Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

**Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale.** See advertisements in the Special column.

**AN EXPERIENCED MAN, who understands the best mode of manufacturing Lined Oil—a man who is familiar with the various processes of converting Bar-seed into oil—can hear of an excellent opportunity and a permanent engagement in the business. Apply at the FARMER Office.**

**Look at this—Highlanders, Pay Up.**  
Our subscribers, who have not been swept by the flood, should bear in mind that while we are called upon to sympathize with the sufferers and relieve those who are flooded, we need the prompt response of the "able" ones that we may do the more, and therefore hope every subscriber will feel bound to remit to us promptly.

**Purchasing Agency.**  
Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct. In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can, and where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them. Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery. We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

**The Lams and Alpaca Goats.**  
Measures are in progress to secure these animals for this State, and it is now proposed to import them through Gov. Bigler, who has left at our office important documents which we shall be happy to show to those who desire to enter into an arrangement for their introduction to this country, and which can now be done with great success and profit.

**Pay Us Through the Mail.**  
We are often inquired of by our subscribers, "How can we send our dues?" We answer: Send by Mail. Money is always safe in the Mail. We have agents in many important places, but distant subscribers can always send by Mail safely.

**Look to Our Special Advertisements.**  
Our readers will always find important advertisements in our Special Advertising columns. We have at this time Stock-Farms, Orchards, Saw-Mills, and Property to Exchange or for Sale, all worthy special notice.

**Now Subscribe!**  
We invite all our friends to send us their names and four dollars, and become the patrons of the Pioneer and only Agricultural Journal in California. Those who desire to send important information to their friends abroad, can find no paper that will convey so full an account of the real industry and rural condition of our State as the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

**Send us the Produce.**  
We shall be glad to receive any kind of Family wares, from our subscribers, in return for dues to this office; or for new subscriptions. Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Flour, Grain, etc., will all be useful; and the better in quality, and the more of it, the more acceptable to us. One thing is sure, those that send us the most, and the best, shall not have their talents hid under a bushel; we will set them—put on the house top, but on our table, and will prove them by a special committee of our own choosing: so send along friends! We will only say: "The liberal, deserveth liberal things; and by liberal things they shall stand."

**Tobacco Seed.**  
We have a few parcels of fine Cuba Tobacco seed, kindly sent us by F. G. Hughes, Esq., of Carson City (originally from the Patent Office), which can be had by those who desire to plant.

**Patent Office Seed.**  
After some three months in our slow mail, we have a lot of seeds from the Patent Office, spoken of a few months ago, as on the way. They are ready. First come, first served.

**Our ATLANTIC SIDE.**—We are happy to introduce the letter from our "Own Correspondent" who, under the signature of "Tamarack" will furnish us with such Agricultural and Rural matters that are of any interest, interspersed with allusions to current events as are of consequence chiefly in connection with rural affairs. We know our readers will be gratified; his style is of that agreeable and interesting nature that will entertain and instruct the reader. We anticipate a rich series.

**CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP.**—We have found on our desk a bar of the "Improved Chemical Olive Soap," a very fragrant and beautiful soap called the "House-keeper's friend," manufactured by the Eureka Soap Company, corner Broadway and Sansome street, of this city. For laundry purposes, and for the toilet, it is a really grand article. We advise a trial of it.

## Across the Bay.

We took a stroll across to the Oakland side the present week. It is indeed a fine respite from care to ride among the fresh hills now blooming with the early flowers after their long confinement by floods and storms.

Calling at the store of E. P. Sanford, Esq., we found him selling Beet-seed, Rutabaga and Mangel-wurzel, pretty freely, among the farmers. They will raise Root-crops this year for their stock. Mr. Sanford is the agent for Perkins' California seed, of which he has a good assortment.

Our next call was at the Garden of A. W. White, Esq., which we found in good order, when we consider the long rains. Mr. White is one of the big Fruit Gardeners of Alameda; he gathered, the last season, only *Twenty-five Tons* of small fruits, viz: 11 tons of Raspberries, 9 tons of Strawberries and other small berries, Currants, etc., and 5 tons Lawton Blackberries. He made 2000 gallons Raspberry Wine, of which we had real evidence of its excellence at the tasting-cup. The prospect is grand the present season, throughout his whole grounds.

We visited Bagge Brothers, so well known as very successful growers of the Tomato, the Asparagus and many fine vegetables that have made them a name in our markets. Although Bagge Brothers have been flooded widely, their energies were not dampened; they are real working-men, and we noticed with pleasure an admirable drain, 2000 feet long and some 10 to 12 feet deep, cut along the entire side of their grounds, which they intend to tile and finish so as to become a conductor of extra waters hereafter. This firm had Rhubarb and Asparagus in our markets, Jan 1st.

We noticed a fine new patch of the Longworth Prolific Strawberry, that, planted this spring, were in full bloom. It is here that we saw last year that splendid new *Ascia*, one of the finest and hardest yet known; it stood all the hard winter, while all others were destroyed. Messrs. Bagge Brothers bloomed the last season the *Tucca Oleria*; it threw up a spike of its beautiful fragrant white bell flowers, some 10 feet high, and made a gorgeous show. We regret we could not have been apprised of it, so that the public could have seen this beautiful flower. Messrs. Bagge Brothers deserve well for their enterprise.

We noticed with pleasure too that the county is making a fine road on what is called the Telegraph Road. This will be a fine drive of some two-and-a-half miles, and give a chance for the trial of "fast horses." It is one of the prettiest drives around our city. We found Mr. Shattuck and Harry Linden hard at work. By the way, we recommend the authorities to plant the *Linden tree*, one of the finest ornamental trees known; it would add to the beauty of this drive.

We called at the fine grounds of T. A. Hobart, Esq.; found them in fine order; prospect of a large fruit crop. Mr. H. raised a large lot of *field Beans* last season, and sold them at Washoe for the handsome price of \$300 per ton.

We called at the fine Home of F. Delger, Esq.; a new residence and newly laid out grounds. Here we found a good orchard, well and thoroughly cultivated; a fine large Mansion; Barns and out-buildings all well constructed, so as to be what they should be for all kinds of domestic animals, and with admirably contrived conveniences; a fine windmill; bath-houses; henneries, duck-pond; a Park for Deer; Peacocks, Guinea Hens, and some very fine Dogs—we noticed several of the "King Charles" breed. Around the entire lot and on the public road are large Locust trees growing finely. The whole grounds are laid out in good taste and planted with care. The design and finish has reference to real comfort and permanency, and is highly creditable.

The Garden of G. W. Fountain, Esq., gave us much pleasure. Mr. Fountain has made himself famous for his *Big Strawberries*, the Longworth Prolific, of which he sold last season three boxes for \$62.50, averaging \$3.50 the pound, or nearly 16c a berry, for the lot. Mr. Fountain's crop averaged about \$400 to the acre; for Strawberries. A patch of 125 Cherry trees in full bloom, surpassed anything we ever saw. Some of the trees will net \$50 this season. Mr. Fountain averaged for his Cherries 70 cents a pound in 1861, and 83 cents in 1860. He gives the Van Schyke and Royal Ann, with the May Duke, the high place on the list of Cherries.

Mr. Fountain has met with great success with a new and valuable Bean, which he grew last year, raising from 30 pounds of seed, the enormous crop of *Seven Tons of String-Beans* and 400 pounds of *Red Beans*. He plants largely of these this year, having contracted, as he informs us, to supply *Eighty Tons of String-Beans*. This beats "Jonah's Gourd" story, all hollow.

Mr. Lusk, another Strawberry Man, has the work laid out to feed a hundred thousand with strawberries. We met him teaming over his "Pipes of Wine" (Raspberry); he made 8500 gallons last year.

We called at the Nursery of Mr. D. E. Hough, and found quite a fine collection of Orchard trees, and many extra plants. Mr. H. has a good location, and will have a fine Nursery and Garden. The heavy rains retarded his work very much. We noticed some fine young plants of the Araucarias, and some new Japan Plants. His Blackberries promise well.

Several other Grounds we desired to visit; but was obliged to defer for the present.

We paid a visit to Shell-Mound, and found Mr. Porter very busy in his spring work. The Orchard and Nursery was in fine growing order and promising a heavy crop of fruit. The few warm days *rushes* the blossoms forward rapidly. There has never been so great a promise of fruit as the present season.

"Fruit-Vale" shows fine. The Orchard, Nursery and Garden of Mr. Abbott is in good order. Mr. A. has sold a handsome lot of trees this season. His Blackberry and Raspberry grounds promise heavy. Mr. Romford's Blackberry grounds promise a very heavy harvest.

Those who desire a real pleasant ride should cross the Bay, call at Newland's stable, engage "Gray John" and a good buggy, and ride among

the Gardens and Orchards, and enjoy the scenery; it will pay. Take the whole family; then of course a span of horses and a double-carriage, and you can call at the Eagle Hotel, where Mr. Davis will do all he can to make your call pleasant. A good dinner and refreshed, continue the ride again. This is the way to enjoy this most beautiful season. We shall speak further at our leisure.

By the way, where is the Alameda County Agricultural Society, and where is the District Fair to be held?

**The Sierra Mountains and the Sierra Valley.**  
"Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness,  
Some boundless contiguity of shade!"

The croakers on hard times; disappointed politicians, and all who are not on a "lucky lead," had better take a trip over the Sierra mountains. We think it will do them good: grand scenery; hard travel; glorious exercise; will remove all the bile that is "biling" over, from causes that can't be helped.

Our readers may remember we promised them a continuance of our mountain sketches, last autumn, but the reason we stopped short, was; some unlucky hand tumbled over our papers in our sanctum, and a little note-book was thrown behind a pile of papers, where it was *non est* *conatus* till the past week. We deeply regret it for many reasons, and shall now resume the subject, hoping to give a few items that may be of some interest.

We left our readers then, at the cozy little hotel of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, at Sierra city, just at the foot of those lofty Buttes, within whose secret caverns, treasures vast and deep lie buried. It was from this point, we ascended to that wonderfully rich quartz mine of Reis Brothers, where \$35,000 was cleaned up after a run of thirty-five days. There is a very good saw-mill at Sierra city, called Doyle's Mill. A twenty-eight-inch upright saw, cuts one thousand feet of lumber every twelve hours. The lumber is mostly used up in the caverns of the mines and for miners purposes, and is carried thither on pack mules. It is a curious sight, to see 500 or 700 lbs of lumber (long boards), wending its way up a steep mountain on a mule's back, where it is hard work to get up on foot. The lumber sells for \$50 per thousand feet delivered to the mining purchasers. Mr. Doyle has a pretty cottage, and a pretty garden under way.

Commencing our ascent of the mountain at early morn, we went up its bold and rugged sides, with a kind lad of Mr. Thompson's, for a pleasant guide. The Buttes piled up over our head like a thunder cloud, and the morning sun only made them look the darker, by reflection on the bright foliage around. We made our first halt at Bigelow's Mill, after ascending some 1,000 or 1500 feet. Here we found a good quartz mill, which commenced work June 20th, 1859, with four stamps, employing eight men, including the proprietors, crushing five or six tons a day. The workmen are all single men save the two proprietors: tunnel is 65 feet long, and the shaft 25 feet deep. The ore is hoisted by a wheel, with hand-power. The mill machinery is moved by water-power furnished by the mountain streams. Mr. Bigelow has a good house here, high up on the mountain side, and here too we found a garden, fruit trees, vegetables, and many beginnings toward a pleasant home: one thing is certain—there, in that grand mountain scenery, were no loafers about. Every man was a worker; no drones are among the hives in the mountain sides. These miners are a hard-working class, and deserve success.

**Books etc. Received.**  
We have received from the Secretary (E. Wright Esq.) of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, their transactions for 1861, a very handsome volume of over one hundred pages, containing the report of various committees on Fruit, Flowers, and Vegetables, which for brevity and yet fullness of detail, and value of items, are worthy of imitation by all who wish to learn their duty as committee-men. This long and well established Society, has now 246 life members, 376 annual members. Its receipts in 1861 were \$13,177.96. The expenditures during the same period were \$12,341.21. The capital in buildings, stocks, and valuable investments, is \$39,301.25. This may be called a model society; for its library and furniture is valued at \$5,000, and its interest money is constantly on the increase; yet thirty-three years ago, it commenced its work in a most humble way, but by the efforts of earnest and faithful officers, it now ranks one of the best societies known. What a contrast to our State Society, that with an income of \$25,000 the past year, and a donation by the State of \$25,000 more; find themselves now involved in a debt of nearly \$40,000! as appears by the reports now before the Legislature.—We have received the valuable Seed circulars of Thorburn & Co. of New York; also those of Charlwood & Co. Seedsmen of Covent Garden, London; and of Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co. of Paris; and those of Raynberd, Caldecott & Bawkes of Basingstoke, England, of which we speak in another column.

**STEALING THUNDER.**—The Marysville Appeal, one of our leading reform papers, and the paper of the party in power: a paper that should be chary of setting a bad example; copies, as it says, "with pleasure," the account of the "Pioneer Paper Mill of California," but alas! it failed to give the credit from whence it received its pleasing account. Now we are not over particular in these matters. Other papers may do as they please generally, but in this case, our information cost us a ride of some dozen miles in a storm, and in mud and mire over a bad road, swimming our nag to get back again. Now remembering all this, we appeal to our leading Journal, and suggest only, that they should set a better example.

**THE HOME PRODUCT BILL.**—We notice the Bill of Bounties for New Home Products has passed the Assembly as originally proposed. We fear that unless it shall be very much altered, so as to come within the reach of the planter, it will be wholly inoperative.

## Annual Meeting of the State Ag. Society.

The Annual Meeting of the California State Ag. Society will be held at Sacramento City, on Wednesday of next week, the 23d day of April, and it is of very great importance to this State that all who really feel an interest in the cause of Agriculture itself, should attend that meeting. This Society bears the name of the State. It is the representative of the cause among the various Societies. It is looked upon already as such, and however many errors or misfortunes may have been connected with it, it is now very important that this Annual Meeting should be attended fully.

## Pleasing duties for the Ladies.

A very gratifying scene can be witnessed every morning and evening on the Oakland side as the first steamer leaves and the last steamer arrives. The fashion that has been established, is for the wives and daughters of the citizens of Oakland to do business on this side to act as the graceful "charioteers," and thus with whip and rein they drive their Paternals, or "Lords," to the wharf in the morning and go for them in the evening; and it is indeed quite an interesting scene to witness some ten, twenty, or thirty fine carriages, single or double teams, bravely managed by the fair sex, who handle the reins and make their turns and drive as steadily and gracefully as well skilled turfmens, in fact we have seen those that would far eclipse many of the sterner sex, who claim to be "experts" with the reins. In addition to this very pleasant way of facilitating the business of those who are laboring to make "Home" more blessed, this exercise and the acquiring of this accomplishment adds greatly to the health of the ladies, and the morning's ride puts a finer and more beautiful "color de rose" on their cheeks and lips than can be obtained by any "Parisian Rouge" yet invented. Added to this, the pleasant conversation "la sociale," and the "good mornings," and "good evenings," these welcomings home are worth more than diamonds or rubies. We don't wonder our business men like a residence at Oakland. This fashion at the landing is a noble one, and men will never object to the ladies holding the reins, they being the "better half," should drive half the time, and although they, in this case, always drive one way and the gents the directly opposite, they always reach home at the same time and in the same carriage. Prosperity, say we, to the ladies of Oakland.

## Armed and Equipped.

PERHAPS everybody don't know how much or how well, California workmen can complete a contract. We have seen a very handsome lot of knapsacks, one thousand in number, that were made at the Saddlery establishment of Messrs. Main & Winchester in this city, and this was the second thousand made by them, that for real neatness of finish, fine form, and style, we don't think could be beat, even in Yankee land. This we do know, the officers of the army, pronounce them superior to any yet made. Messrs. M. & W. are also making 2,500 Haversacks of new pattern, that will surpass in neatness of style, and convenience, any ever before made. Now we like this evidence of California enterprise. It is a well known fact however, that if there is such a thing possible, as splendid or excellent work to be had on this coast, Messrs. Main & Winchester, with their excellent workmen, and their unbounded business facilities, can accomplish it, and speedily too, to the complete satisfaction of all parties. We know their work has received the fullest commendation of the officers of our army, which is all the praise needed, and is besides, at less cost than the same work can be imported for.

## The Season at Battlesnake Bar.

A subscriber from thence says: "Fruit trees in this section are backward, but generally looking well. Apricots, as a general thing, are winter-killed. The curl leaf shows some on the Peach. 'Awful papers' last winter on the Miners in this section."

The above tells the story. Farmers and miners all suffer. They are mutually intertwined in the fate of California, therefore, let there be a mutual good feeling and a readiness to help one another. This will make a general sunshine, and the great load of public loss by the winter's storm, fall easier, when all bear it.

**A FEATHERED QUADRUPEL.**—A curious freak of nature, in the shape of a four-legged chicken, was shown us yesterday by Mr. John McHoney, who resides corner of Larkin and Vallejo streets. As it did not get out of the shell so soon as the rest of the brood, it was left in the nest by the hen; but would doubtless have grown to maturity had it been properly taken care of, as it lived three days. The two fore legs are well developed, though in a reversed position to the others, and not quite so large; but it was able to stand square on four legs, when alive. The defunct specimen is quite a curiosity.

**FINE STOCK.**—We noticed at the stock-yard of W. J. Whiting, Esq., ten very fine Durham Bulls, for shipment to Los Angeles. These Bulls are from the ranch of W. D. M. Howard, Esq., San Mateo, and among them are *Orion* and *Belmont*, which Mr. Howard imported to this country; the balance of the animals were sired by these two. They are going to Mr. Stearns of Los Angeles, by the Senator which sails to-day. We congratulate the farmers and stock-raisers of that country on so valuable an acquisition to their stock.

**THE LAW OF THE ROAD.**—Where are our legislators? We need a new law of the road: not "turn to the right," but a law that shall compel every driver to turn to the left, and thus bring the two drivers near to each other, thereby saving the risks of damage. Will the committee on roads and bridges, see to this?

**THE COMMITTEE FROM THE ASSEMBLY** have prepared articles of impeachment against Judge Hardy, and presented to the Senate.

**ARRANGEMENTS** have been made with Vanderbilt to carry a portion of the mail by steamer hereafter, so that there will be no more delays.

## STATE SUMMARY.

The Contra Costa Gazette says, a perceptible shock of an earthquake was felt at Pacheco Tuesday evening, 8th, inst.

The Stockton Independent is informed of the purchase of a lot of thirteen bales of wool, extra quality, at 18 1/2 cents per pound.

A little son of James Maddux, aged about three years, recently fell down, and injured his skull so severely that it is feared he cannot recover.

James Kennedy was shot and instantly killed in Sacramento on the 13th inst, by Edward F. Hester, a lawyer of Sonoma, Tulumne county.

The stage between Chico and Oroville was upset last week and Dr. Smith, of the former place, had several ribs broken.

The following lines cap the Editorial column of the Monterey Union of the 11th inst: "Editor absent, printers sick, 'devil' celebrating his birthday." Short but sweet.

From November last to April first, 99 74.100 lbs. of rain fell in Downsville. Amount in March last, 8.46.100 inches. Snow on the 2d inst. 11 inches.

The San Juan Press of April 12th says: the storm still lingers. During the week there have been several rain showers, and "right smart sprinkling" of hail.

Horse Thieves are beginning to be heard of in Stockton and vicinity again, now that they can cross the country with their plunder. It involves a world of trouble and expense to capture and convict one of the rascals, and their punishments should be heavy in proportion.

The Stockton Independent says the steamer Port, on the 5th inst., drew up to discharge cargo at Lockford, some twenty miles up the Mokelumne river, amidst a crowd of delighted spectators who had gathered from the country around to witness the complete success of the effort to navigate the river at this point.

The San Jose Mercury says, notwithstanding the delightful weather at Santa Clara, the past week, business of all kinds seems to have been almost at a dead stand-still. We have not heard of a single transaction worth mentioning. Potatoes are selling at 5 1/2 @ 6 c.; onions, 20 c., and scarce at that.

The Stockton Independent says: We find enumerated on the assessor's list of exemptions from taxation, twenty-five widows in this city, all owners of real estate and personal property from \$400 to \$10,000 each. We are informed that the entire number stand ready to render their property taxable in a legal way. Bachelors will be able to take the hint without incurring the expenses of consulting the lawyers.

The Stockton Republican says: we continue to hear of the destruction of Peach trees by the water standing about them during the flood. Mr. Whitmore, in this neighborhood has lost 600 acres of Peach trees. Mr. Salter, on the Tuolumne, on Dickinson's ranch, has lost ten acres of them. The slum is so high about them that the trunks cannot be seen. Apricot trees have fared no better. The splendid Peach orchard of Mr. Briggs, near Marysville, valued at \$60,000, has been abandoned. The slum is from four to ten feet deep upon it.

The Columbia Courier of the 12th inst, says: The week commenced with a pleasant day or two and men began to hope that winter was at last over; but no!—old Boreas, Jove of the rains, and Jack Frost still linger among us as they have for the last five months, and as if they found it "hard to leave." They manifest their persistent, but desired attachment to our localities by beautiful dispensations of storms, rains, snow, hail, and thunder and lightning. Nothing is left for us but to bear it all with whatever patience we may, and thank God that matters are no worse.

A Sierra county correspondent of the Marysville Appeal, writing under date of April 6th, says the people in the valleys scarcely have any idea of the severity of the weather in that region. From the 9th of November, 1861, to date, they have had 54 days out of 149, in which it has either rained or snowed, some of the time with great vigor and continuity, and during the past week it had rained every day, the new snow being then four feet deep on a layer of old snow which is yet six feet deep. The coldest weather of the season was on the 27th, 28th and 29th of January, when ice formed to a thickness of four inches in one night.

A correspondent of the Santa Rosa Democrat writing from the Geyser Quick Silver Mines (Pist Plats), under date of March 31st, says: I have been here now about three weeks, and in that time we have had but four or five fair days. On the 27th, snow commenced falling, and continued falling until the 30th (yesterday). For the first two days the snow melted as fast as it fell; but on the night of the 28th, there fell about four inches of snow, which laid on the ground until to-day. On Friday night last, at about half past 8 o'clock, we heard a succession of heavy rumblings, which lasted for half to three-quarters of an hour, accompanied by two or three slight shocks of earthquake.

**RAPID MAILS.**—We received this week, a large amount of our exchanges dated all along from October, 1861, to February 1862, and a few only in March. Quick traveling this! Only five and a half months from New York! The fault, is in the want of system, and not bringing the delayed mails, in their proper order.

The Senate, on Wednesday, definitely postponed the bill to assume the purchase of the European grape-vines, imported by Colonel Harazdy.

**WEDGES REMOVED.**—Take a piece of dry bark and set in the opening, then set the wedge again, so as to split this piece of bark, and it will prevent any further trouble.

We hope our subscribers will not forget that we need their kind remembrance, and by reference to our book there are several hundred good names that we should be happy to hear from. Those who have received bills, and those who may now receive, we hope, will not forget that we depend upon them for the reward of our labors; and we desire to feel that they appreciate a good paper by a cheerful and prompt remittance.



## BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

The news that for the past week have come flashing over the tiny wire that binds us in close communion with our Eastern brethren, is the chronicle of another tremendous conflict, and another glorious victory for the Union arms.—The Union forces had ascended the Tennessee river, and disembarked at a place called Pittsburg Landing, somewhere near the Mississippi and Tennessee boundary line. There were about 38,000 men, with more troops on the way to join them. Beauregard (who has the present command of the western division of the rebels), having information of these movements had silently collected in the immediate vicinity, a body of rebel troops, variously estimated from sixty to one hundred and twenty thousand men. The battle commenced on the 5th of April, and during the day the rebel forces had succeeded in capturing several of our batteries, a large number of our men, and driving our troops from their position on that morning, several miles back, and close upon the river. Every foot of ground was closely contested, and when night came, our unconquered soldiers stood to their arms upon the field. Fortunately, large reinforcements of Union troops arrived the same evening, and on the next morning, the battle recommenced with redoubled exertion on both sides. Fiercely the tide of battle raged during another entire day, but with victory on our side. The rebels were forced to retreat, and we were the undisputed masters of the bloody field. But although victory crowned our banners, yet it was purchased with a fearful and bloody sacrifice. There was immense slaughter on both sides. The reports state, that twenty-five thousand men are either killed or desperately wounded; that is to say, the Union loss in killed and wounded (ten thousand) rebel loss in killed and wounded, fifteen thousand. Many officers were killed or wounded. Among the list we note: Major Hunter of the Illinois 32nd, killed; Colonels Logan, and Davis, 8th and 9th Illinois, severely wounded; Col. Hall, Illinois 16th, killed; Major Eaton, Acting Colonel Illinois 18th, fatally wounded; Capt. Carson, and Major Page, 57th Illinois, killed; Gen. Grant, slightly wounded; Gen. Smith, severely wounded; Col. Peabody, Missouri 25th, Col. Curtis Acting Brigadier General, and Lieut. Col. Ransom, Illinois 11th, severely wounded; Capt. Dillon, 18th, Capt. Mace, 5th, and Capt. Carter, 11th, killed; Gen. Wallace, of Ottawa, Illinois, was wounded, and has since died. On the rebel side, Gen. A. S. Johnston (formerly of this State), Gen. Bragg, Gen. Ruggles, and Bushrod Johnson, while Provisional Governor of Kentucky, are reported as killed. Beauregard, was shot through the arm. The rebels fought like tigers. The first day they took five of our batteries. On the second day all the batteries taken by the enemy on the day previous were recaptured, with 40 of their guns. There was more fighting over one Michigan battery, than all the other batteries on the field. It was taken and retaken three or four times. One New Orleans regiment, was almost entirely left on the battle field killed or wounded. Nothing but the opportune arrival of reinforcements on Sunday night, saved our army from capitulation or annihilation. The sum of this desperate battle is, that on Monday, we simply regained what we had lost. Not a division advanced half a mile beyond the old camp. One thing is certain, the rebels came out from Corinth, to rout us, and went back two days later, foiled in their anticipations. The very latest news from Pittsburg Landing, represent that Gen. Halleck had arrived, and was reorganizing the army. It was impossible to give the correct number of the killed and wounded. The estimates are as various now, as on the day when the news was first received.

On the 11th of April, Huntsville, Alabama was occupied by Gen. Mitchell's division, without much resistance. 200 prisoners were taken, 150 locomotives, and a large amount of rolling-stock. By the occupation of the railroad at this place, all communication is entirely cut off between the rebels of the Mississippi valley, and the sea coast. The next day, April 12th, an expedition went east from Huntsville, to the Stevenson junction of the Chattanooga, with the Memphis and Charleston railroad, which point they seized, 1,000 of the enemy retreating, without firing a shot. Five locomotives, and a quantity of rolling-stock, were captured. Another expedition left at the same time and went westward to Decatur, arriving in time to save the railroad, which had been seized by the rebels. Gen. Mitchell's division, holds 100 miles of the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

The news from Louisiana state that Pass Christian was shelled on the 5th inst, and 2,400 Union troops landed with 14 3-pound howitzers. The rebels, numbering 300, escaped.

Fort Pulaski, at the mouth of the Savannah river, Georgia, surrendered unconditionally on the 11th of April. On the previous day at 2 P. M., seven large breaches were made on the south wall by our battery of 8 Parrot guns at King's Landing. All the barbette guns on that side were dismounted; also three of the casemate guns. Col. Olmstead, the rebel commander, signalled the day previous to surrender that our fire was so terrible that no one could stand on the parapet a single moment. Over 1,000 shells exploded in the fort. Fort Royal advices to March 17th say that assault was to be made on Savannah next day. Our pickets were within 8 miles of the city. Other important movements were about to take place.

From Virginia we learn that our troops are advancing on the enemy from the north and east. On the north the pickets of our advance force now extend to Rappahannock. The railroad is in running order to within two miles of the river. The troops can only move by railroad. Our cavalry pickets extend some distance southeast of Brentsville. Skirmishes with rebel scouts are of daily occurrence, as the army proceeds southward. The country has been ravaged by the enemy everywhere. In no locality has there been discovered sufficient supplies, either for men or horses, for one day. The enemy's position is uncertain. In the East we are advancing toward Yorktown, where

it is believed that Jeff. Davis and Gen. Johnston are both at Yorktown, Johnston in command. The number of rebel troops there cannot be less than 100,000. Their position extends across the Peninsula, from Yorktown to Warwick, near the James River. The formation of the land and peculiar bend enables them to command with their fortifications all the roads up the Peninsula. Our generals are pushing forward preparations for the assault upon the enemy's works. Our sharpshooters hold advanced positions under the rebel batteries, from which they continually harass the enemy. Private letters state that McClellan has 150,000 men and 240 pieces of artillery.

A letter from Fort Union, in New Mexico, dated March 23d, says that the column there is breaking up camp, for a movement against the rebels to the southward. The Texans occupied a strong position in the vicinity of Albuquerque, where they are estimated to be 2,400 strong, with 20 pieces of artillery. They had evacuated Santa Fe and were marching down the river, exacting contributions and forced loans from the inhabitants. Clothing and provisions were taken from merchants without regard to politics or circumstances.

The Senate bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia has passed the House by a vote of 98 against 39.

By late arrivals from London we learn that the feeling in England and France in favor of this country was daily increasing. Influential capitalists have proposed to supply a very large amount of war material to the United States, to be delivered at New York, and paid for entirely in United States bonds.

Thus from all sides and from every quarter the news we have received during the week is glorious and inspiring, and clearly foreshadows the speedy collapse of the Confederacy and the thorough triumph of those who fight for the Union.

**NEW OPPOSITION STEAMBOAT.**—Major Bidwell, of Bidwell's Ranch fame, and Capt. Peirce, are now having built a fine stern-wheel steamer at Steamboat Point, under the supervision of Patrick Keirney, intended for an independent boat, to run from Sacramento and Red Bluffs. She will be 135 feet in length, with twenty-four feet beam, and will be supplied with powerful engines for this class of boats, of fourteen-inch cylinder and four feet stroke, which are being finished off at Peter Donohue's Union Foundry.

**STARTING A BAULKY HORSE.**—A correspondent describes what to him was a novel way of curing a baulky horse. Fasten a strong rope to his tail; pass it between his legs; then attach a team to the rope and give the word, forward march!

**TROTTING.**—The trotting match on the Willows Course Tuesday afternoon, between Glencoe Ghief and Shot, each with a running mate, mile heats, three in five, resulted in favor of the former, Shot being distanced on the fifth heat.

Don't forget to look at our columns of Advertisers; they are all such Houses as every reader can go to, and trade with full confidence.

Do you want good Agricultural Implements? Hawley & Co., Knapp, Burrell & Co., and Arthur & Son, will supply you. Do you want good Harness work? Main and Winchester's is the House. Do you want Furniture? Selling, Marx & Co., that is the House to trade with. Do you want a Sewing Machine? None equal to Wheeler & Wilson's. Do you want Clothing? See the advertisement of "Important News, Clothing Cheap." Do you want Coal-oil Lamps, or the Fluid for them? Then remember that Stanford Brothers are ready to supply you. Do you want a good Stove? See the Harp pattern of B. C. Austin. Do you want oil and Camphene? Call at Bailey & Harrison's, who have full assortment. Who wants a Washing-machine? Go and purchase one of Bailey's Patent. Do you want genuine Tea, etc? Then you will go to 631 Washington street, for Smith's Tea-store cannot be excelled. And so we could go on and give a catalogue of good places; but just put on one of Collins & Co's new patterns of Spring Hats (nobody has any superior), and walk with us to see, in Toker's window, the curious shop in a decauer; it will do any one more real good than to "look on the wine when it is red." Then remember that Marnden & Folger's Spice Factory is worth a visit. John C. Bell wants everybody to call and buy his carpets; and Schriber wants his Polo universally known, and everybody should try his Mattresses. Then your Flower-border wants those Bulbous Roots and New Seeds at Moore's, on California street; and the women-folks want those Nice Things at Norcross'; and the Yeast Powders at Winans'; and the Nice Soap at Dyer's; for everybody should patronize home-made goods when they can. All the needed good things can be found

## Married.

In this city, April 15th, by Rev. M. C. Briggs, Joseph Lucas, of Pico, Western Islands, and Mary C., eldest daughter of John Prator. 16th by the Rev. S. C. Thrall, Thomas Moore Wells and Miss Elizabeth Ann Munro. 12th, by Rev. Father Blaise, Dr. L. Lasvigues and Eliza Maule.

Berkeley, April 15th, by Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, Simon P. Clanton and Sarah Jane Barcoe.

Folsom, April 5th, William Parker and Margaret Lindsey.

Lion's Valley, March 30th, Charles T. White and Mary O. Ellis.

Visalia, April 3d, Thomas Hathaway and Eliza Hawpe.

## Births.

In this city, April 15th, the wife of Herman Wendt, of a daughter.

Lockeford, April 10th, the wife of Dr. D. J. Locke, of a daughter.

Sacramento, April 14th, the wife of B. Lasky, of a son.

## Died.

In this city, April 16th, Anna Rebecca, daughter of Diederich and Anna Rebecca Wrede, aged 2 years and 7 months. 14th, Mary, wife of Joseph Gale, aged 21 years. 19th, Eugene Wagner, a native of Philadelphia, aged 33 years. 17th, John Thomas Blondell, son of Thomas and Alice Blondell, aged 1 year and 7 months; Walter J. Reed, infant son of the late Simon L. and Mary Ann Reed, of Sutter Slough, aged 2 months and 10 days; Andrew D. Marshall, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, aged 47 years. 17th, William H. Kelly, only child of William and Mary Kelly, aged 9 months and 7 days. 16th, Catherine O'Neil, daughter of Dennis and Catherine O'Neil, aged 4 years 7 months and 11 days.

Carson City, Nevada Territory, March 21st, Henry D. Kilburn, aged 22 years.

Berkeley, April 14th, Thomas Jefferson, oldest son of P. Edward Connor, aged 6 years, 3 months and 11 days.

Weaverville, April 9th, John Kollmann.

## GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

## STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,  
KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

...OF...

And will Sell Cheaper than any House  
in the State,

All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS,  
CHIMNEYS,  
WICKS.  
CAMPHENE,  
BURNING FLUID,  
ALCOHOL,  
TURPENTINE,  
COAL-OIL,  
KEROSENE OIL.

COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL,  
LARD OIL,  
MACHINERY OIL,  
RAPESEED OIL,  
CHINA NUT OIL.

LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.

POLAR OIL,  
SHARK'S OIL,  
NEATFOOT OIL,  
TANNER'S OIL.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from travelling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

DON'T READ THIS.

No. 400 Sansome street.

J. & C. SCHREIBER.

At the very lowest prices.

The Best and Purest can Always be Had

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

THE GREAT AND INCREASING DEMAND FOR THIS WON-

DERFUL PURE AND PERFECTLY SAFE AND RELIABLE

REMEDY FOR ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT,

AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS, BRONCHITIS,

AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE WRIST, ELBOW,

AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE SHOULDER, AND

ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE JOINTS, AND ALL THE

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS

OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS

OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS

OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS

OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS

OF THE URINARY SYSTEM, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS

OF THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS

OF THE GENITAL ORGANS, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS

OF THE PERIPHERAL NERVES, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS

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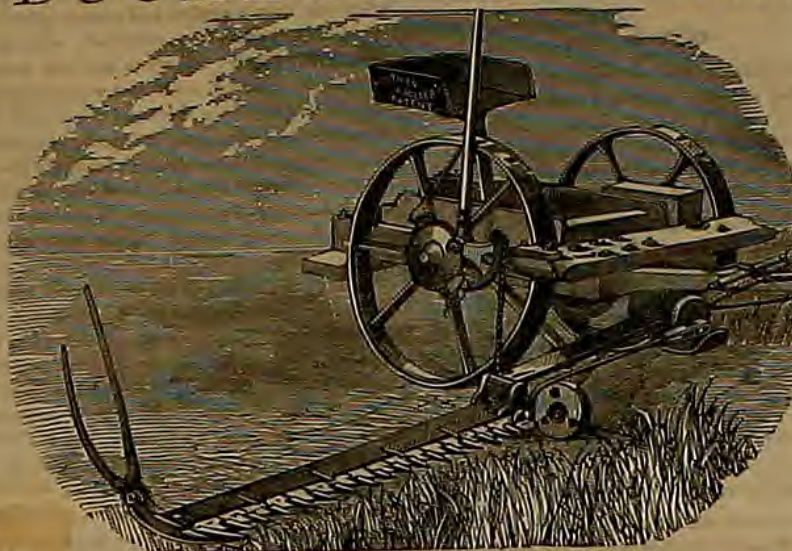
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## BUCKEYE MOWER.



THE SUCCESS WHICH THE "BUCKEYE MOWER" Has met with in California has led us to make large importations of them for the season of 1882. We feel confident that it is the

BEST MACHINE IN USE, AND WILL TAKE THE PLACE OF THE OLD STYLE MOWER. Among its Advantages over other Machines, are the following:

IT HAS TWO DRIVING-WHEELS, which support the whole weight of the Frame, Gearing, and Driver, giving it nearly double the power of a machine which has but one Driving-wheel.

IT HAS A DOUBLE-HINGED FINGER-BAR, (Belonging exclusively to the Buckeye Mowers) which conforms to all varieties of surface, and can be easily raised to pass obstructions. The Bar can be folded over the top of the Frame with perfect ease, so that it can be moved from place to place without trouble. It has no Cog Gearing in the Driving-wheels; it is entirely free from side-draft, and has no weight on the tongue or horses' necks. The draft is lighter than ordinary plowing.

THE BUCKEYE AS A REAPER. The Important Advantages which belong Exclusively to the Buckeye as a Mower, are Retained in the Reaper.

The Two Driving-wheels and Double-Jointed Cutter-Bar make it the ONLY REAPER perfectly adapted to uneven ground.

The REEL is attached with a FLEXIBLE JOINT, which allows it to follow all the movements of the Platform on uneven ground, and can be readily raised or lowered, according to the height of the grain.

The grain is delivered at the back of the Machine, entirely out of the way of the Team on the next round, in good shaped galleys for binding.

The Platform is readily adjusted to any required height of cut. The lateral braces at the rear of the Machine is of great advantage in steady and supporting the Platform, and can be

obtained only in a Machine which has the Cutter-Bar in front of the Driving-Wheels.

The Raker's Seat is so placed as to secure the most comfortable position, and the easiest and most natural movement to the Raker.

The weight of the Raker is sustained directly on the axle of the Machine, instead of being carried on the Platform, where it adds greatly to the side-draft.

By a late improvement in the hanging of the Reel, the tallest or most tangled grain will not lodge in the outer reel-arm.

The outer wheel of the Reaper is nearly in a direct line with the Driving-wheels, thus avoiding all cramping and straining in turning.

—WE HAVE ALSO THE CELEBRATED—

ESTERLY MOWER AND REAPER.

THE KENTUCKY HARVESTER, A Combined Reaper and Mower.

KETCHUM'S MOWER, and Mower and Reaper Combined.

—ALSO—

The Sweepstakes Thrasher.

MANUFACTURED BY O. AULTMAN & CO., CANTON, OHIO.

This Separator has taken the lead in the Western States during the last few years, and now STANDS UNRIVALED, for the purpose of

Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at One Operation.

Superiority is claimed for it in the following particulars, over all other machines, viz:

"For Thrashing and Cleaning, 50 for market, more Grain, and doing it better, than any other."

"For being more Durable, and less liable to get out of repair."

"There is no other machine that will do the same amount of work, with as little power."

"The only limit to the amount of work it will perform is entirely dependent upon the facilities for getting the Bundles to the Machine, and taking care of the Grain and straw after being thrashed."

Also—A Full Assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Farmers in want, give us a call; or send for Circulars.

HAWLEY & CO.,

Corner California and Battery streets, - - - San Francisco.

And E and First streets, Marysville.

(21-3)

Original Eagle Hat Store.

COLLINS & CO.,

HATTERS,

Again in the Field.

O. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and J. C. COLLINS, late of Washington street;

Have formed a Partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

HAT AND CAP BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES

And Judges of Material, our patrons may rely on Goods bought at our store being

The BEST in Every Respect.

HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

At the shortest notice.

WE MOST RESPECTFULLY INVITE OUR OLD FRIENDS

as well as the Public generally, to give us a call.

We claim to be the best in the State to RESTITUTE and REJUVENATE

Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats.

Orders and Hats from the Country will receive our particular attention.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—

Tucker's Hall,

113m 333 Montgomery street.

BAILEY & HARRISON,

PHENIX

OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS,

ESTABLISHED, 1850.

Have Removed to No. 517 Front street,

Between Washington and Jackson,

WHERE THEY ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY THEIR

customers, as before the fire, with the best

SPERM,

LARD,

POLAR,

RAPE-SEED,

EROSENE,

And Other Oils,

On the shortest Notice.

Goods delivered to any part of the City or the Coast,

Free of Charge.

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H. C. HAVDEN, Agent,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

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MILITARY GOODS.

Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Etc.

Importer and Manufacturer of

REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, MILITARY EMBROIDERY

Robes, Caps, Seals, and all Goods required by

Societies, Military and Civic Processions.

T. RODGERS JOHNSON,

Odd-Fellow's Hall, Bush street,

One door below Kearny

23



## Home Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]

There is no sound of storm, no windy roar;  
And yet, all nature seems as if a shroud,  
Woven by unseen hands, wrapped sea and shore.  
The trees their lofty heads have humbly bowed;  
A chilling, dark'ning dread, pervades the air;  
No bird so dauntless as to warble there.

Sadness is written on each human face—  
The very house dog man's inattentive fear—  
And in the landscape we can only trace  
Dim shadowy outlines of the places near:  
All else is vague uncertainty and gloom,  
Like shapeless visions hovering o'er the tomb.

But well we know, that still the genial sun,  
Behind the lowering clouds, its glorious ray  
Hides for a while! God's purpose won,  
Again 'twill lend effulgence to the day,  
And human hearts, again its influence bless,  
While earth resumes her wonted loveliness.

So in the moral world, not the fierce blow,  
Which rends the heart, with stern and sudden shock,  
Tends half so much to bring the spirit low,  
As those slow sorrows which at courage mock:  
Those still, corroding cares, which day by day,  
Feed on our strength, and wear our life away.

But as the radiant sun, behind the cloud,  
Shines just as brightly, though we see it not;  
When the dark cares of earth, our hearts enshroud,  
And every sorrow mingles in our lot,  
We still may feel, God's loving grace is nigh,  
To chase the gloom and darkness from our sky.

Home Valley Ranch, March 9, 1862.

AGNES.

[For the California Farmer.]

## THE SENTINEL'S DEUT.

Fearfully dark was the midnight watch  
On the sentinel's lonely beat,  
Mournfully felt the waves on the shore  
Like an army on the retreat;  
The wind's weird dirge  
Swept wild o'er the surge,  
Dimly murmuring defeat,  
And the lone hills echoed defeat.

Scornfully proud curled his stern young lip,  
Like a falcon he flashed his eye;  
Maritally tramping onward he strode  
Neath the frown of the wintry sky;  
Heard at his back  
Flapped his haversack  
Like a grim air of victory,  
And his heart drummed a victory.

Tearfully hept the winds to their rest,  
And silent footfalls of the snow  
Cheerlessly o'er that wearisome breast  
Its white enshrouding mantle threw;  
And still his brow flushed  
And his ripe cheek blushed  
For the red field of victory,  
The crimson stains of victory.

Peacefully fell on napoleon plain  
The moonlight's rippling smile,  
The camp is still, and he pines again  
Full many a wearisome mile:  
"Steps in the thicket!"  
"Tie but the picket!"  
He laughed at his tremor the while  
And buttoned his cloak with a smile.

But a quick report, a stunning flash,  
And the sentinel left his beat;  
His young dream of victory was sped  
As he beat a dying retreat;  
The beat and the fight  
Were his last to-night;  
Alas! death he cannot defeat—  
A conqueror none can defeat.

CLAYTON FRENCH RICHARDS.

San Francisco, March 31, 1862.

[For the California Farmer.]

## Childhood Memories.

[We commend the following to our readers.  
Childhood memories and old family letters are the  
blossomings of life, and they are assurances of an  
abundant harvest of good things where the heart  
of the tree was sound. Childhood memories are  
always sweet and pleasant, for childhood is generally  
innocent, and the often reverting to those  
memories of early days must give new life and  
vigor to the happiest associations. We shall ever  
be happy to receive communications on these sub-  
jects.]

"Oh, would that life were always thus, so joyous and  
free."

Until I was seven years old my parents resided  
in a newly settled place, where there were but few  
families within several miles around, and I had no  
opportunity of going to school, or of knowing or  
seeing anything of the great busy world without.  
But moving then into a more thickly settled part  
of the country, one day in spring, we were told  
that there was going to be a school in the neigh-  
borhood, which was to commence on the next Mon-  
day morning; and although the school-house was  
a mile and half distant, mother concluded to send  
me and my sister, who was some two years younger  
than I. I looked anxiously forward to the time,  
which I felt would mark an era in my existence;  
slowly passed the days, until at length was ascer-  
tained in the ever memorable bright May morning. As  
we started out to school, dressed in our new "factory  
gowns" and new pink gingham sun-bonnets, with  
satchel on our arm, the sun seemed to shine with  
more than common effulgence, and the birds as  
they warbled forth their sweetest notes, would fly  
on before, as if wishing to keep us company. Most  
of the way was new to us, but as there was only  
one turn to make, we easily followed the directions  
which mother had given us before starting. After  
passing where the road turned off, going by the  
school-house, there appeared before us not far  
distant, a vision of rare beauty such as my eyes  
had never beheld: It was a peach orchard in full  
bloom, and never shall I forget the sensations of  
wonder and delight with which my mind was filled.  
The orchard stood upon a piece of rising ground,  
over which the morning sun was shining, making  
the dew-drops sparkle and look like so many di-  
amonds scattered over the delicate carnation robes  
of every tree.

Soon we came in sight of the school-house, it  
was built of logs, with an open porch in front—

for it had previously been a dwelling-house—it  
was surrounded by a small plot of ground, part of  
which had been a garden, and near the gate, where  
we entered, there was a rose-bush with several  
roses in full bloom; this was a new and beautiful  
sight to me, who had never seen aught but the lit-  
tle wild flowers of the fields and wood-land. What  
seems strange to me, now, I then thought no more of  
plucking one of them, than of plucking a diamond  
from the crown of a Queen, or of cutting a flower  
from a painting; I was content to gaze upon their  
unrivaled beauty and to inhale their rich fra-  
grance.

With all the courage I could command, I ascend-  
ed the steps and entered the school-house door,  
which, fortunately, was open; and seated in a chair  
in the middle of the room, was the school-mistress.  
If I before thought that I had seen the highest and  
loveliest forms of beauty, her angelic appearance  
soon served to dispel the illusion; and I still think  
I never beheld a sweeter face than hers, as she  
came forward and welcomed us with a smile that  
made me love her from that moment. Seating us  
on a low bench she inquired our names, and upon  
informing her, she left us to go and write a copy  
for "a big boy." In a few minutes there came in a  
little girl I knew, and as she courtesied at the door,  
I said to her, "Good morning, Lucy!" The school-  
mistress turned and smilingly said: "You must  
not talk aloud in school hours!" Some of the  
scholars laughed, which made me feel like crying;  
but the case was reversed a short time afterward,  
when one day I was honored with the first choice  
of a number of beautifully painted tickets, as a  
reward for my good behavior in school.

How plastic in the young mind, under the influ-  
ence and instruction of the truly good; how it  
strives to conform to the ideal, and to imitate its  
superiors. Often as I walked home by the side of  
the school-mistress, I tried to imitate her stately  
step and her gentle tone of voice; and often,  
vainly tried, to make my wiry flaxen hair lie  
in the wavy manner of her beautiful auburn tress-  
es. How gently and truly such examples stamp  
themselves upon the inner being, teaching us to  
love knowledge, and to take delight in walking in  
wisdom's ways.

At length the last day of school arrived. With  
feelings of mingled joy and sadness we started to  
school, that mild September morning. The air was  
filled with the fleeing "ghosts of the thistles" and  
other flowers. The birds no longer sang as before, but  
seemed chatting of their departure; the sun look-  
ed wearily down through a hazy atmosphere; the  
grasshoppers clung lazily to the weeds by the  
road-side, and but few moved as we passed by.  
We took a last peep into the tiny birds' nests, along  
the hedges, where was nothing to be seen but the  
nice lining of hair, with here and there a little  
downy feather. Even the rose-bush by the school-  
house gate, looked as if it would never bloom again.  
I did not look at my book that day half as much  
as I looked at the beautiful sweet face, that, per-  
haps, I should never see more. When school was  
ended, she knelt down and prayed for us all, and  
the silent tear-drops stole down her youthful cheeks,  
where, yet, were no line of sorrow or care. After  
receiving their presents of little books, the schol-  
ars passed out one by one; she took each by the  
hand and saying some kind word of remembrance  
to all, she bade them good-by. I waited until the  
last, and then went slowly up to her; and as she  
took my hand, I felt her tremble, and I wished to  
say something to comfort her; said I, "my mother  
says if I will be good we will all meet in heaven;  
and I mean to try." Instantly, as the heavy cloud  
when touched by the electric shock, the tears fell  
from her eyes, and covering her face with her  
handkerchief, she sobbed aloud. Fearing I had  
said something wrong, I stepped noiselessly out  
and hurried home. I never saw her but once  
again. She had returned on a visit from the South,  
where she had gone some years before, and had  
married a wealthy planter, there; they were pass-  
ing in a fine carriage; I bowed to her from the  
window, but she did not recognize me, and might  
even have forgotten the little school-girl who had  
loved her so much. I wondered if her rich husband  
knew the wealth—better than silver and gold—  
which she possessed in that heart that was now all  
his own.

AUBURN, March 224, 1862.

## Treatment of Croup.

Croup is an inflammation of the inner surface  
of the windpipe. Inflammation implies heat, and  
that heat must be subdued or the patient will in-  
evitably die. If prompt efforts are made to cool  
the parts in case of an attack of croup, relief will  
be as prompt as it is surprising and delightful.  
All know that cold water applied to a hot skin  
cools it, but all do not as well know and under-  
stand, that hot water applied to an inflamed skin  
will as certainly cool it off. Hence the applica-  
tion of cold water with linen cloths, or almost  
boiling water with woolen flannel, are very efficient  
in the cure of croup. Take two or three pieces of  
woolen flannel of two folds, large enough to cover  
the whole throat and upper part of the chest; put  
these in a pan of water as hot as the hand can  
bear, and keep it thus hot, by adding water from a  
boiling tea-kettle at hand; let two of the flann-  
els be in hot water all the time, and one on the  
throat all the time, with a dry flannel covering the  
wet one, so as to keep the steam in to some ex-  
tent; the flannel should not be so wet, when put on,  
so as to dribble the water, for it is important to  
keep the clothing as dry as possible, and the body  
and feet of the child comfortable and warm.

As soon as one flannel gets a little cool, put on  
another hot one, with as little interval of exposure  
as possible, and keep up this process until the  
doctor comes, or until the phlegm is loose, the  
child easier, and begins to fall to sleep; then gently  
wrap a dry flannel over the wet one which is on,  
so as to cover it up thoroughly, and the child is  
saved. When it wakes up, both flannels will be  
dry.—[Hall's Journal.]

Today, my son, what is longitude? "A clothes-  
line, papa." "Prove it, my son." "Because it  
stretches from pole to pole."

## The Question Solved.



### COOK'S Improved Portable SUGAR EVAPORATOR

FOR MAKING

SORGHUM AND MAPLE SUGAR.

ALL DOUBTS ARE DISPELLED! THAT CHINESE

SUGAR-CANE YIELDS

TRUE CANE-SUGAR

IS A SETTLED QUESTION.

The difficulties in securing its Genuineness have been

entirely overcome by the invention of

Cook's Evaporator.

By its peculiar arrangement it throws off all scum and  
feculencies, and secures a deposit of a kind of wax,  
which would otherwise prevent granulation, and WHICH  
HAS YET BEEN REMOVED BY NO OTHER PRO-  
CESS. Thus in this machine are combined all the  
requirements for DEFEATURING WITHOUT CHEMICALS, and  
evaporating with an unparalleled rapidity.

Attention is called to the following Claims of

this Valuable Invention:

1st. It so liberates the sirup from its gummy and

glucose matters that crystallization may readily be se-

cured.

2d. It will make more and better sirup in a day than

any other evaporator.

3d. Being made of sheet metal it is more sensitive to

heat than cast iron, and can suddenly be brought to a

very high heat without cracking, a danger to which cast

iron Evaporators are greatly subject.

4th. It consumes less fuel by one-half than any other

Evaporator.

5th. It is the only one in which great heat can be ap-

plied to shallow bodies of juice without danger of scorch-

ing; hence its greater rapidity of evaporation and more

certainty of success.

6th. It is more convenient for use than any other style;

it is always ready for work without calling upon all the

neighborhood mechanics, and causing great delays when

you are in the greatest haste.

7th. It thus combines in an eminent degree all those

essential requisites of sugar machinery, viz: speed, su-

periority of work, convenience, and economy.

We will furnish Evaporators adapted to brick arches

at the following prices, LIBERALLY REDUCED to meet

the state of the times and to promote the successful man-

ufacture of Home Products:

No. 3—Copper Pan, 45 by 90 inches.....\$100

No. 4—do do 45 by 100 do.....125

No. 5—do do 45 by 114 do.....150

Two Skimmers, one Door, and one Grates accompany

each Pan.

Copper Pans are used for this Evaporator, on account

of their great durability and cleanliness.

In connection with the EVAPORATOR, we shall also

Manufacture

Sugar-Cane Mills,

OF THE LATEST AND BEST PATTERNS

now used, for descriptions and prices of which we refer

to our advertisements.

For any further information and Pamphlets con-

taining full directions for the Culture and the Man-

ufacture of Sorghum; also for testimonials of its success-

ful Manufacture by this Evaporator in the hands of

Farmers of the different States; and for Orders for the

Machines, address—

CAROTHERS &amp; BATES,

MANUFACTURERS,

Sacramento.

N. B.—A MODEL of this Evaporator, and Samples of

Sirup and Sugar made with it, can be seen, and import-

ant information had, at California Farmer Office, where

Orders can also be left.

## WHEELER &amp; WILSON'S

First Premium

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

ARE ACKNOWLEDGED

—TO BE—

FAR SUPERIOR

To All Others in Use.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,  
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J. W. CLARK, Sec. Cal. Wool-growers' Ass'n.

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CLARK &amp; PERKINS,

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Northeast Corner Front and Clay streets,

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SAN FRANCISCO.

LIBERAL ADVANCES

MADE ON....

CONSIGNMENTS OF WOOL.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH WOOL SACKS

Furnished to Order.

Buy All Your

SILVERWARE

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## Insure Your Property

AGAINST THE

DANGERS OF FIRE!

AND YOUR LIVES!

PROVISION FOR YOUR FAMILIES,

In Case of Your Death.

General Insurance Agency

FIRE and LIFE:

BIGELOW BROTHERS &amp; FLINT,

OFFICE:

Over Messrs. Parrott &amp; Co.'s Bank,

Northwest corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Capital Represented, \$8,229,000!

Home Insurance Co., N. Y. .... Assets \$1,500,000

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Niagara " " " " 305,000

Washington " " " " 500,000

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Hops " " " " 220,000

Phoenix " " " " 290,000

Park " " " " 280,000

American Exchange " " " " 210,000

Coast. Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

of Hartford, Conn. .... 3,761,000

Equitable Life Assurance Soci-

ety, N. Y. .... 168,000

Total.....\$8,229,000

Having LETTERS OF CREDIT with Messrs. ALSOP &amp;

CO., and WELLS, FARGO &amp; CO., to the amount of

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Policy holders are insured

AN IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF ALL LOSSES

ON ADJUSTMENT.

Policies issued without delay on

MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS and their CONTENTS,

STORES, RANCH PROPERTY,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURABLE PERSONAL

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8-3m

## MARDEN &amp; FOLGER,

Successors to Wm. H. Boyce &amp; Co.,

PIONEER

Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,

Nos. 521 and 523 Front street, near Jackson,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING JUST RECEIVED, EX "STARLIGHT," THE

only lot of

GENUINE

Old Government JAVA COFFEE,

Now in the city, dealers can obtain this really fine article,

by ordering the GROUND JAVA COFFEE, manufactured by

us. For sale by all the Jobbers in the city.

The increasing demand for our Fresh California-Ground

Spices and Mustard, notwithstanding the continued import-

ation of Eastern Spices, warrants us in saying, that in this de-

partment, as well as Coffee, we are not excelled in the

market.

P. S.—Please be particular and order "MARDEN &amp; FOL-

GER'S" to get the genuine.

9-3m

Better than Preston &amp; Merrill's

—AND—

At Less Prices!

BOARDMAN'S

CHALLENGE

Yeast Powder,

FULLY GUARANTEED.

IF NOT SATISFACTORY, THE MONEY WILL BE

RETURNED.

For sale by all Jobbers, and by

J. C. WINANS,

50 California street.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,

No. 144 Sacramento street,

Above Montgomery street,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

This being the only regular LADIES' DRESS TRIM-

mings Store in San Francisco, ladies can always rely

upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods

in the city.

Having just visited the East, and completed all our

arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe

for the Importation of Fine Goods, as also with the largest

and best factors of our own country, thereby having

all our goods come through first hands, we flatter our-

selves our facilities are such as to make it an induc-

ement for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for

UNDER LINEN.

HOSIERY.

UNDER CLOTHING.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,

No. 144 Sacramento street.

BUY ALL YOUR

DIAMONDS



## Literary Shrubbery.

FAIR keeps pace with the times in its witty cartoons and sharp sayings. The number which is a frontispiece representing Jeff, with the goose that laid the golden egg, is in his lap. The arch traitor has cut the goose with a knife (recession), but to his surprise and grief finds no more golden eggs. Pillow, safeguard and Floyd look on with interest. The bird finding nothing more to steal takes to his wings. We select some of its hits:

Wags Floyd will understand his true position. We get the hang of it.

For Focus.—The rebel leaders affirm that they can burn their crops and houses as fast as the Yankees advance into the interior. Thus they are the Southern heart, and use the ashes in the manufacture of their Lie.

Suggestive.—We wonder whether the following has ever occurred to the Emperor of the French, and his intrigues with regard to providing Mexico with a European sovereign. Mexico is spelled "Mexique," in French, and it is pronounced "Make-ick." That's the idea.

It is Better to be Right than Bright.—Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, has been appointed United States Senator in place of Jesse D. Bright. Although acuteness is a desirable quality, that it is better to be right than bright is evinced by the fact that if Bright had been Wright, he would now be United States Senator. The lamented Henry Clay declared that he "would rather be right than be President" (very flattering to Wright, of course), and, under his judgment, it is to be hoped that Wright, for his own sake, may remain as he is and never aspire to the Presidency.

The luxury of "Modern Athens."—Among other queer things in the Boston papers, we find an announcement of a mild orgy of some kind called "Antiquarian Supper." We have little or no idea upon our mind as to what an Antiquarian Supper may look like, but suppose that the wine produced at one must be very cabbieby, the cheese very milky, and that, if anything should happen to be left of the banquet, it would come under the head of Fossil Remains.

A host for the Secretary of the Navy.—May you ever put your best foot forward!

The Strong Man of Boston.—In reply to the queries of numerous correspondents touching the marvels related by Dr. Windship, V. F. can only say that although he tells a straightforward story he has long pursued a sinewous course, and that notwithstanding his professions of Christianity there are the strongest reasons for believing him to be a Musclemann.

ABERNETHY and his MATCH.—A lady on one occasion entered his consulting-room, and put before him an injured finger, without saying a word. In silence, Abernethy dressed the wound, when instantly and silently the lady put the usual fee on the table, and retired. In a few days the came again, and offered the finger for inspection. "Better!" asked the surgeon. "Better!" answered the lady, speaking to him for the first time. No another word followed during the rest of the interview. Three or four similar visits were made, at the last of which the patient held out her finger free from bandages and perfectly healed. "Well?" was Abernethy's monosyllabic inquiry. "Well!" was the lady's equally brief answer. "Upon my soul, madam," exclaimed the delighted surgeon, "you are the most rational woman I ever saw!"

AGRICULTURAL PREMIUMS.—The Stockton Independent says: All the premiums offered in the Agricultural Society's list of the present year, are exclusively such as come within the legitimate object of the Fair, and will not be diverted into any other channel, as has been too much the case in past years among Agricultural Societies in other parts of the State.

A young farmer asked an old Scotchman for advice in his pursuit. He told him what had been the secret of his own success in farming, and concluded with the following warning: "Never, Sandie, never—above all things, never get in debt, but if ever you do, let it be for manure!"

## BLUE VITRIOL Or Bluestone,

The Indispensable Article for Wheat-Growers.

CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURE; ALSO, ENGLISH AND PHILADELPHIA.

GUARANTEED PURE.

For sale in quantities, AT LOWEST RATES.

REDINGTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

105 and 107 Clay Street.

Flax-seed Wanted.

10,000 LBS. FLAX-SEED WANTED BY CONTRACT, from parties who are the growers of it. Persons who are now growing Flax, if they will please inform us of the number of acres they are growing, and the probable quantity they will desire to sell, we shall be glad to enter into contract for same. Address Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer.

Ranch for Sale.

A FINE RANCH OF 500 ACRES of heavy timbered land, with a grand Mill Site, heavy Water-Power. The Land is covered with large Redwood, Yellow Pine, &c. This we esteem an excellent chance for investment, as in short time the Land will be doubled in value. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

BUY ALL YOUR GOLD ORNAMENTS

OF

UCKER!

WANTED, TO LEASE, ETC.

## A Rare Chance for a Capitalist. THE COLLINSVILLE RANCH.

THE Advertiser has 3000 acres Land half high rolling and hill land, and half Tule Land. The Ranch is bordering on the Sacramento River, and one-half of it has a Water-Front. The Tule Land is easy of reclamation, and a contract is already under way to reclaim and improve it.

The Ranch is situated at the mouth of the Sacramento River, at the upper end of Suisun Bay, opposite to New York, and known as the Montezuma Hills in Suisun County. A substantial Wharf for a Steamboat Landing has been built this winter, and the Sacramento and San Francisco Steamers stop there daily, taking Passengers, Produce, Cattle, Fish, etc.; this being the greatest shipping point for the Salmon Fishery in the State, and one that will have increasing business, as the flood does not affect it. The advertiser desires to improve, and requires more Capital to insure to this point all its advantages; as it can be made one of the best paying operations in the State; and as he has other business, is not able to carry it on himself so as to secure all its advantages, and wishes a Partner with sufficient capital to make such other improvements as will insure the success of the Ranch. The Ranch has a large stock of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine upon it.

To any business man with Ten, Fifteen, or Twenty Thousand Dollars, this will be a grand opening, as he would have possession of, and under his charge, Property worth about \$75,000; while the new Wharf, now the great landing for all this section of country, can be made a large source of income. For particulars, inquire personally or by letter, of Editor Farmer.

## A GENTLEMAN

WANTS A SITUATION AS A CLASSICAL OR MATHEMATICAL TUTOR in private families; would have no objection to a school or college. Having taught for several years in the Colleges of Georgetown, D. C., St. Mary's, Emmetburg, Md., and St. John's, Frederick, Md., he can give unquestionable testimonials thereunto as to character and ability. Apply to J. O. D. on Montgomery street, cor. of Filbert.

## Money Wanted in the Country.

\$10,000 WANTED—On Property worth \$30,000; perfect title, and with ample guarantees of the prompt payment of the interest agreed upon. ALSO—\$1500, upon Real Property undoubted title, worth Three Times the amount asked on loan. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

## 1000 Acres of Land, 120 COWS,

## A Good Milk and Dairy Business, For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SPlendid OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Business ever offered in our State. The location is near Suisun City, within five miles. There is 960 acres good Land, well fenced, which can be had at \$10 per acre, and 120 select COWS for \$20 each, together with Engine and Boiler for feeding Stock, Cheese-Presses, Butter-Churns, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc., valued at \$1000. All these implements will go to the purchaser without cost.

The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted. There are also 1000 acres of good Land adjoining leased for two years at \$1 per acre; this goes also, and the lease can be renewed. To a good and responsible party this property will be sold on the most liberal terms—say ONE-THIRD CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory. Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address COL. WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will furnish all needed information. Nov. 1, 1881.

## FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, WITH excellent Out-buildings, a fine Garden, Vineyard (four acres), with a field of sixty acres more, for pasturage or cultivation. The whole will be sold at a great bargain if applied for immediately. For particulars apply at California Farmer Office.

## FARMERS!!

## TAKE NOTICE!!!

10,000

Large Grain-fed

## HOGS Wanted

For Packing purposes, and for which the Highest Cash Price will be paid, by

WILSON & STEVENS,

Pork Packers,

Corner Sansome and Broadway.

v1614 3m

## PATENT HYDRAULIC HOSE MANUFACTORY.

119 First street. - - Marysville.

## First Premium.

THE COMMITTEE ON MINING IMPLEMENTS,

at the last Annual Fair of the Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanical Society, of the Northern District of California, awarded me the

First Premium for my Patent Machine

FOR SEWING HYDRAULIC HOSE, WAGON COVERS, GRAIN AND FEED BAGS, GARDEN HOSE, &c.; And I have the Society's DIPLOMA, signed by G. N. Swart, President, and CHAS. M. GORHAM, Secretary. The Committee was composed of H. HARRIS, of the Pioneer Amusement Office, and other prominent citizens.

My facilities are such that I can safely promise to do my work BETTER, CHEAPER, and in a shorter time, than any hose-maker in the State.

Hose-making is my profession, and I have the best working Machines, and the Best Workmen, that can be produced.

Notwithstanding all this, I charge

Only 15 Cents per Yard,

For Hose with Four Seams, that will stand the Pressure of 100 feet fall of water.

I can sew as cheaply as anybody, and people will have no occasion to go away from Marysville for Hose.

ONE-HALF OF MY INTEREST in these Machines for the State of California is for sale, or all of the Northern counties, from Yuba up.

S. HOWARD,

119 First street.

## East India Tea Store.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

631 Washington street,

Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.



GEO. M. SMITH & CO.

DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN

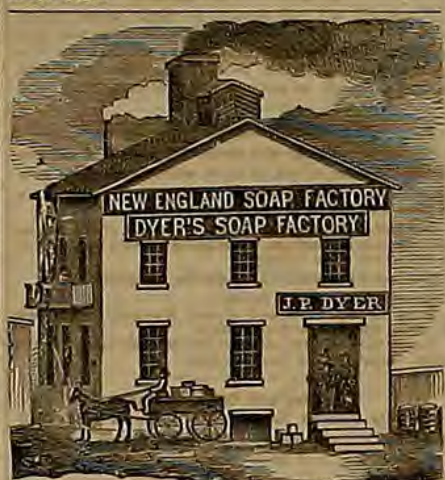
Choice Green and Black TEAS

Of Chinese and Japanese production;

COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.

Our TEAS are acknowledged to be the Best ever offered in this Market.

Observe, this is the ONLY BONA FIDE TEA STORE in this State.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

## THE UNION FARM AND PLANTATION MILLS.

## TO FARMERS.

Stock-Raisers,

—AND—

## STABLE KEEPERS

YOU ARE

## PARTICULARLY INVITED TO

EXAMINE THE MILL

WE ADVERTISE ABOVE.

THIS MILL IS OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER. IT IS WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT.

## THE BEST MILL

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

These Mills Were Awarded the

## FIRST PREMIUM!

—AT THE—

State Fair at Sacramento, Bay District and

Mechanics' Fair, in San Francisco,

and at the Santa Clara Fair.

PRICES OF MILLS AS FOLLOWS

Mill complete, with Bolt for Family

Flour - - - - - \$150

Mill complete, without Bolt - - - 140

Extra Grinding-surfaces, per set - 10

Greene, Heath & Allen,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

Messrs. KEEP & BRIGGS,

PROPRIETORS OF THE GLOBE FOUNDRY,

STOCKTON,

ARE OUR DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE

SALE OF THESE MILLS.

MASONIC RECALIA.

BLUE LODGE,

R. A. CHAPTER,

COUNCIL,

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,

NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET

Above Montgomery street. San Francisco

## THE HARP STOVE.

THE HARP STOVE. This is a new Stove. The design is original and beautiful, and suggestive of the name given to the stove.



THE HARP STOVE. It is a splendid stove for the country trade, being perfectly adapted to the use of wood.

## THE HARP STOVE.

—ALSO—

The BAY STATE and other Stoves, With a large assortment of Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelled and Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS, BAKE-OVENS, SAD-IRONS, &c. &c. &c. For sale by

B. C. AUSTIN, Pacific Tin-Works,

324 Clay street, below Battery,—San Francisco.

## THE VERMONT SEED-SOWER AND REVOLVING HARROW! FARMERS, ATTENTION!

With this machine, any person that can manage a pair of horses, can perform the operation of Seeding and Harrowing at the same Time.

It is adapted in the sowing of ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, and is regulated by the gauge to DISTRIBUTE EVENLY OVER THE SURFACE, any desired number of pounds of Grain per acre, covering the Seed immediately, so that NONE OF IT IS LOST IN SIGHT FOR THE BIRDS TO DESTROY.

IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, STRONG, AND DURABLE,

Just the implement the Farmer needs at the present time, to enable him to raise Grain profitably at the prevailing low prices.

It now makes its first appearance on the Pacific Coast. For sale by

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

San Francisco, Sept. 10, 1881.

## FURNITURE!

AND

## BEDDING!



## SELLING, MARX &amp; CO.,

HAVE RE-OPENED THE

Extensive Furniture Warerooms,

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

J. G. CLARK & Co.,

No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufactory, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture.

All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to order.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

A Fortune for a Mechanic.

We have the PATENT RIGHT for the whole Pacific Coast for the best and most celebrated HORSE HAY-RAKE known.

ALSO—A CIDER-MILL and PRESS of the most approved construction.

A fortune can be made with either of these machines, by an energetic mechanic. The models may be seen at our office.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.

Patented April 6, 1858.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it, a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universal commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.

Patent now pending; papers expected.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly fills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.

Patented January 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; neat when used and ornamental when in use.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractor and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. 2000 were ordered for the New York market just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Musketo Bar.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its construction, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver,

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card in our column.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

A Chance for a Saw-Mill.

An experienced man at the Saw-milling business, one who has a cash capital of \$5000, can hear of a chance by which he can secure a half-interest in a Saw-Mill, a Farm, and a Stock-Ranch, where his money can be doubled every year. The present advertiser wishes to go to the Atlantic States, to be absent some months on important business, and he desires to find a partner in whom he can confide. None need apply without they have the means, and can make the references all right. The Right Man can secure a grand chance. Inquire of the Editor of the Farmer, who will give all particulars.

Farms, Vineyards, and Gardens.

Those in want of either should call at our office and gather information about several which we have for sale. Those who wish to sell should call and see us about them.

## Dr. E. C. Angell, DENTIST,



IS PREPARED to supply Whole or Half Sets of Superior MINERAL TEETH manufactured in his own Laboratory, being modeled and carved for each individual case in such a manner as to secure the most perfect adaptation, and the complete restoration of the features. By the aid of machinery he is enabled to furnish SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP at prices scarcely, if at all, higher than is charged for Artificial Teeth of the most ordinary and commonplace character. Samples may be seen at his office, and references are permitted to numerous cases in which the work is doing excellent service.

His DENTIFRICE, known as—

ANGELL'S

Orris and Charcoal Tooth Soap,

is not only grateful to the mouth, but is widely admitted to have no equal for cleaning the Teeth and promoting their soundness. A package that costs one dollar lasts twelve months if used daily. For sale by the principal Druggists.

DR. ANGELL Practices Dentistry in all its various branches, giving special attention to the TETH OF CHILDREN, preventing and correcting irregularities. For Straightening Irregular Teeth, he has invented apparatus that renders the treatment of cases which have hitherto been considered beyond the reach of remedy, comparatively easy and rapid.

Different Cases in any department of Dental Surgery or Mechanical Dentistry, respectfully solicited.

OFFICE.....659 Clay street,

lower corner of Kearny.

16

Read! Read!

WHY WILL YE SUFFER?

Read the following Certificates and be convinced:

GALLINAS, Sept. 15, 1881.

To JOHN DEFAIRES, Esq., San Rafael.

I hereby certify that I have been afflicted with the most severe case of Rheumatism of a most unusual character, for several years, and during that period I have been afflicted and under the treatment of some of the most eminent Physicians without the least benefit, and have been pronounced incurable by several of them. I was advised by a friend to try your treatment. I did so, as a last resort, as I was lame and helpless as an infant; and to my surprise and gratification, in about five weeks, and have been cured and well now for about one year, and find your medicine most excellent and without any bad effect—the same as mercury or other medicine often has—and I can recommend your treatment to all those afflicted.

RICHARD DOWDELL.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 16th day of September, 1881.

J. T. STOKER, Justice of the Peace,

San Rafael Township, Marin County.

SAN RAFAEL, Marin County, Jan. 17th, 1882.

This is to certify, that I was afflicted in January, February, and March, 1882, with the Rheumatism, by which I was unable to move hand or foot the most of the time during said months. To my great relief I obtained two bottles of Rheumatic Medicine, prepared by JOHN DEFAIRES, which entirely cured me, and I have never since felt any Rheumatic pain.

R. W. FRINK, County Judge of Marin County.

This is to certify that I have used the Medicine prepared by JOHN DEFAIRES, in my family, and am prepared to testify as to its efficacy in all cases, and have never known it to have a bad effect.

Subscribed and



## Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.  
[Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.]

Our Grain Market continues firm and large sales have been effected since our last weekly report; prices obtained have been very satisfactory. One of our evening papers, or the reporter of same, judging from his remarks, has become dissatisfied with ruling rates and in his official capacity has been engaged in depressing our market. We instance the sale of Napa Wheat, 55,000 bushels, in bulk. His ideas were that that parcel, in sacks, would have been worth in this market, including sacks, 2 1/2 cts. We (A. H. Todd & Co.), the sellers of the parcel alluded to, thought differently, and asked more. The result was we obtained 2 40 for the Wheat in bulk, purchaser furnishing sacks and paying freight. If the reporter of the sale should be good at figuring, he might make the parcel, with the figures we have given, prove his report incorrect. Also, his report of Barley, on Saturday, April 12th: He reports demand for Barley greatly fallen off, and prices depressed, with these quotations: "Feed Barley 1.35, Brewing 1.37 1/2," neither of which are correct. We ourselves sold, on the 12th April, Feed Barley at 1 1/2, and refused to sell only limited quantities at that; also, on same date, we sold a round parcel for Brewing, at 1 1/2. Fortunately for the farmers and holders of Grain, Mr. Beale, the reporter of the Evening Bulletin, does not rule or his views govern the Grain Market of San Francisco, any more than they do Salt, Turpentine, or Pulp. There are others whose judgment thought not so often asked and not in print as frequently as Mr. Beale's, that are more reliable. Our views, and they are backed up by as sound and responsible merchants as there are to be found in San Francisco, are, that if Mr. Beale would confine himself to truth, and not borrow or draw so much on his imagination, and prevent interested parties from altering his reports, more reliance could be placed in the market and commercial reports that so often appear in the columns of the San Francisco Evening Bulletin.

That we may expect large amounts of Flour from Oregon, is now reduced to almost a certainty. We have been permitted to hear portions of letters read from Oregon, and herewith annex what Mr. J. R. Richards has received from his partner in Portland, Oregon, in answer to a letter which he wrote wishing to know if any Flour was wanted from here for that market. He, Mr. McOraken, replied as follows, and gives us figures as a guide: "We estimate the number of people who will go to the new mines this season at 30,000, who will require 5000 barrels of Flour per month. We have equivalent to 100,000 barrels of Flour outside the wants of the Willamette Valley (which includes the great bulk of the population of our State), so that, saying nothing about the next crop, in Oregon we shall have a surplus of at least 40,000 barrels Flour at the expiration of one year." From the above we are convinced that we have been correct in our views, and that present prices of Wheat and Flour cannot be sustained; and unless we do ship Wheat and Flour, we, like Oregon, will have to hold over of the crop of 1891. At the present moment our receipts of Wheat are light and the demand heavy. All that offers finds a ready market, which will continue so long as the traveling remains as at present.

Potato receipts for the past few days have been light; the demand being active, prices have hardened. We are conversant of a sale of Corn at \$2.85 and 2.90 @ 100b; this kind of grain has arrived in such sparing quantities, that sellers have dictated a high figure. Our market is completely bare of Rye. Oats and Barley continue in demand, and unlike wheat, we have no market that can flood us and reduce prices. We do look with favor upon these grains reaching a high figure between this and harvest, notwithstanding Mr. B's report to the contrary. Oregon produces no Barley, and Oats in small quantities. The North must draw on us for the bulk of their supplies. Receipts of Hay have slackened, and holders are more firm in prices. The continuance of cold raw weather retards Sheep Shearing, and the Wool offering in the market is very meager.

Our advices from the Interior, and we speak principally of those from the Southern Mines, say that there are large numbers leaving by land for Cariboo and Salmon River; also, that Flour and Grain are bearing high prices. Further, that in no portion south of the Mokelumne River have they any large supplies, and that as soon as traveling gets passable, their demand will be heavy.

Our receipts from around the Bay, for the past week, have been as follows: Barley 11,170 sks, Oats 3120 sks, Potatoes 815 sks, Corn 500 sks, Wheat 9999 sks, Flour 4282 qr-sks, Hay 245 tons, Bran 550 sks, Middlings 43 sks, Corn-meal 500 sks, Beans 331 sks, Wool 51 bales.

But Goods Cheap.—As many families in the country visit our city to purchase their clothing and family goods, such as boots and shoes, dry-goods, and fancy goods, we take pleasure in calling their attention to the advertisement in our columns of the Very Cheap Store, 720 Montgomery street. All who buy goods at that place will save from 20 to 50 per cent.

Ten Reasons why every Farmer and Stock-raiser should take the California Farmer.

1st. Every Farmer and Stock-raiser should be a reader of the Journal connected with the interests of his own profession in his own State.  
2d. Every such person should give his sanction and support, generously and voluntarily, to a Journal that advances his own particular business in his own State.  
3d. Every such person is benefited by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.  
4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.  
5th. The Farmer and Stock-raiser will always be better advised of the markets, and that kind of information so important to his interests by the constant access to a Home Journal.  
6th. The California Farmer has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser for eight years, and is the only Agricultural Journal in California.  
7th. The California Farmer contains the most important information relative to their interests in every branch of Agricultural science.  
8th. The California Farmer contains the announcement of all New Seeds, Grains, Grasses, etc., together with all New Implements that will advance the cause of the cultivators of the soil.  
9th. The California Farmer contains the arrival and introduction of all the best Stock of all kinds as soon as known, together with the full Market Reports of all the interests appertaining to Agriculture.  
10th. The California Farmer is now the only paper on the Pacific Coast that is continued by its original Editor and Proprietor, commencing at the time this Journal commenced; and having been constant in its efforts for the good of these interests, deserves the cheerful patronage of all good men.

WE have to note a material decline in Beef for the past week, with a prospect of its going still lower. There are large numbers of Fat Cattle on the way, and near here, from the Southern Country, which will probably bring down prices somewhat. Veal has also declined one to two cents a pound. Hogs of all kinds have declined one to two-and-a-half cents a pound. We made a mistake, or more properly misunderstood Mr. Whiting, in our report on Hogs the past week; it should have quoted Fat Hogs on foot 5@6c, in place of 7@8c. Mutton remains the same. We quote—  
Average SLAUGHTER PRICES.  
Beef—American, first quality 6c to 10c; 2d quality 3c@5c; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 2 1/2@3 1/2c.  
Veal—first quality, 4c@8c.  
Hogs—Fat Hogs 2 to 3c; Fat Hogs on foot 5@6c; Dressed 7@9c.  
Mutton—dressed, 3c@7c, according to quality.  
Miner Cows—1st quality \$25@50; 2d quality \$15@25.

**Sugar-beet Seed.**  
AN INVOICE OF FRENCH SUGAR-BEET SEED.  
Apply at Office of Farmer.

## Retail Prices at Washington Market—April 17.

VEGETABLES.	
Asparagus, doz.	\$2.00
Artichokes, doz.	\$2.00
Beans, doz.	\$1.00
Brussels sprouts, doz.	\$1.00
Broccoli, doz.	\$1.00
Cauliflower, doz.	\$1.00
Celery, doz.	\$1.00
Cress, doz.	\$1.00
Onions, doz.	\$1.00
Potatoes, doz.	\$1.00
Spinach, doz.	\$1.00
Tomatoes, doz.	\$1.00
Turnips, doz.	\$1.00
Watercress, doz.	\$1.00
Wheat, doz.	\$1.00
Yams, doz.	\$1.00

FRUIT.	
do. cooking	do. P. B. Apples
do. Bartlett	do. 10 Limes
do. of Windisch	do. Oranges
do. of Windisch	do. Malaga Lemons, per doz.
do. of Windisch	do. Fine Apples
do. of Windisch	do. Bananas
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# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES

VOLUME XVII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1882.

NUMBER 5.

### California Farmer.

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COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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be sent to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

### THE BUTTERCUP.

BY J. L. W.

Had this our life  
be as the buttercup,  
in the meadow,  
and good in everything.

As you like it.  
In the summer—by the wayside—  
On the plain hills—in the vale—  
In the meadow—by the stream—  
In the deep green of the meadow—  
By the margin of the rippling brook—  
In the fragrant air, all eyes to gladden,  
Smiling each verdant nook.

Like the sunshine, like the sunlight,  
Like the water of the hill,  
Like the ambient air of heaven—  
Free to all as robin's trill;  
Nodding smiling at a welcome  
As we walk the fields abroad,  
As a joyous lay thou pourst  
From the dew-bespangled sod.

Like the pampers, proud exotics,  
Blooming in a greenhouse grand;  
In narrow, pent enclosures,  
Nodding 'neath a fostering hand;  
With purple tints to dazzle,  
With fragrant breath the air;  
A modest, common blessing,  
That doth meet us everywhere!

Buttercup! A moral  
To teach the sons of men;  
That they who learn the lesson—  
Happy those about them then:  
In little acts of kindness,  
In words in loving tone,  
In face and cheerful converse,  
That the life of good is known.

As the famed historic heroes  
Can we oft our blessings trace,  
To the plumed and laureled Cæsars  
Who the saviors of their race.  
Whom most favor  
In humble walks of life,  
Whom familiar names are—Neighbor,  
And Parent, Husband, Wife.

As not, then, sigh for station,  
Wealth, or more extended sphere,  
Like the humble flower I'm singing,  
Which fill our places here.  
And the humbly heart and altar—  
On the workshop—on the street—  
Our walk and conversation,  
Good impart to all we meet.

As the common—by the wayside—  
In the Spring's green lap are seen  
Surrounds by thousands, smiling  
With a face of golden sheen;  
Like them, the flowers of feeling—  
Sympathies of man with man—  
And spontaneous from the heart—soil,  
Growing, blessing, where they can.

### Manufacture in Chicago.

Since, we referred, says the Prairie  
project to erect machinery in this city  
of Mr. Blatchford, of this city, con-  
sultants of the enterprise, he re-  
sponds are now negotiating with the fully  
of erecting such machinery here  
necessary to manufacture it. I am daily  
hear from them, and will advise you  
may be assured that the straw will  
at some price."

Now in different parts of the country,  
now in operation for working up the straw  
results, and attracting men of  
hold of it here. Flax can be grown  
in the whole range of our State  
is always marketable, and generally  
of the year will bring from \$1.00  
and now commands \$1.40 @ \$1.50  
when any arrangements are made to  
grow here, an additional inducement  
to operate with flax as a farm crop,  
need not interfere with the ex-  
istence, as the latter will not probably  
be successfully over but a small portion of  
There has already been considerable  
work in some Southern counties to Day-  
ton it has been worked up. Large  
seed are loaned out from there, also  
of this city, every year, they are  
of the crop when grown. A sub-  
committee says that much atten-  
tion to flax culture there the present  
will sow as much as 50 acres, and  
expecting to market both seed  
Dayton, Ohio.

### The Fence Law: Evil Legislation: The Remedy.

SAN JOSE, April 16, 1882.

EDITOR FARMER: I regret very much that my  
work has prevented me from writing to you every  
week about that important subject, the Fence  
Law, because there is so much to say in its favor.  
But it was so plain and simple, that I thought it  
was only necessary to mention it to our Legisla-  
tors, and they would relieve the country of the  
burden immediately. I am obliged to write you  
in a great hurry, only a few lines, to say that I  
have been very much disappointed with them.

I truly expected that they would do better than  
their predecessors; but like them, they have  
passed laws by the hundred, to create difficulties  
as much as they can. They have passed their  
time in discussing unnecessary and hypocritical  
laws; in fact, about everything that is against  
Liberty, and the progress of the Country. But  
when there is something of vital interest, and for  
the progress of the Country, they do not dare to  
look at it: keep it for the last thing, and finally  
do little or nothing about it, because what they  
have done, does not fulfill the object. I observe  
that these gentlemen always do their own business,  
but not ours.

I suppose they must have had a strong Commit-  
tee from the "Red-Wood Merchants," to attend on  
them. Such committees, always have their hands  
full of "good arguments." If the people wish for  
better times, and better legislation, they must  
look for themselves before the elections; after, is  
too late. I will write you further upon this topic  
at another time, for we must keep it before the  
minds of the people till we get satisfaction.

Truly Yours, L. PARSONS.

### Frosts in San Jose and Other Places.

LOSS OF FRUIT TREES.

We learn that severe frosts in the San Jose val-  
ley, have done great injury to the fruits. From  
letters received, fears are entertained that Peaches,  
Nectarines, Apricots, and Cherries, will suffer se-  
verely. We also learn from the San Joaquin dis-  
trict, that very severe frosts have cut off large  
quantities of fruits, some nights so severe as to  
destroy not only Peaches, Nectarines, and stone-  
fruit generally, but even Pears: this is generally  
the case on low grounds and valley land; on all  
the side-hill Orchards and Vineyards, no harm  
has been done: this shows the value of the doc-  
trines urged by this Journal for more than seven  
years: "Cultivate your side-hills," "plant on high  
ground," "put your hill-tops into orchards." We  
have ever been advocating the "right way," and  
now the test of the true doctrine comes. We saw  
as we went up and down the Sacramento river,  
that many orchards, vineyards, and plantations  
that have been submerged, are already dead or  
dying. The loss will be heavy to the State. We  
are glad however to notice the most flattering  
prospects of all the orchards, and vineyards, and  
gardens, upon the high lands: when will our peo-  
ple learn wisdom!

### Remove the Debris.

We would call the attention of those persons  
who have their grounds covered with the river-  
wash or debris, to the fact that where it is piled  
up around the fruit trees, vines or plants, it is  
necessary to remove it as soon as possible, by  
either digging a trench around the trees down to  
the original surface, or removing it from the whole  
ground, or by plowing or spading it in, if not too  
deeply covered.

We find there is a peculiar substance in this  
debris that attaches itself to the bark of the tree,  
which soon destroys the tree. The bark turns  
black, and the tree dies. By an early removal of  
the debris, the tree can be saved. Where the  
amount is but a few inches, plow or spade it in  
and cultivate freely, and all will be well.

The Marysville Appeal of the 20th Inst., says:  
The last two days have been more summer-like  
than any we have had during this season, and ac-  
cording to the pleasant days which are com-  
ing. The grass is growing finely, roses are bloom-  
ing in the city house-gardens, and the trees, far  
and near, have assumed their leafy garb, and all  
nature betokens the advent of summer time.  
Still the season is very late, and everything of the  
growing sort is at least a month behind. The cold,  
wet season has kept back vegetation very much,  
and the dryer weather of the past few weeks has  
been cold and unfavorable to growing crops. The  
farmers say that they must have some warm rains  
to insure a good harvest, and for the lack of that,  
the coming grain is spindling and yellow.

BLACK BIRDS.—The live-oak trees scattered  
around our city, are filled during the day with  
myriads of black birds. Although their notes are  
not so soft and flute-like as the linnets—Califor-  
nia's great songster—still we like the music of  
their song, which they warble off in a peculiarly  
odd style. Unlike the bird of the same name on  
the Eastern slopes of the Sierras, which is glossy  
black, the California black bird has a brilliant plu-  
mage of black, combined with red and yellow.  
[Stockton Republican.]

### The Testimony of the Floods.

The well known Agricultural writer, "Agricola,"  
publishes in the Bulletin, some sensible comments  
on the floods, and matters incidental, which we  
copy as well worthy of consideration. He says:

The recent floods afford ocular demonstration  
of the truth of the doctrine of modern geologists,  
as to the formation of alluvial lands. All over the  
State, the valleys have been covered with sheets  
of muddy water, which have left a deposit of  
new soil wherever they have been, in many cases  
of considerable thickness. On examination, this  
sediment is found to be composed of the same  
mineral ingredients as the soil on which it has been  
deposited. But the finely divided particles of this  
mud abound in alkaline salts and silica, which,  
from being partly in a state of solution, have ac-  
crued to a certain extent in cementing the particles  
of the cultivated lands together, as well as form-  
ing a tough crust on the surface, which, from its  
containing but little vegetable matter, must, in  
most cases, be prejudicial to the crops of the pre-  
sent season; although like every act of Nature,  
prejudicial in this case, for a time, her late pro-  
ceedings afford evidence of the liberality of her  
character. If any doubt could have existed as to  
where the soils of the valleys came from, and what  
was their original condition, that doubt is now  
removed. Our valleys have only required a series  
of such floods to transform what are now the best  
of their alluvial soils, from swamps and lakes, in-  
to their present arable condition. When we ex-  
amine the garden soils in and about Stockton, for  
instance, we find a rich mold of about three feet  
in depth, lying on what is popularly called the  
"hard pan," which consists chiefly of silicate of  
potash; below which, the substrata are more or  
less silicious or argillaceous, and of particles in  
each minute division as to render them distinctly  
traceable to the depositions of former floods.

The distance from the surface of the semi-alkaline  
hard pan prevents it, under general circumstances,  
from proving injurious to impregnating the cul-  
tivated soil with an excess of alkali; although  
sometimes it is otherwise. Where the surface is  
depressed below the general level, without a suf-  
ficient outlet to drain off the winter rains, a por-  
tion of the superabundant alkali in the circum-  
jacent soil, which, in other cases, is deposited in  
connection with silica as the hard pan referred to,  
is naturally carried into those hollows, where it  
forms a soil of a character much resembling in its  
constituents (although from exposure to the atmos-  
phere, of different appearance) the alkaline sub-  
stratum which, in other cases, lies several feet be-  
low the surface—just far enough down to prevent  
it from being injurious, and near enough to pre-  
vent the cultivated soil from getting exhausted of  
some of the more essential mineral ingredients of  
plants which it contains.

The sources of those muddy deposits which the  
floods leave behind them are the rocks of the  
mountains, some of which contain only a portion  
of the mineral constituents of plants. The floods,  
therefore, which formed the foundations of which  
we so loudly complain, and which have occasioned  
us so much inconvenience, appear as the ap-  
pointed agents of a wise Providence for conveying  
into one place the different requisites for the  
growth of plants, which had their origin, it may  
be, in remote localities, and are as necessary for  
the more important purposes which they fulfill, as the  
landed intercourse of commerce which enables the  
London washwoman to breakfast on the produc-  
tions of both the Indies.

In the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, and  
in many other valleys of this State, whatever we  
may think of the floods when they make our streets  
knee-deep with water, they evidently have done  
more than brought to us the elements of fertility  
which these valleys have in such abundance—they  
have brought to them almost the whole of the  
various soils with which they are covered, wheth-  
er loamy, sandy, clayey, or alkaline; and if it had  
not been for the Straits of Carquinez, by which  
the floods were dammed, the places where Sacra-  
mento and Stockton now stand would have been as  
much swamps as those on which the wisdom of the  
Legislature has lately been engaged, and which  
the recent floods have rendered by several inches  
so much the nearer being arable land. It is ques-  
tionable, therefore, whether we ought to dispense  
with the assistance which they render as in build-  
ing up our soils, by excluding their co-operation,  
or whether we may not derive additional benefit by  
allowing them to carry on the work which they  
are so successfully accomplishing.

If it is admitted—and who can dispute the fact?  
—that there was once a time when a large portion  
of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys form-  
ed a part of the Bay of San Francisco, and have  
passed through various gradations since then, be-  
fore it attained its present fertile condition, we feel  
induced to pause before we conclude that it is full  
time for us to step in and interrupt the process by  
which Nature has converted it first into swamps,  
and then into arable soil; and more especially in  
regard to that portion of these valleys which is at  
present in the intermediate condition of swamps.  
Every one knows that, although embanking has  
been resorted to for the purpose of enabling the  
dense populations of European countries to cul-

tivate their river-bottoms; in the valley of the Nile,  
which was once considered the granary of the  
world, a different practice has prevailed from the  
earliest times. Historians and travelers tell us  
that the sediment of the annual floods of that river  
forms a fresh soil, for the cultivation of which all  
that is necessary is to harrow in the seeds. Be-  
sides, while other soils get worn out by continual  
cropping, it would appear that the valley of the  
Nile, so far as it is cultivated, is thus preserved in  
undiminished fertility; and there is no knowing  
how much it has thus been improved since the first  
settlement of the country. In some portions of it  
the soil is gradually rising with measured certain-  
ty, and not only bears witness as to how it has  
been formed, but also that there has been the shade  
of human beings, at a time which antedates the  
generally received chronological statistics of our  
race—as is evident from the remains of broken  
pottery, lately discovered at a depth which es-  
tablished the fact. During the whole of this pe-  
riod Nature has been allowed to take her own way  
of raising the valley soil; and the result has been  
an undiminished fertility, as far as history reach-  
es. There cannot, one would think, be much ob-  
jection to adapting the agriculture of the country  
to such natural provisions for creating its soil and  
maintaining its fertility.

### Small Pox and Vaccination.

BY H. GIBSON, M. D.

At the present juncture, when there exists an  
epidemic condition favorable to the development  
of variolous disease, it is important both to the  
profession and the public, that our knowledge of  
the means of prevention, by vaccination and re-  
vaccination, be brought out and spread abroad.  
The following general conclusions may be regard-  
ed as tolerably well established by observation  
and experience.

In many persons a single vaccination is an ef-  
fectual protection from Small Pox through life,  
while in others it appears to "wear out," to a  
greater or less extent.

Persons are very seldom attacked with Small-  
Pox within five years after vaccination.

The age most liable to the disease is from 15 to  
30 or 35 years.

When an epidemic influence favorable to Small-  
Pox prevails, one person at this age, out of every  
four or five exposed to the infection, will take the  
disease.

While Small Pox in the unprotected, is fatal in  
at least one-fourth the cases, it is so modified af-  
ter vaccination, as to cause death in only one  
case out of fifty, or perhaps a hundred.

Inoculation is a surer protection than vac-  
cination: but persons taking the disease after inocu-  
lation, have it more violently.

Vaccination will not take a second time, to pro-  
duce a genuine vesicle, in more than one case out  
of eighty or one hundred. And even then, the  
vesicle is apt to be small and the scab thin.

Revaccination will always produce some effect, if  
the matter be recent and genuine. The arm may  
itch for a day or two, and the irritation vanish;  
or it may proceed to swell and fester, remaining  
sovere for several days; or it may progress still fur-  
ther, causing much inflammation and often fever,  
being as severe as the genuine vaccination, and  
even more so.

The effect of revaccination, depends much on  
the manner of performing the operation. If the  
virus be tucked into the skin with two or three  
small punctures, it will not cause much of a sore,  
unless the system be susceptible in some degree,  
to the true cow pox. But if the skin be exten-  
sively scratched or abraded, and the virus applied,  
it will nearly always make a severe sore, which  
may be nothing more however, than a poisoned  
wound.

If the vaccination inflames and becomes sore  
in less than a week, it is spurious.

Though revaccination produces nothing more  
than spurious, irregular, and imperfect vesicles  
or pustules, yet it appears to act on the system so  
as to protect it from the Small Pox.

When the Small Pox makes its appearance in a  
city or neighborhood, and shows a tendency to  
spread, every person between fifteen and forty,  
who is exposed in the street, or in his business,  
should be revaccinated. This epidemic character  
of the disease, is not apt to occur more frequ-  
ently than once in five or six years.

When an individual is seized with the Small-  
Pox, every person old or young, residing in the  
house, or frequenting it, should be immediately  
vaccinated. This has been my invariable prac-  
tice—in Wilmington, Delaware, where the disease  
prevailed extensively in 1828; in Philadelphia,  
where it was slightly epidemic, I think in 1842;  
and in San Francisco, where it prevailed about  
nine years ago; as well as at other times, when  
occasional cases occurred. I have never known a  
single instance of the disease spreading, or being  
contracted by a second member of the family,  
when this precaution was adopted.

The production of a sore arm by vaccination, is  
no proof that the individual could have taken the  
Small Pox. Persons over forty years of age, who  
are generally secure from this disease, will take

the revaccination in the same manner as those  
who are younger.

Some individuals will never take the vaccine  
disease, though the operation be repeated year af-  
ter year. Experience shows that these persons  
are also exempt from Small Pox.

It often happens that children will not take the  
vaccination at one time, owing to some peculiar  
condition of the system. But in a few months a  
change takes place, and they become susceptible  
to the disease. If it be repeated year after year  
without success, the individual is regarded as ex-  
empt for life, both from the cow pox and the small-  
pox. These natural exemptions, may be about one in  
a thousand of the population. I have lately vac-  
cinated two individuals, both of them heads of  
families, and near the age of thirty, who had been  
vaccinated in past years, again and again, with-  
out effect, and yet who took the cow pox in its  
genuine form in my hands. These were to me,  
anomalous cases. One of them, a lady, had nursed  
persons with the Small Pox, and resisted the in-  
fection. It is quite probable they would both  
have taken the disease at the present time if ex-  
posed to it.

I am aware that some physicians consider the  
genuine cow pox to result from revaccination, in  
a much larger proportion of cases, than above  
stated. But I think a rigid inspection of the arm  
will show that the sore is wanting in some of the  
characteristics of the true cow pox. It may be  
a pustule instead of a vesicle; it may lack the  
central depression; it may not present the regular  
areola. The sore may approach very nearly to  
the genuine disease, and yet be imperfect or spu-  
rious.—[S. F. Medical Press.]

### The Miner's Mania.

HAD Baron Munchausen lived in this age, Cali-  
fornians would have hailed him as a hero worthy  
of devotion. The marvellous and the impossible  
appear to them as the only objects deserving atten-  
tion. To be humbugged is their delight, and the  
greater the distance the decoy is placed, the  
stronger are its allurements. Impediments, hard-  
ships, sufferings, calling forth energies worthy a  
better cause, are the inducements to attain an ob-  
ject, the end of which will be either a miserable  
death or a wretched and shattered constitution.

We cannot take up a mountain paper but the  
eye rests on an account of some large yield of  
gold taken from our mines, and yet no "rush,"  
but let some idle whisper start an incredible tale  
of immense discoveries in a barren, frozen region,  
situated somewhere near the North Pole, uninhab-  
itable, cheerless and gloomy, it is at once assumed  
to be true. Every reasonable consideration is  
overcome by these hallucinations, and thrown  
aside; homes broken up, comfortable situations  
abandoned, property sacrificed—and all in the  
vain hope of realizing a fortune.

We would be subjecting ourselves to reproach  
did we not endeavor to stem this current of in-  
sanity, and hold up to view the dangers which  
these excitements threaten.

It is by this unsettled, restless disposition of our  
population that the great developments of the  
State have been retarded, and her interests so  
materially affected as to prostrate her busi-  
ness. Who are the wealthy men of California?  
Are they not those who taking advantage of  
"golden opportunities," invested their little capital  
and untiring perseverance, in the advancement of  
agriculture, manufactures and commerce? They  
were satisfied with the prospects of the future,  
and basing their calculations on the natural ad-  
vantages of the State, the result proved that those  
far-seeing expectations were not without practical  
benefit. It is by such men, and in this manner,  
that an impetus is given to the development of a  
country's resources.—[Auburn Union Advocate.]

A correspondent of the Red Bluff Beacon, makes  
the following statements respecting the present  
condition of Nome Laken Indian Reservation, in  
reply to a card from J. B. Clark, special Indian  
Agent, published in the Red Bluff Independent of  
the 15th Inst.—Emphatically I assert that there  
are not thirty Indians on the Reservation—that  
they draw no rations from government—that they  
have neither "beef, pork or flour" fed to them, ex-  
cept it be to two or three "bucks and squaws," kept  
in and around the buildings at the old head quar-  
ters. I also further assert that the Special Agent  
has not headed, or had headed, one load of fire  
wood the past winter, but has used and burned up  
the fencing and buildings; and has allowed every-  
thing to go to rack. And more, that the whole  
matter be "ventilated." I charge that Clark has  
fed and kept private property belonging to others,  
FOR PAY, and used government feed in the arrange-  
ment. And further, that the Agent has done nothing  
towards the protection or preservation of any  
property on the place. These suggestions are  
thrown out, so that Hanson, the Chief, and Clark,  
the Special, and newly declared liars, can open  
the whole matter, including one hundred and eighty  
head of cattle lost on the summit. This informa-  
tion is given by one who will prove that he knows  
what he writes about.

The First Potom.—One of the Connecticut  
volunteers, who was on guard the night after the  
first day's fighting at Pittsburg Landing, thought  
he heard footsteps approaching his tent, cried out:  
"Who goes there?" "A friend," was the response.  
"Then stand where you are, for by the eternal Je-  
hu! you are the first I've met in this eternal mur-  
dering country!"



## From Dry Creek.

A correspondent of the Stockton Republican, gives the following interesting communication from Dry Creek Stanislaus county, under date of April 15th.

In the immediate vicinity of Dry Creek, there is scarcely a man but that has lost more or less stock, the most of which, however, was lost from cold and hunger, instead of by drowning. There have not been losses sufficient up and down this creek to affect materially any man's prosperity that I have heard of. The grain crops along this creek too, are generally good, but will come in about a month later than usual. Mr. Martin of this place, has some four hundred acres of wheat and barley, which bids fair to yield a good crop; and I hear of other grain fields in the neighborhood, particularly above this point, as good as his. Mr. M. also has a fine prospect for hay, which he intends cutting about the first of May (intending to harvest from two hundred to two hundred and fifty tons of wild oats, within his inclosure). This cannot be said of his neighbor's crops. The wild oat hay crop is cultivated somewhat as follows: The ripened crop is cut, and in the harvesting, enough is supposed to shell out to seed the ground for another year. This seed last year in many places, was mostly destroyed by the myriads of grasshoppers, that infested the stubble grounds after harvest. I am told that many fields which have heretofore yielded very good crops of hay, are this year grown up almost entirely with useless weeds. This fact, will probably make hay, in this section, and yield a good income to those who are fortunate enough to gather in a usual crop. In many places along the Stanislaus, Tuolumne, and Merced rivers, farms and orchards have been vastly damaged, and in many places totally destroyed by the flood. This destruction, comes principally from the washing of sand from the former beds of the streams, and carrying away vast sand-bars, and depositing them in low places, and river bottoms. The injury would not be so great, if these deposits were of the ordinary slum which settles on your table lands, mixed with a good proportion of soil. But when clear sand is spread over the surface, too deep to be penetrated by the plow, which is the case in many instances along the rivers mentioned above, it will be hard to bring the lands again into practical use.

Owing to the extraordinary wet season, *rodents* have not yet commenced in this range. But as many are becoming quite solicitous for them, I suppose it will not be many days ere they will be commenced. I observe a great many men, hunting lost stock. Should they succeed in finding them all, or nearly all, my impression is, they will have to dig up the flood, and then be very acute in discriminating between carcasses.

The weather here, has been quite changeable and varied,—alternate cold and warm, sun and clouds, rain and dry. At present we have a clear sky, and a cold northwest wind, which brings no good to the growing crops. We had a shower last night, but the cold dry day (to-day), will neutralize the good effect the rain would have had, with a warm instead of a cold day succeeding it.

## Mortality among Bees in the Winter.

A correspondent of the American Bee Journal, writing from Andover, Maine, says:

I attempted the wintering of seven colonies, three old stocks, and four young swarms. They were all very nearly in the same condition, as regards ventilation, amount of honey stored, &c.; but one of the old stocks had honey in their hive that had remained sealed for three years; another was fed about ten lbs. of West India honey in the fall; while the remaining one had barely sufficient stores to carry them through the winter of '59. Consequently, it was on about the same footing with the young swarms in the fall following, with this difference: it had, probably, stored some food in the spring before the new swarm had set up for themselves. Probably, neither colony had less than thirty lbs of honey stored for winter use. The mode of wintering was the same as I have adopted for the last five winters, with perfect success. The boxes were all removed and the caps put on—leaving the passage ways open. The hives were removed to an unfinished chamber in the dwelling house, keeping them removed from the light and the influence of the sun, as much as possible. Now for the result.

Of the seven colonies, only two survived the winter. Those two being the old stocks that had food independent of the supply gathered during the summer of 1860. The other stock lingered until the middle of April—the swarms having died before the 10th of February. Now it appears plain to me in this case, that the quality of the food consumed, had some effect in saving those two colonies; from the fact, that the honey gathered years previous to one hive, and that fed to the other, was consumed to the exclusion of that gathered in the summer and fall of 1860.

And in the case of the other stock, why did they linger along some two months longer than the swarms and then die? Was it not because they had laid by a short supply of honey in the spring and early summer, not sufficient to carry them entirely through the cold season? Hence, having to resort to their late gathered stores which induced disease, the effect was fatal.

But the question will be asked, why did honey contain such peculiar properties last year, and not the year before, or in any other year? The reason I assign is this: Last year, owing no doubt to a peculiar state of the atmosphere, it being an extremely dry and withal cold season, a variety of aphid or plant louse was very abundant upon the common swamp alder. From the excretions of these insects, the bees gathered large quantities of honey; some swarms storing nearly 40 lbs. in about three weeks, during the latter half of August and first of September. This honey was of rather poor quality, though better than that gathered from the various weeds at the same time of the season; but after remaining in the hives some months, it was rather thin, and in flavor perceptibly acid. This acidity, caused a very laxative state of the intestines, similar to dysentery;

and the bees being prevented by the cold from leaving their hives to void their feces, many days in succession, were unable to withstand the demands of nature, and were thus necessitated to void their excrement within the hive. The stench arising from such a state, was that of putrefaction. The effect of breathing this foetid atmosphere proved fatal to the entire colony in from six to thirty days.

To guard against a like calamity, and insure the safe wintering of bees in all seasons, I propose to feed each colony, late in autumn, 10 or 12 lbs. W. I. honey, as the empty brood-comb in the center of the hive will usually hold that amount. The cost would be but trifling, especially if bought in a clarified state—I think it would not exceed 20 cents per gallon, of 12 to 15 pounds.

## The Agricultural Schools of Ireland.

Among the valuable means that are working for the advancement of Irish farming are agricultural schools. Several classes of agricultural schools are assisted or supported by the Board of National Education. First, work-house school-farms, where, on the recommendation of the Agricultural Inspectors, the masters receive a gratuity averaging about £5 per annum, there being at present about 60 such school-farms of 1 to 25 acres in 23 counties. Second, ordinary school-farms, where a master rents a few acres, devotes a part of each day to in-door and out-door agricultural teaching, and is allowed £5 a year in addition to his salary. Of such there are now 42, in 20 counties, having plots of ground of from 1 to 27 acres, and instructing from 5 to 65 pupils each. Third, agricultural schools, under local management, where the master bears the expenses, takes the receipts, and receives £10 yearly from the board. Fourth, agricultural schools managed exclusively by the commissioners. These two classes comprise thirty-six considerable farms, with model farm buildings, and large and handsome establishments for the accommodation of pupils. In 1859 the number of "Agricultural boarders" at these schools was 216, and of "Agricultural day pupils" 1145; and, as a college to which these establishments are preparatory, there is the Albert National Agricultural Training Institution at Glasnevin, near Dublin. This was established in 1838 to supply such instruction in scientific and practical Agriculture as will qualify young men for landstewards, "Agriculturists," Agricultural teachers and so on. Of course, it is important that a model and instructional farm should pay. At many, but not at all the schools, this is the case.

Monster School-farm, near Cork, under the management of Mr. Cunningham, leaves a handsome balance every year, and is certainly well stocked at the present time. The land (127 acres) is rented of the Duke of Devonshire; is worked by four or five hired laborers and 12 pupils (though the school has accommodations for 32), the husbandry combining dairying with tillage. Mangel-wurzel, manured, is followed by wheat; then comes a stolen crop of vetches for selling milch cows, succeeded by Swede and Aberdeen turnips. Barley is the next crop, then Italian rye-grass and red clover, cut for selling and top-dressed with guano and liquid manure after each cutting. This artificial grass crop is grazed the next year, and plowed up for oats. The milk of 23 cows yields butter, chiefly salted in firkins, and partly sold fresh; eight or ten cows are fattened off in loose boxes in winter upon mangels, turnips, straw, and oil-cake; and young breeding sows are sold out of the piggery. The farmstead is exceedingly well arranged, and fitted with every modern requisite. At present there are four horses, 54 cattle, and 14 pigs upon the farm; the valuation (made in March by the inspector and a practical farmer in the neighborhood) of live stock, farm produce in hand, crops sown, implements, and manures, came to £1558; and last year the farm yielded a net profit of £194.

Ulster School-farm, near Belfast, is in less favorable circumstances. The land, 102 acres, is a clay, lately taken in a wet and miserably poor condition; the fences were thrown down, so as to bring the whole into large inclosures; draining partly done 4 feet deep and at 8 yards distance, and only part of the farm has yet been brought into good order 4-course husbandry. There are some fine Swedes now growing, a good crop of beans in stock, and a fair crop of oats just harvested. The institution is chiefly for training school-teachers, but has accommodation for ten Agricultural pupils, there being at present six. Twelve milch cows are kept and some young stock, but the business is, so to speak, all outlay until the property and wetness of the ground have been expensively overcome by draining, manuring, and good tillage.

It is unnecessary to enter into details of the age, preliminary examination of candidates for instructions, terms paid, &c.; but, as considerable misapprehension has arisen concerning the state and useful office of the Irish Agricultural school-farms, we have given a brief notice of those visited in our route. At Athy, Kilkenny, Londonderry, and other places, are well-conducted, satisfactory establishments, giving sound scientific, and at the same time, thoroughly practical, Agricultural education to many lads and young men; and the youths must be dull and unappreciative indeed if they do not in after life aim at conforming their own farming to the model standard, just as far as their circumstances will permit.

CATERPILLARS ON TREES.—I notice several correspondents in different papers of the city complaining of the worms on trees, and asking for a remedy. Several years since my shade trees were filled with worms, so much so that the female portion of my family and my children would not go near them for the shade. I took a pan, of a large size and flat shape, placing in it charcoal well burning, setting it under the tree; then took about a pint of rosin and two ounces of brimstone, putting them on the burning coals. The fumes and gas of the coal, I found, scattered the worms; and I tried each tree, with like results in all cases, and I was no longer troubled.—[Phila. Dispatch.

## The Monitor.

A correspondent of the Baltimore American, gives the following interesting particulars in regard to the Monitor and her recent trial battle.

As we approached this novel naval wonder, I was struck with the pertinence of the Norfolk description of her, as "a Yankee cheese-box on a raft." She is oval-shaped, 172 feet long, and 41 feet in width at the center. Her hull rises perpendicularly out of the water, as straight all round as the sides of a stone wall, and as flat on top as a table, without any rail or guards around her. She has two square smoke-stacks, about seven feet in height, but in time of action these are removed, and the smoke and steam comes through grates in the deck, the iron of which is about eight inches thick. Nothing remains on her deck but the pilot-house, which is a square iron structure about three feet high, and something like an ordinary drygoods box in size. When walking her deck, although anchored at the end of Hampton Bar, where the sea is quite rough, not the slightest motion of the waves could be felt. Her deck is as firm and steady as a rock.

The tower rises about nine feet from the deck, and looks when close to it, like a gasometer or gas holder. On close examination however, you find that its sides and top are about one foot thick, whilst the whole tower is twenty-two feet in diameter, and that it has two oval shaped portholes, close together on one side, not more than two feet apart, and not more than three feet above the deck. The interior of the tower exhibits still stronger the superior strength of the vessel. There is a solidity about it, that makes the thought of any earthly power disturbing its movements, or penetrating its interior, seem simply ridiculous. The guns set side and side in the center of the tower, and are intended to be fired simultaneously, the close proximity of the muzzles of the two guns, enabling the two balls to strike the sides of the enemy in similar proximity to each other. The moment the guns are fired, two immense pillars of steel on the inside, about six feet long, two feet in width, and one foot in thickness, slides before the portholes, completely closing them, and protecting the gunners from the balls of the enemy.

There are marks on the tower and hull of about twenty balls, and some of them seem to have struck the tower fair and square, with no more apparent effect than could be produced by the blow of a sledge-hammer. The gunners of the enemy, seem to have early abandoned the attempt to damage the tower, though most of their balls even there, were aimed at the port-holes, three striking in close proximity. The greater part of the shot marks, are on the edge of the hull, which it should be remembered, does not rise more than twelve inches out of the water. They seem to have been under the impression, that there must be a weak spot underneath the water line, and they hammered away all round, but here too the invulnerability of the Monitor was equally great, and the indentations are only to the extent of the fraction of an inch. The shot striking the square pilot-house, did little more than knock the cement out. Had the pilot-house been round instead of square (as it is now proposed to make it), the ball would have glanced and lost one-half its force, and failed to injure the eyes of the gallant commander. He is however I am pleased to learn, rapidly recovering. The retiring of the Merrimac from the contest with her insignificant antagonist, is not to be wondered at, when the exercise of all the power she possessed for five hours, had done little more than deface her paint. The Merrimac in her attempt to run her down, struck her precisely amidships directly opposite the center of the tower, and this experiment having so entirely failed of its purpose, it was evident that no hopes could be entertained from its repetition. From a conversation with the gunners, they are thoroughly satisfied that at least three of their balls passed through the iron roof of the Merrimac.

Beneath the deck, the Monitor has been fitted up with a great deal of taste for the comfort and convenience of her officers and crew. The ward-room is very pleasant, and the state-rooms quite comfortable. The engine-rooms are large, and well ventilated. It is not discernible, which is the stem or which is the stern, as she moves with equal facility both ways, and I was assured that she can move at better speed than her monster antagonist. The information has gained ground, that the Merrimac is superior in speed to the Monitor, which I am assured is an entire mistake. The speed of the Merrimac is not over five knots an hour, while that of the Monitor is about seven.

A letter of the 9th of March, from Mr. A. G. Simms, Chief Engineer of the Monitor, to Capt. J. Ericsson, congratulating him on the signal success of the Monitor, says: "After a stormy passage, which proved this to be the finest sea boat I was ever in, we fought the Merrimac for more than three hours this forenoon, and sent her back to Norfolk in a sinking condition. Iron-clad, against iron-clad. We maneuvered about the bay here, and went at each other with mutual fierceness. I consider that both ships were well fought; we were struck twenty-two times, pilot-house twice, turret nine times, side armor eight times, deck three times. The only vulnerable point, was the pilot-house. One of your great logs (9 by 12 inches thick), is broken in two. The shot struck just outside of where the Captain had his eye, and it disabled him by destroying his left eye, and temporarily blinding the other. The log is not quite in two, but is broken and pressed inward one and a half inches. [The "log" alluded to, is made of wrought iron of the best material.] She tried to run us down and sink us, as she did the Cumberland yesterday, but she got the worst of it. Her bow passed over our deck, and our sharp upper-edged side, cut through the light iron shoe under her stern, and well into her oak. She will not try that again. She gave us a tremendous thump but did not injure us in the least. We are just able to find the point of contact.

Thou art the wind, knowledge the sail, and mauling the vessel.

## Address by Gen. McClellan to the Army on the Potomac.

Gen. McClellan's address to the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac has the true Napoleonic ring of action and victory. It greatly excited the enthusiasm of the Army, and received the hearty applause of soldiers and civilians for its sympathy with the former, and its manly spirit of bold reliance and ardent patriotism. The following is his eloquent and striking invocation—clear as a trumpet, and inspiring almost as the victories it presages:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Fairfax Court House, Va., March 14, 1862.

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:—For a long time I have kept you inactive, but not without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed and instructed. The formidable artillery you now have had to be created. Other armies were to move and accomplish certain results. I have held you back that you might give the death-blow to the rebellion that has distracted our once happy country. The patience you have shown and your confidence in your general are worth a dozen victories.

These preliminary results are now accomplished. I feel that the labors of many months have produced their fruit. The army of the Potomac is now a real army, magnificent in material admirable in discipline and instruction, excellently equipped and armed; your commanders are all that I could wish. The moment for action has arrived, and I know that I can trust in you to save your country. As I ride through your ranks I see in your faces the sure prestige of victory. I feel that you will do whatever I ask of you.

The period of inaction has passed. I will bring you now face to face with the rebels, and only pray that God may defend the right.

In whatever direction you may move, however strange my actions may appear to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you where you wish to be, on the decisive battle-field. It is my business to place you there. I am to watch over you as a parent over his children, and you know that your general loves you from the depths of his heart. It shall be my care, as it has ever been, to gain success with the least possible loss, but I know that if it is necessary you will willingly follow me to our graves for our righteous cause.

God smiles upon us, victory attends us, yet I would not have you to think that our aim is to be attained without many a struggle. I will not disguise it from you, that you have brave foes to encounter, foemen well worthy of the steel you will use so well.

I shall demand of you great and heroic exertions, rapid and long marches, desperate combats and privations. Perhaps we shall share all these together, and when this sad war is over, we will return to our homes and feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the army of the Potomac.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Major-General Commanding.

General McClellan has displayed the courage to wait, despite all the assaults of the press and an impatient public. But having waited until the proper hour has come, we may depend upon his striking with a vigor and earnestness commensurate with his elaborate preparations.

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## California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLGY OF CALIFORNIA  
THIRD SERIES.

No. 37 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of April 18, 1892.

XV.—O.

The Indians of Pacific Mexico—Their Connection with California.  
BIOGRAPHY OF MEXICO.

For reference to a large number of very valuable works on the Indianology of Mexico, the student is referred to the volumes of Prescott's Conquest of Mexico, New York, 1843. The work also contains a valuable dissertation on the Aztec and Toltec Indians. Lord Kingsborough's splendid illustrated work on the Antiquities of Mexico in five volumes, folio, London, 1830, is stated by all recent American archeologists as a work of great value. Padre Cavo's "Tres Siglos de Mexico," republished in octavo folio by Navarro at Mexico in 1852, is also said to be a valuable work on the same subjects. The Mithridates of Vater (Berlin 1812) and its continuation in the works of Adelung, learned Germans, throw floods of light, as noted by many Indianologists, on the Philology or structure of the Mexican and other American languages. But we might go on and fill a volume with the titles of books relating to our subject and its connections, quite out of place here. This work must be left to the Bibliographers in Mexico, Spain, the Atlantic States and Europe, as a Bibliographical Catalogue, to 1860, of all works on Spanish America, is one of the greatest wants of men of letters, and this ought to be effected on the most improved plans of Europe.

In this connection ought to be mentioned the writers added to Mexican Literature by the truly meritorious Creole authors of Mexico since the year 1750, many of which are referred to by Prescott. Since 1820, Bustamante, Aleman, and a host of native authors, mestizo and white creole, have greatly added to the fame of Mexican literature, particularly in archeology history, poetry, and every branch of the belles-lettres.

The climate, atmosphere, or what not, seems peculiarly fitted to stimulate and refine the sensations of the people of Mexico and other temperate altitudes of that country. Some of their scholars since 1800 have shown powers of eminent genius, and on the permanent pacification of that country, great literary wonders may be looked for. This climate of the Mexican templadas is the same as that of our California, without the fogs and cold winds. This latter quality makes ours a more robust climate, but equally stimulating and refining to the intellectual faculties.

It is highly desirable that the Mexican literature should establish a periodical for the express purpose of historicizing their Indianology, ante and post Columbian, under its different aspects and divisions. Its first want is the commencement of a series of catalogue lists of Books published on the Country to the last dates, both by natives and foreigners. Something on the plan of Robertson's Catalogue in his history of America, inserted in his Scotch editions, but improved on the latest Paris models. Great attention ought to be paid to the perfect history of all Spanish-Indian vocabularies, grammars, and dictionaries, since the Conquest, and their place of deposit.

By reference to statements in the Smithsonian Reports for 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859 (and probably 1860), the Indianologist will find notices of the different explorations of United States officers into the central table-lands of our Country, the seat of the present and ancient half-civilized pueblo Indians. Doubtless the commission for running the Eastern Boundary lines of California from the Colorado to the junction of the Oregon line, under the command of Lieut. Sylvester Mowry of Arizona, now (March 1861) in progress of consummation, will add greatly to our knowledge of the Indianology of that immense and little known stretch of country. Mr. H. Malhausen, of Berlin, who was with Lt. Ives in the Colorado expedition of 1857-59, has lately published a very valuable work on these and other sections of our country, which is said to treat largely of Indian matters.

## Indianology Books.

In the large folio work entitled "Mexican Antiquities," published in Paris and Mexico between 1824 and 1844 under the patronage of the Mexican Government, and including the Explorations of the Officers of the Spanish Government under orders from the Viceroy from 1760 to 1820, and also those undertaken by the civil and military authorities of Mexico between 1825 and 1846, and including the explorations and collations of Humboldt, Waldeck, and many others: a work of great research and merit and copiously illustrated in colors from the ancient ruins in all parts of the Mexican Republic, copies of which may be found in the public libraries of San Francisco; there may be seen in this work, Indian figures and paintings of men, women, etc., and accounts of human fossil remains found in Caves in Mexico, remarkably answering the descriptions given by Father Clavijero of the painted figures found (about 1760) by the Jesuit Missionaries in the Mountain Caves of Lower California in the vicinity of the Bay of Sebastian Vizcaino between the Missions of San Ignacio and Santa Gertrudes (27° to 31°), the account of which is published in the Second Series of the Indianology, Oct. 1850 et seq. In the "Civiltas Antica" Italian Magazine of 1859 or 1859, may also be found the review of a work on the Mexican Indianology written by the Rev. Canon Dubuke of Mexico, and which as I am informed by the Rev. Professor Mengarini, indicates high powers of research, labor and merit.

The Abbe Brasseur de Bourbourg, a French priest devoted to the study of North American Indianology, and who was several years curate of a Frontier Indian Parish of Guatemala (Rabinal) from 1853 to 1855, has lately published (1858) in Paris, a work in three volumes on the Indians and their antiquities, history, poetry, etc., which is said to be of merit, and original, diligent research, and containing many rare and valuable notes on the traditional and actual history of the Ante Spanish Conquistador times.

Very lately (1860) a work has been published by Longman of London, in 2 vols. on "The Great Desert of North America, and the Indian Tribes of New Mexico, Texas, and Utah, by the Rev. Abbe Domenech, Apostolical Missionary," which has elicited great commendations from the press of London.

Brantz Mayer's History of Mexico, in 2 vols. quarto, 1842 to 1844, will also be found to contain valuable notes on the Indians of Mexico, together with a continuous but condensed account of the Viceroy and Vice Royal Government from Cortez to Iturbide.

Venegas says (in 1758) that in the old Jesuit College of Alcalá de Heneras in Spain are preserved many valuable manuscripts on the Indianology of Mexico, Peru and other of the Spanish American countries.

The accounts of the Indians of Lower California contained in the voyages of Woods Rodgers (1710) and of Lord Anson (in 1740) agree with those of Venegas, Clavijero, Viscaino, etc.

To these may be added (Dec. 1860) the prospectus of most valuable Spanish Manuscripts of early voyages, travels, and explorations in Central America from 1540 to 1700, proposed to be published in the original with English notes by the Hon. E. G. Squier of New York, so well known in literary circles for his number one works on the Indian archeology of the United States and Spanish North America, as well as his geographical and historical notes on Central America from 1853 to 1860, and who at this time is beyond dispute the best author on these subjects, and for which he merits long-lived honor with his countrymen. His little work of "Waikua, or Adventures on the Mosquito Shore," is one of the liveliest and freshest of books of the Robinson Crusoe stamp, which has come to light since the death of Defoe, and embellished by artists who have caught the author's spirit.

## THE FIRST HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS OF CALIFORNIA.

The following notation is taken from the Alta California of 6 Jan'y 1861. The scribe has made some mistake as to the date of the book (1579) and forgot to mention its full title and number of pages; points highly necessary to an appreciation of the value of the work. The proper date of the publication of the book must be subsequent to 1579, as Drake was at Punta Los Reyes in June 1579, and only arrived in England in September 1580: his voyage was not published many years after his arrival. The note given below is not the first account of California, but it is among the first published in print after the very earliest of Cortez and his contemporaries.

The possession of this valuable old work by a California Library, is doubtless due to the zeal of Mr. S. H. Parker, one of the founders of our Odd-Fellow fraternities, and to "a returned Californian" Mr. Dwinell, now a resident of Rochester, N. Y. By the Black-letter and Bibliophile diligence of these worthy Californians is our State indebted for the collection of valuable works on the early history of our Pacific territories to be found in the Odd-Fellows Library of San Francisco, and which is every month increasing and now includes a great number of the most valuable numbers of the California Bibliography not to be found elsewhere in the State. It is hoped that this excellent collection will go on accumulating until a complete California Bibliographical Catalogue can be made from 1524 of Hernando Cortez to the year 1860, on the plan of the most advanced methods of the European Bibliographers—a work by no means so easy as dabbles suppose.

The "Coronatus" mentioned in the note is Vasquez Coronado, the 1538-40 explorer of New Mexico, etc. The cows are the Buffalos. Mention is also made of "large lion-like dogs," and also the Unicorn "or animal looking like a horse with a long horn coming out of the center of his forehead," which we must refer to the naturalists. A few years ago the fossil remains of what was said to be a species of extinct horse was described in one of the Atlantic scientific publications.

"The First Account of California."—The Odd-Fellows Library of this city has just received from Europe the oldest book published which relates to California. It is a curious old quarto bound in bog-skin and fastened with clasps, and was published in Louvain [Louvain?] in 1579. It contains nineteen maps of America of that date, among which is a map of upper California, from San Diego, or rather from where San Diego now is; the coast upon this map runs due west to Cape Mendocino, San Francisco is put down upon this map by name and the Farallones are quite natural; but the greater part of the map is covered with the names of Indian cities and apocryphal rivers, mountains, etc., the country being called Quivira and Anian. The text is Latin, which we translate for the benefit of the curious, commencing with its account of Quivira and Anian:

"The countries of Quivira and Anian belong to the extreme West, and are known for the extreme severity of climate, and poverty and barrenness. The portions of the kingdom of Anian running to the north, lay inside the Arctic Circle, and were it not for the ocean, would be joined to the eastern portion of China and Tartary. The straits of Anian lead through the northern regions and the Arctic Circle, to Greenland, England, and the north of Holland; by which way a number of Indians, carried by storms, reached the shores of Sweden and Norway, and were offered by the king of Sweden as a present to Quintus Metellus Celer, then Proconsul of Gaul. Martin Forbissierus tried that way when in search of an easy passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic. He also heard of the great and rich discoveries of gold veins in that country, but his expedition was a failure, to the great loss of the merchants who had invested in it. The coasts of Quivira are situated out of the way of all navigation, and are but little known. The soldiers of Vasquez Coronatus having found no gold in Vizcaino, in order not to return to Mexico without gold, resolved to come to Quivira, for they had heard much about its gold mines, and that Tataraxus, the powerful king of Quivira, was amply provided with riches, worshipped the Savior's Cross and the memory of the Holy Virgin. They therefore proceeded 320 miles to Quivira. All the way was through a barren country and deep sands, where they hardly saw a tree or bush. They, however, found an extraordinary species of cows, the abundance of which supplied them with meat, and heaps or mounds of bones of these animals marked the way. Having at last reached Quivira they found the old king, Tataraxus, naked, and adorned with a copper necklace, which was his only treasure. The soldiers at the sight of Tataraxus saw that they had been deceived, and disgusted at the poor prospect of getting gold and riches, turned back

towards Mexico. Quivira lies by 40° north latitude; along the coast is pretty good grazing, and there are large herds of cows, with curved or humped backs like camels—such cows as Paul of Venice speaks of in Book 1st, chap. 23d. The inhabitants eat the flesh of these cows, and are entirely ignorant of the use of bread. They wander in tribes like the Arabs, stopping when night overtakes them. Besides their food, the inhabitants derive from their cattle some other comforts of life. With their hides they cover their huts, and make their garments and shoes; from their bones they make awls, and from their horns they make trumpets; in their bladders they keep water; in one word, the spoils of that one animal supply them all their wants. They have large lion-like dogs, which in their migrations they use in place of pack animals. There is also to be seen an animal looking like a horse, with a long horn coming out of the center of his forehead; it is perhaps the unicorn, heretofore rather seldom seen, of which Lewis the Roman saw only two, and they were brought from Ethiopia. It is the color of a tawny horse, has a head like a deer, a short neck, thick mane, the legs slender like a fawn, the hoof like the forefoot of a goat, and looks like a ferocious animal, but Drake did not report any animal like this unicorn in New Albion (for that was the name he gave Quivira), but in horror of that frozen land Drake only reached 42° north, then turned his sails to the South. In these sandy deserts, while Coronatus was wandering, a hail-storm having broken, a shower of stones of the size of goose-eggs fell upon the earth. Struck with terror by such extraordinary wonders, the Spaniards prayed that the anger of heaven might be reconciled."

## NEW YORK REAPER

....AND....

## Combined Mower &amp; Reaper

THE ABOVE CELEBRATED MACHINES NOW ON HAND. They are the BEST BUILT, the STRONGEST, and yet the LIGHTEST running Machine, ever sold on this Coast;

And are a PRACTICAL illustration that a

## Combined Machine

May possess the greatest efficiency, both

## AS A REAPER AND A MOWER.

1st. DEEPER PLATFORMS—enabling the Reaper to get off the heaviest grain.

2d. IMPROVED GUARDS—with solid caps.

These Guards have been tested the past season in California, and have not clogged in Clover, Wire-grass, or any growth fit for Hay. They are fitted with two Sickle, and one smooth Knife or Mower, each six feet six inches long.

Diameter of MAIN WHEEL three feet; of Grain-wheel 31 inches; and

Will Cut Twenty to Twenty-five Acres per Day.

## Testimonials.

We insert a few to show the estimation of our Machines. Over Eight Hundred of our Improved New York Reaper and Combined Machines are now in use in California and Oregon:

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON: I have one of your Combined Reapers: it is the LIGHTEST running Machine and BEST Mower I ever saw. WM. ABELEY, San Leandro.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON: I cut with two small horses, five acres of grass in two hours and a half; cut it even and smooth. JAMES PHILLIPS, Barker Valley.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON: I have one of your Machines; cut 100 acres of grass; am much pleased with it, and consider it the Best Machine in use. WM. INGRAM, Alameda county.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON: The Machine I bought of you is doing capital work as a Mower. I think it is like a running Machine as I ever saw. I cut 15 acres of heavy grass per day, and it gives perfect satisfaction. A. BAKER, Alameda county.

I have your New York Combined Reaper and Mower, and find it to come up to your guarantee. It runs lighter than the Moway Machine, and I consider it a superior machine. I. M. CHARLES, Fernalda.

I have your New York Improved Reaper and Mower; have cut 100 acres of grass and 600 acres of grain; the Reapers on the Machine have not cost one cent. It is very light running machine, easy on the horses, and does not clog at all. I have cut all kinds of grass, and it gives perfect satisfaction. S. P. MILLER, San Ramon Valley, Contra Costa county.

I have one of your New York Improved Combined machines. I think it is the best Mower I ever saw; and as a Reaper it cannot be beaten. Added to this, it is the lightest running machine and the simplest in its gearing of any machine in use. D. C. RUPP, Sonoma County.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON: I have one of your Improved New York Combined Machines, and think it is the best Machine I ever used; it works well on our side-hill land, keeping up to the grain. I think it is a superior Machine. B. HALL, Tomales, Marin county.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON: I have used your Combined Reaper and Mower, and consider it the best Mower I ever saw work; it cuts Clover grass as smooth as a scythe could do. I think it is the best machine in use. Z. WOOD, San Mateo.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON: I have one of your Combined Machines, have cut 430 acres of Grain and Grass, this season, and it has not cost one cent for repairs. Have used the McCormick, Hovey, and Moway Machines, and have seen the Eastern Beltraker in operation, and consider the New York Combined, as the best of all. Used three horses and cut 30 acres a day. MILTON FORD, Lake Ranch, Sutter county.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON: I have moved 300 acres of grass with the Machine bought of you (New York Combined Machine); it runs light, cuts close to the ground and clean, and is as good a mower as I ever saw used. STEPHEN JEWETT, Centerville, Alameda county.

WE challenge all other kinds of Machines for Mowing and Reaping—for DURABILITY, ease of Draft and Amount of Grass or Grain that can be cut per day. They are the most durable Machines ever put up for the purposes designed. A full supply now on hand, with a large and varied assortment of all kinds of

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

For sale at the Lowest City Prices—Wholesale or Retail By

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

Corner Washington and Davis streets, March 26, 1862. SAN FRANCISCO.

## To Dairymen.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECEIVED, DIRECT

from Liverpool, ex Golden Rule, an invoice of

FINE STOVED LIVERPOOL SALT.

This salt is manufactured expressly for Dairy Use, being free from all impurities or specks.

ALSO—Constantly on hand;

LOS ANGELES DAIRY SALT;

CARMEN ISLAND ROCK SALT;

SAN QUENTIN ROCK SALT;

SANDWICH ISLAND ROCK SALT;

GROUND ALUM SALT;

COARSE LIVERPOOL SALT.

For sale, in lots to suit, by

J. C. HOLLENBECK,

513 Front street, corner of Oregon.

## Ranch for Sale.

A FINE RANCH OF 500 ACRES of heavy timbered Land, with a grand Mill Site, heavy Water-Power. The Land is covered with large Redwood, Yellow Pine, &c.

This is an excellent chance for investment, as in a short time the Land will be doubled in value. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

## SEED, PLANTS, ETC.



## NEW IMPORTED SEEDS!

J. H. WRIGHT & Co.,

MARYSVILLE,

ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM THE

NEW CROP OF SEEDS,

Put up expressly for us by THORBURN & CO.,

of New York.

Our stock comprises a full assortment of

## GARDEN SEEDS,

including a great variety of

PEAS, GRASSES,

BEANS, CLOVER,

SWEET-CORN, BUTTON-ONIONS,

&c. &c. &c.

The superiority of Imported Seed over Native grown is now acknowledged by all experienced Planters.

We invite the attention of DEALERS and PLANTERS to our stock, which is unsurpassed in quality by any in the State, and is for sale at REDUCED PRICES.

J. H. WRIGHT & CO., FLA.

THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED:

Hyacinths, Lilacs, Tulips,

Tuberose, Dahlias, Narcissus,

Crown Imperials, Allium Holly,

Crocus, Anemones, Jonquills,

Ranunculus, &c. &c. &c.

## —ALSO—

## FLOWER SEEDS, and

Hyacinth Glasses, all colors.

The time for planting most of the above roots is now.

J. H. WRIGHT & CO.

## Tobacco Seed.

BEST HAVANA AND CONNECTICUT

TOBACCO SEED.

15 For sale by— J. H. WRIGHT & CO.

## Important to Farmers!

## ENGLISH

## WHITE BINE HOP-ROOTS

....FOR SALE BY....

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,

Pacific Fruit Market,

SAN FRANCISCO.

## ALFALFA! ALFALFA!!

300 BAGS OF THE LATEST IMPORTATION OF

THE CHILE CLOVER-SEED, for sale in lots to

suit, by

CROSS & CO.

613 Battery street.

## To the Seed Trade!

## J. M. THORBURN &amp; CO.,

15 John street,

NEW YORK,

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF

## VEGETABLE,

## Flower, Field, Fruit,

AND

## TREE SEEDS,

Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising every tested desirable variety known in the several departments.

By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS OF

## First-Class Seeds.

For further particulars and Trade-Catalogues, address as above, or to

THOS. DAY,

No. 792 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

## Alfalfa Seed.

8000 POUNDS ALFALFA SEED, FROM CHILE

for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply at California Farmer Office.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

## A G E N C Y

OF THE

## Mission Woolen Mills

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1861.

Gents: The proprietors of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announce to the trade, that they are prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;

MACKINAW " " " "

SCARLET " " " "

BLUE " " " "

GRAY " " " "

GOLDEN STATE GENTS' LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with plain or graduated borders;

TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable colors;

EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;

OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are made of Selected Wools of California production, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, purchasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture and finish.

LEONARD & McLENNAN, Proprietors.

OFFICE—Over Parrott & Co's Bank, cor Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

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## NURSERY BUSINESS, &amp;c.

## FRUIT TREES!

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS the present season, an extensive assortment of

## Fruit and Ornamental

## Shade Trees,

## SHRUBS, EVERGREENS,

## Greenhouse Plants, &amp;c.

....ALSO....

200,000

## FOREIGN GRAPE-VINES,

THE LARGEST AND FINEST SELECTED STOCK

FOR WINE AND TABLE USE,

IN THE STATE.

We are prepared to sell the above in large or small quantities, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

from previous years, and lower than the same kinds are

sold, as per Eastern catalogues. Also,

The California Grape-vine,

Or Two Years' Growth.

## Nursery Stock,

CONSISTING OF

## Shade and Ornamental Trees,

Locust, Maple, American Elm, Linden,

Linden, Mulberry, Osage Orange,

Poplar, Weeping Willow, Catalpa,

Laburnum or Golden-Chain,

&c. &c. &c.

## EVERGREEN TREES,



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1892.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address:  
PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

Do you take the FARMER? If not go and subscribe at once. You are a loser in many times the cost of the FARMER in the information it gives its readers. As a FAMILY PAPER, it has no equal.

**Sales of Grain and Wool.**  
Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

**Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale.** See advertisements in the Special column.

**An Experienced Man, who understands the best mode of manufacturing Lined Oil—a man who is familiar with the various processes of converting flax-seed into oil—can hear of an excellent opportunity and a permanent engagement in the business.** Apply at the FARMER Office.

**Look at this—Highlanders, Pay Up.**  
Our subscribers, who have not been swept by the flood, should bear in mind that while we are called upon to sympathize with the sufferers and relieve those who are flooded, we need the prompt response of the "able" ones that we may do the more, and therefore hope every subscriber will feel bound to remit to us promptly.

**Purchasing Agency.**  
Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct. In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them. Our charges will be five per cent together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery. We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

**The Lama and Alpaca Goats.**  
Measures are in progress to secure these animals for this State, and it is now proposed to import them through Gov. Bigler, who has left at our office important documents which we shall be happy to show to those who desire to enter into an arrangement for their introduction to this country, and which can now be done with great success and profit.

**Pay Us Through the Mail.**  
We are often inquired of by our subscribers, "How can we send our dues?" We answer: Send by Mail. Money is always safe in the Mail. We have agents in many important places, but distant subscribers can always send by Mail safely.

We hope our subscribers will not forget that we seek their kind remembrance, and by reference to our book there are several hundred of good names that we should be happy to hear from. Those who have received bills, and those who may now receive, we hope, will not forget that we depend upon them for the reward of our labors; and we desire to feel that they appreciate a good paper, by a cheerful and prompt remittance.

**Now Subscribe!**  
We invite all our friends to send us their names and four dollars, and become the patrons of the Pioneer and only Agricultural Journal in California. Those who desire to send important information to their friends abroad, can find no paper that will convey so full an account of the real industry and rural condition of our State as the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.**  
We invite our readers to look to the "Indianology" we are now publishing. We have continued this Series for about two years; it is in reality one of the most valuable portions of the history of the Pacific coast that has ever been published, reflecting the very highest honor upon that untiring historian, A. S. Taylor, Esq., whose extensive researches and ingenious arrangement pronounce him a scholar, as well as an historian. The Series we are now publishing is worth ten times the annual cost of the journal.

We feel confident our readers will find this number of the FARMER, as well as all our numbers, full of valuable matter relative to the real industry of our State, while at the same time it is free from that worthless class of matter which is so often thrust into the great majority of papers to fill up.

We invite the attention of our readers to the original communications now offered every week. Having made arrangements for original communications from correspondents both at home and abroad, we are sure our Patrons will appreciate the efforts we are making to gratify them, and we ask of them their influence to extend the area of our circulation among their friends.

**SIERRA VALLEY, NUMBER 2.**—A series of facts touching the resources of this great valley, will be continued in our next. Just in time for them to plant their gardens as the snows leave them, and we hope they are beginning their work in earnest. "Shady Nook" will have our special care in our coming issues.

**OWNED UP HANDSOMELY.**—We noticed with pleasure the handsome manner in which the Marysville Appeal acknowledges its error in regard to the FARMER. Noble minds do things handsomely. Would we could say as much of all in error.

## Annual Meeting of the California State Agricultural Society.

We attended the Annual Meeting of the State Agricultural Society, which was held at Sacramento agreeably to appointment on 23d, and herewith give the report of the meeting, which we regret to say was not attended by the members throughout the State, there being only a very few, only three we believe, save from Sacramento and Yolo counties, and only 130 votes cast, thus showing that this great interest represented by some eleven or twelve hundred members on record, now only 130 to attend to the most important duty of the Society, that of the election of the Society officers, on whom shall devolve the fate of the Society in its present involved condition.

We took some pains to ascertain the occupation of those present at this annual election, and can safely state that there were less than thirty persons present who were farmers, or what may be called the agriculturists of the State, and not a dozen who are known outside the county as interested in the great cause of agriculture, or who have interests of any value involved in this cause.

We make this statement to show that there is a serious apathy, a sad neglect of an Institution like the State Agricultural Society, which, if not rightly governed and managed, yet bearing the name and reputation of our State, carries an influence that works for weal or woe upon our whole State.

The annual meeting of the present year leaves the management of the State Society in the position of a local Society, and we have the evidence of this meeting that it will only be an Exhibition of the section represented at the meeting. The whole business of the Society was simply the form of an election; the life, the spirit evinced, gave no evidence of a love of the cause of Agriculture and not a word spoken showed that vast interests, were at stake in this election, yet it was evident that there was an undercurrent of feeling which acted on the election.

The members present were principally the business men and traders of the city, and those who would be benefited pecuniarily by a successful Fair the present year; and while we have advocated and do advocate the importance of a good Annual State Fair, it were vastly more to the credit and honor of our State that there should be none at all, rather than an attempt that shall result in a failure, only to plunge the Society still deeper in debt when its present condition will require about \$50,000, and Herculean personal exertions of its officers and members to carry through a Fair with any chance of success.

The following is the result of the election:

A. Haraszthy, President.  
One Vice President for each Judicial District, of which there are seventeen, as follows: 1st, Abel Stearns; 2d, J. J. Warner; 3d, S. J. Hensley; 4th, A. B. Forbes; 5th, E. S. Holden; 6th, O. H. Grimm; 7th, John B. Frisbie; 8th, Walter Van Dyke; 9th, H. C. Stockton; 10th, G. N. Swezy; 11th, Judge Isaac Davis; 12th, Samuel Card; 13th, Thomas Baker; 14th, A. Delano; 15th, R. J. Walsh; 16th, John Vogna; 17th, Thomas B. Shannon.

O. C. Wheeler, Corresponding Secretary.  
E. B. Ryan, Recording Secretary.  
J. W. L. Hunt, Treasurer.  
P. Donahue,  
C. S. Lowell,  
W. P. Knox, } Directors.

By this election it will be perceived that, with the exception of the President, we have a board of officers without the pale of Agriculture; and, however unexceptionable they may be as citizens, they are not at all identified as agriculturists, or known over the State as connected with this interest. Mr. Wheeler claims to be a nurseryman and gardener, but, as was justly said by one member (Mr. Larue), we want an Agricultural Society, wholly under the management and control of those who have a knowledge and an interest in the cause of Agriculture. Without such a management it will be found impossible to make the Society a successful institution; and the present condition of the Society and the feeling evinced toward it from abroad is an evidence of what we assert. No one would rejoice more than ourselves to see the State Society in a prosperous condition, but we know it cannot be so until those over the State familiar with these great interests are willing to come forward and take hold of the Society, and make it what it ought to be, the Society of the State, and of the great interest it represents.

We do not know of a State Agricultural Society in the Union where the government of the Society is in the hands of any other than agricultural men; and every old Society in the Eastern States would repudiate the idea of a Society of Agriculture, especially a State Society, being managed by persons nearly or wholly out of the cause. As we have said before, the President and one of the Secretaries are the only ones in the active management; and although among the Vice Presidents are those who are known as some of the best men largely engaged in the cause, yet they are what is termed the honorary, not the acting, members. We feel it a duty to make these remarks, as they will be expected of us, representing as we do the cause of Agriculture. We hope, however, in spite of all the darkness that lowers about the cause, there is room for hope.

**INCREASE OF THE PRODUCTS OF CALIFORNIA.**—Let all who travel on our river and coast steamers, notice the rapidly increasing stock of Wool, Wine, Hides, Tallow, Grain, Potatoes, Beans, and other articles of Produce. These will speak for the growth of our State, in spite of floods or any other hindrances. California is going ahead. The Senator, just in from Los Angeles, brought 30 Pipes Wine, 1900 Sacks Beans, 1240 Hides, besides a large amount of other products, showing the value of our industrial interest.

**Upside Down.**—See "Schreiber's" new advertisement of the Pulla! Do you understand it? Why, his quality of the article is claimed to be so superior as to have knocked all the other kinds upside down! Schreiber's Pulla is the very best and purest in the market.

## Sacramento.

Never give up the City!

Those who are familiar with the history of this sorely tried and grievously afflicted people of this devoted city, would suppose that they had all been enlisted under the brave Lawrence, and heard his last words, as dying he cried "Never give up the ship." So the old pioneer merchants and business men and old citizens fight on and battle on in despite of all the gigantic and almost insurmountable difficulties that have environed them for so many years. As a resident of that city for nearly eight years, we know some of the trials, and have felt them, and of late they come thicker and faster. Not only come the floods with renewed power of destruction, but the Legislature whose duty it was to stand by their Capital, fled in the hour of danger; and then a city government in which the people themselves had no faith or confidence. Here were three trials in as many months, and yet let any one visit that devoted yet brave city, and they will find its citizens rising up like giants, and girding on the armor of battle. Dwellings and stores are being built, others raised and repaired, gardens planted, streets cleaned, and many evidences of a reviving business and unshaken faith in the real permanency of the "Queen City of the Plains."

It is true, and it should not be disguised, that the standing water and the refuse matter now lying in the back streets and lower part of the city must affect the comfort and health of the citizens, unless good health regulations shall be adopted; but amid all these trials the people are brave-hearted, and deserve well of everybody. And surely Sacramento deserves and must enjoy brighter and better days in the future, for there is no city in the world that has been so tried, and no body of citizens that have borne up so bravely as the Sacramentans against overwhelming difficulties.

## Our North-Coast Steamers.

In the unreasoning excitement of the Cariboo and Salmon River exodus, it becomes the duty of those who are still possessed of sufficient coolness to think, and who have not been blinded by the dazzling dust which the conscienceless traders in human life are assiduously throwing into the eyes of the unwary and gullible, to raise a voice of warning wherever a lurking danger is discernible. On treacherous rock-bound coasts it is customary for civilized nations to place light-houses, that the storm-driven mariner may be notified of the peril, and give it a wide berth. Surely, then, it would be a most unchristian thing for newspapers (the light-houses of the business and social world, in a high sense,) to fail in throwing out a beacon where any serious danger exists.

These reflections have arisen in view of the fact that from this port crowded ship-lads of human beings are leaving every few days, bound for the problematic mining regions in the North, few of them, in their eager haste for fortune, giving a serious thought to the security and seaworthiness of the vessels in which they so rashly embark their all of interest and value in this world. And our object is to call attention to the steamers that ply in this north-coast trade, and to insist urgently that they be now—before disaster come—thoroughly and searchingly overhauled and scrutinized by those whose official duty it is to do so, and if need be subjected to careful repairs. It is not enough for an Inspector to walk leisurely aboard one of these vessels, "smile" with the officers, ask a few desultory questions of the Engineer in the Captain's presence, then set his seal as to the secure condition of the ship, and walk ashore under the impression that he has done his duty. This is not the kind of examination we recommend. The Inspector should be a man competent to judge for himself, and should act with the seriousness of one who realizes that he holds the lives of hundreds of his fellow men in his hands, should pre-empting to the performance of his task with no aim but the good of the public, whose agent he is.

In advertising to this subject we have no other object than the simple one of guarding the traveling public against a possible danger; and we trust our influential papers will not permit a weak or criminal selfishness to hinder them from seconding us in this most reasonable appeal. The recollection of past disasters on this coast is surely sufficient to warrant a rigid scrutiny of the machinery, hulls, small-boats, etc., of the steamers which have so long been plying in our waters. Let some one, every one, who has a duty or an interest in the premises, see to it that nothing be left undone which will conduce to the security of life and property in these crowded ships.

**GENEROUS.**—The San Jose Mercury, mentioning the concluding portion of the report of the Committee recently appointed by the Legislature to examine the Haraszthy vines, says:

"We would recommend that the Governor appoint a suitable person to receive said vines, when ready for distribution, and distribute them to the members of the present Legislature."

We certainly have no objection to the proposed donation, to the members of the present "Legislature," for (generally speaking,) they have the reputation of "connoisseurs," in regard to bibulous stimulants; but if we should read vines, for wine, it might put a different construction upon the matter. However, we are not disposed to find fault with our neighbor; presuming that the extract was copied from the *Alta*, which has recently been boring our citizens upon the subject of bad spelling, and the use of improper words.

**"Mr. Babe's First Cry."**—The beautiful lines (by Mrs. S. M. Clark, one of our most happy writers,) will be duly valued by all who love beautiful thoughts. This purely original idea of the "Trinity," as expressed in these lines, will receive peculiar attention. It is indeed a felicitous idea, and most tenderly blended with the Divinity of humanity.

**BIG PLANK.**—The Washington Standard, says that a four-inch plank was lately sawed at Melg's Mill, Port Madison, Washington Territory, which was one hundred and seven feet in length.

## Newly Discovered way to Manufacture Shot and Cannon Balls.

While at Smith's Gardens the present week, we were shown quite a curious style of Shot and Ball made from the fine sand and debris which was deposited upon the soil by the late floods. The peculiar style and mode of manufacture is as follows:

A large framed wooden roller had been used to roll down the land; the weight of the roller, and its peculiar movement, led to an examination of it, when it was found to be partially filled with the sand which had been forced into the roller through the cracks; after removing a piece of the implement, there were found inside about a bushel of various sized balls, from that of a pigeon's egg to a six-pounder, all perfectly round and smooth, solid and hard as rock, and very heavy. They can be thrown upon the floor with great force without being broken.

The result of this discovery will prove of considerable value, as it shows the compact nature of the soil thus washed upon the lands.

1st. This fine sand, by the action of the roller, has become as hard as a brick, and if burnt will doubtless be of a superior character, so that for brick making this material would prove of great value.

2d. This showing will also prove the excellent character of this substance for a Levee, as at the same Gardens the same kind of sand was washed in front of the house, and there where trodden down it has become hard as rock.

3d. These facts should awaken all whose lands are covered with this kind of deposit to give immediate attention to it, as it will prove injurious if permitted to remain undisturbed, baking so hard as to be impenetrable, and almost certain death to Fruit Trees and Vines when allowed to come in contact with them. (See editorial article on this subject.) We also find this sand to be full of those ingredients that unite the particles of sand, acting like a cement (as described in an article in another column by "Agricola"), and should receive the immediate attention and action of all, as delay will be dangerous.

The authorities of Sacramento will do well to examine the curious balls at Smith's Gardens; they will soon be convinced that the very debris piled up in that vicinity is just the material they want for a Levee, and friend Smith will make a first-rate contractor to do the work, he has the material handy, and can finish the work better and cheaper than any one else. As it appears that this material would make excellent brick, we hope it will be tried thoroughly, and when this is satisfactorily proved, friend Smith will have a *Fortune at his door*.

**AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S ELECTION.**—The Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanics' Society for the Northern District of California, held their annual meeting at the City Hall, yesterday afternoon. The reports of the Treasurer and Secretary, were made and accepted. The following officers were then elected. President, G. N. Swezy; Secretary, J. T. Bayley; Treasurer, A. D. Starr; Vice Presidents for Yuba, E. Woodruff, D. E. Knight; Sutter, Col. Boulware, Francis Hamlin; Placer, J. R. Crandall, G. R. Nickerson; Colusa, R. J. Walsh, John Boggs; Shasta, John A. Ruff; Tehama, J. G. Doll; Butte, J. Gluckoff; Nevada, J. A. Seely; Sacramento, Gen. Redington; Yolo, C. F. Reed; Napa, Nathan Coombs. [Marysville Appeal, April 22.]

**THE SCOTT CONCERT.**—The concert of Gustave Scott, at Platt's Hall on Wednesday evening, was of more than ordinary merit, and worthy a better audience than was present. The performances were of a high order of merit. The performance of Mr. Scott himself showed him to be an Artist of extraordinary power, skill, and taste. The singing by Miss Lizzie Parker and some others, was received with applause. The Twelve, as usual, won much praise. We acknowledge complimentary tickets, and received much pleasure therefrom. We hope good results and just reward will be received by so fine an artist as Mr. Scott.

**MAKE YOUR OWN BAGS.**—Our grain growers, in their present trying circumstances, those who have met with severe losses, should look to the gain they can make by manufacturing their own grain sacks. Purchase the material now and go to Wheeler & Wilson's Depot, and H. C. Hayden, Esq. will sell you one of the newly improved Sewing-Machines, just the thing to make grain bags. When this is done, the family has a fine Sewing-Machine free of cost, the sewing on the bags paying for the machine several times over.

**DON'T FORGET THE STAMPS!** Those persons who write us making inquiries upon matters not connected with our office, by which we have even a prospect of return, should bear in mind that "Postage Stamps" should be inclosed, by which we can reply without cost. A single letter is a trifle we know, but dozens per day makes the aggregate large, and while we cheerfully respond to inquiries, we do not feel able to give our time etc., and pay postage also. This is not only discourteous, but unjust.

**BUY YOUR TEA AND SUGARS NOW!**—The probability of an additional tax on teas and sugars by Congress should prompt all housekeepers to lay in a good stock of these articles, and we know of no place to buy the pure and genuine articles, equal the *East India Tea Store*, Washington street. We make this notice to do good to our readers.

**The Stockton Republican of the 18th inst. says:** Mr. Green, well known in this city as one of the oldest pioneers on the coast, has arrived here with some enormous teeth, the fossil remains of some vast creature now extinct, which were found by a party of miners in Gordon's Gulch a few days since. The teeth are at Dr. Walton's office for the inspection of the curious.

**Mr. H. Vanderbilt, an old and energetic resident of Placerville, has recently leased the Orleans Hotel in that city.** Mr. V. is a practical printer, from whence follows the natural deduction, that he must be a good hotel-keeper and popular dispenser of public provender.

## Gardens in San Francisco.

It is generally supposed that owing to the strong cold winds that last so long during the summer in San Francisco, there could not be much success in the cultivation of a garden—either for fruits, flowers or vegetables, in the city proper; and we are often asked whether it is possible to make such things grow here.

Having so often urged attention to *Home Gardens* in our city, and cited the example of Sacramento, as so much more beautiful by reason of her gardens, and having repeatedly asserted that success would attend all proper efforts in San Francisco, we have endeavored to prove by personal practical effort the theory we have put forth, and shall be glad to show any persons that feel interested in city cultivation what can be done. We have at our "Home Gardens" at the present time, the Lawton Blackberry, Currant, Raspberry, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Fig and Grape, all fruiting successfully. We have also Radish, Lettuce, Turnips, Beets, Horseradish, Tomatoes and Hops. To these we can add one hundred varieties of Roses and choice Plants, and for successful growth we will match them against any others, and we make mention of this only to encourage others to labor, and thus secure to themselves much pleasure and enjoyment. We invite all who desire to witness this successful experiment to call at the garden on the corner of Mason and Pacific streets, where we shall be happy to give ocular demonstration of the above.

## Fine Horses at Oakland.

Whoever wishes to see a fine lot of Stallions in a short time, can see the fine horse *Sportsman*, at Mewland's stable, a magnificent animal; then call at Shattuck's stable, and see several very fine animals; thence to see *Niagara*, at stable corner of Third street; thence ride out to Williamson's and Belmont, that superb animal, and the *Stables*; then all around the Bay, the coast is spotted with noble animals, all worthy a visit.

**LOSSES BY FIRE IN MAINE.**—We learn by private source, and make mention for the especial benefit of those from the Pine-Tree State, that the extensive Floor-Oil-Cloth Manufactory in Manchester, owned by Alden Sampson, Esq., was mostly destroyed by fire, about 15th of March. Only the building called the "old factory" was saved. This was one of the pioneer and most extensive manufactory of the kind in the United States. A large fire occurred in Augusta, in February last, destroying "Phoenix Block," in which the Post Office and "The Age," newspaper office had been located for many years.

**LOOK OUT FOR YOUR REAPERS.**—We refer all grain growers to our columns. There they will find the *Harvesters* of the newest and most approved patterns. We call special attention to the cards of Messrs. HAWLEY & CO., and ARTHUR & SON, who have celebrated machines, those that have always given great satisfaction. Both these houses have large stocks of goods for farmers and mechanics, and we advise them to visit their warehouses, where all their wants can be supplied.

**WHAT IT WAS.**—The skin of the animal killed by Mr. A. Richey, at Holden's Station on the Mokelumne, and which puzzled every body hereabouts to determine the species of "varmint" in which it belongs, was identified by Dr. Gruber, as eminent naturalist of San Francisco, as that of the carcajon, or glutton; a carnivorous animal which is common in some parts of the world, but has not before been observed on this coast. If Mr. Richey had preserved the skull, and stuffed the specimen for scientific purposes: He will try to capture another of the animals before long, as he is satisfied that more than one of them has been prowling round his cabin. [Stockton Republican.]

**"OLDEST INHABITANT."**—The "oldest inhabitant" on the Pacific, of the Anglo-Saxon race, passed through this city yesterday. His name was Scott, and he is 107 years old. He has resided in Oregon for the past fifteen years, and is on a visit to this county to see some of his children—a daughter who lives on Mark West creek, and his youngest son, only 65 years old, residing in the Russian River valley. He had enjoyed good health during the past century, but at the present time has an attack of the rheumatism. We could not obtain any further particulars in relation to this extraordinary old man. [Petaluma Argus, April 23d.]

**MAKING TEA.**—Water for making tea should be used the moment it boils. The reason assigned is that, if it is boiled for some time, all the gas that is in it escapes with the steam, and it will not then make tea of the best flavor. Clear, pure soft water is best.

## Send us the Produce.

We shall be glad to receive any kind of *Family* useful, from our subscribers, in return for dues to this office; or for new subscriptions. Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Flour, Grain, etc., will all be useful; and the better in quality, and the more of it, the more acceptable to us. One thing is sure, those that send us the most, and the best; shall not have their talents hid under a bushel; we will set them—not on the house top, but on our table, and will prove them by a special committee of our own choosing: so send along friends! We will only say: "The liberal, deviseth liberal things; and by liberal things they shall stand."

## Tobacco Seed.

We have a few parcels of fine Cuba Tobacco seed, kindly sent us by F. G. Hughes, Esq., of Carson City (originally from the Patent Office) which can be had by those who desire to plant.

## Patent Office Seed.

AFTER some three months in our slow mail, we have a lot of seeds from the Patent Office, spoken of a few months ago, as on the way. They are ready. First come, first served.



## STATE SUMMARY.

Mr. Thomas Weeks, of Santa Cruz, has a colt, just two years old, and weighing twelve hundred and sixty pounds.

Edward Ingraham, son of Mr. J. W. Ingraham, of Anally Township, fell from a horse recently and had his left thigh badly fractured.

The Stockton Republican of the 17th, states that quite a large lot of fruit trees were disposed of in that city at low prices, the day previous.

Mr. A. J. Best was drowned on the 12th inst., while crossing a slough on the ranch of S. Branson, near Nicolaus. Mr. Best was formerly from Carroll county, Ohio.

The Petaluma Journal says, about mid-day on the 11th inst. Petaluma experienced the shock of an earthquake. Dishes in some of the houses were rattled from the shelves.

There was a heavy shower of rain in Stockton on the afternoon of the 14th inst., enough to lay the dust, loosen the mud where it was drying up, and cast a damper on things generally.

The Editor of the Fresno Telegraph acknowledges the reception of a lot of "fine, large, and freshly pickled cucumbers" on the 18th inst., raised by Mr. Zarnoldt at Tuff's ranch, near that borough.

The San Jose Tribune of the 18th inst., says: The nights continue unusually cold for this season of the year, and ice formed in places in this neighborhood a few nights since. The days are beautiful, however, with cool and bracing breezes.

Frost has not done much injury to the blossoms of fruit trees in Nevada, and the prospect is favorable for a good crop. The apple, pear, and most of the peach trees are so backward that but little danger is apprehended from this source.

The Red Bluff Independent says: Several horse-thieves are now in jail awaiting the disposal of the law. The last haul was a company of Mexicans, who stole a whole pack train at Martinez, and were on their way to the new mines.

On the 7th inst., near Oshing's ranch, Yuba county, Solomon Van Lavan, in a quarrel with a negro boy, named John Lemmon, about the ownership of a drift log, shot the boy with a double barreled shot gun, the whole charge passing through his body, and killing him instantly.

A band of fifty or sixty horses from the lower country, has been in Santa Cruz for the last few days, on private sale says the Sentinel of the 18th. The horses are California stock, look well, and most of them are broken to harness, but they are rated so high that few sales have been made. The prices asked range from \$50 to \$120.

At Bangor, Butte county, a four year old boy was struck on the head by a glancing rifle ball, which however did not penetrate the skull or do any particular damage. At Thompson's Flat, in the same county, another four year old, fell down a shaft sixty feet deep, and sustained no material injury beyond a few slight cuts and bruises.

E. M. Seaggs has made a \$5,000 bet with George N. Ferguson, on a trotting race to harness, over the Louisiana Course, best three in five, mile heats. Seaggs takes Mr. Davis' horse, Rattler, and Ferguson takes Kentucky Hunter, a horse now but six months in the State. The race is to come off on the 7th of June, and half the stake is named as a forfeit.

The Auburn Advocate says:—There are in our County Hospital several pauper natives of the Southern States who are intensely secession in their sentiments, and loud mouthed in their denunciation of the war. These miserable beggars are probably scions of the F. F. V's and are afraid that some of their "slave property" will be captured and confiscated. While denouncing the Government and sympathizing with its enemies they are nevertheless not ashamed to live upon the charity of the northern barbarians and codfish eating Yankees.

The Land case of E. A. Breed et al. vs. United States, was recently heard in the United States District Court. This claim to sixteen leagues of land in Marin county, was rejected by the United States Land Commission, and the claimant allowed thirteen months after the filing of the transcript to elapse before he filed a notice of appeal. The case was nevertheless placed upon the docket, but the Supreme Court has lately decided that a notice within six months is necessary to give jurisdiction, and the claim is therefore now finally dismissed for want of jurisdiction; and the title to the land is thus settled in favor of the United States.

A correspondent of the Humboldt Times, writing from Arcata, April 17th, says: The storming seems to have abated, for we have had no rain for four days, and we sincerely hope that his successor may inaugurate a different reign, for we are tired of carrying umbrellas and stepping in mud-puddles. The strong wind of the past few days has dried the roads very much, and you need not be assured that our farmers are improving the fair weather; they have been waiting for the change too long to be now idle, and plows and harrows are flying at a prodigious rate, while grain and potatoes will soon be consigned to mother earth.

The Marin County Journal says: "The Nicasio ranch, containing about 25,000 acres, is about to be put into market. Dr. Mathewson is now engaged in surveying and dividing it into convenient farms to suit purchasers. Persons residing on the land will have the privilege of purchasing the portions they occupy at fair prices, and the balance will be offered for sale in small farms. This will afford farmers with small means an opportunity to secure for themselves homes with a good title. The patent has been received and the title is perfect. This will also be the means of adding a much needed population, and consequently, wealth to our county." We rejoice in seeing this movement in Marin county, a much needed one, as we have previously noted. And we might also mention an improvement which took place in the Marin County Journal several weeks since, on its entering its second year, and which was of such a character as to give decided evidence of prosperity.

## BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

The Telegraphic news received during the week past, contains nothing that is very exciting, but much that is interesting. From all quarters however, it still continues favorable to the Union cause.

A dispatch from Salt Lake on the 22nd inst., informs us that the Indians east of that city, have been committing depredations upon the Mail company, for the last two months. They have stolen stock, killed several of the employees, and burned one station. Troops will be placed along the route to protect it.

The mail from Fort Union (New Mexico), confirms the account of the battle of Apache Pass. Our forces numbered 1800, and the Texan rebels 1300. Our loss in killed wounded and missing, was 150, while the enemy acknowledged a loss of 340 to 400. We captured 53 prisoners, 12 of them officers. Sixty-four wagons loaded with provisions and ammunition were also captured and burned. The enemy attacked our battery four times, the last time coming within 40 feet of the guns, but they were repulsed with great loss. Our forces at last advices, were encamped at Diamond Springs, 40 miles south of Fort Union. The rebels fell back to Santa Fe. Col. Canby, with 1,000 regulars, and Kit Carson's regiment, are near Albuquerque.

Gen. Curtis's army has returned to Missouri, and on the 19th inst. was encamped at Forsyth, Taney county, 45 miles south of Springfield. A violent hurricane swept over St. Joseph, Mo., on the 16th inst. in a southeasterly direction, demolishing buildings, and damaging steamers. No lives lost.

The river at Cairo, on the 19th inst., was rising very rapidly, and was then 40 feet above low water mark; as high as when the levee was swept away, some years since.

The Mississippi gun-boat fleet, is now at Fort Wright, formerly called Fort Pillow, 59 miles above Memphis, and 12 miles above Fort Randolph. What is now named Fort Pillow, is just above Memphis. The rebel gun-boats ten in number, are stationed below the fort. Our mortar-boats were in position, and had opened fire. The rebels replied with round shot from different batteries. They have cut the levee on the Arkansas shore, opposite the fort. A number of fine farms are now covered with water for miles around. The residents are greatly exasperated at the outrage.

It is said that the rebel General Van Dorn, is concentrating a large force at Des Arcs, 9 miles below Jacksonport (Arkansas), on White river. Price is reported to have gone to Corinth. Albert Pike, is left to harass Curtis, with 2000 Indian, and 600 Texan, rebels.

Governor Harvey of Wisconsin, was drowned at Savannah in the Tennessee river, on the 19th inst. He was there looking after the welfare of the wounded Wisconsin troops.

Latest advices from the Tennessee river, represent our army in excellent fighting condition. Gen. Halleck has been reinforced by Pope. This brings his army in the field to over 100,000 available men. Rebel outposts are at Fort Pea Ridge, eight miles from Corinth. The advance of the Union troops, are eight miles from Pittsburg, leaving a space of two miles between the two armies. Beauregard sent a flag of truce, requesting permission to bury his dead which was refused. This refusal it seems, was only paying the enemy in their own coin, Gen. Grant probably bearing in mind the discourteous refusal we received after the Bull Run battle. Gen. Sherman moved his division on the 18 inst. two miles further in the interior after a sharp skirmish, in which he succeeded in maintaining his position. Beauregard is actively engaged in throwing up intrenchments along his whole line. The roads are in a wretched condition. A force of 5,000 men left the Landing on the night of the 12th inst., and proceeded up the river to a point near Eastport, Miss., where they landed and destroyed two bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and returned the next evening without losing a man. The destruction of these bridges, completely cut off communication between the rebels at Corinth, and their Eastern and Southeastern sympathizers. It is stated that Beauregard had 163 regiments engaged on the field during the late battle, though not all full.

Official information from New Orleans state that an attack on Forts Jackson and St. Philip, commenced on the 14th inst. From Fort Pickens (Florida), we have dates to the 9th inst. Fort McRae had been abandoned, and the rebel forts at the eastern end of Santa Rosa Island have been taken by our troops.—The city of Apalachicola was successfully occupied by our troops on the 3d inst. with but little opposition.

The official report of the capture of Fort Pulaski (Georgia), states that 47 guns, 40,000 pounds of powder, and a good supply of provisions were taken at its surrender. We have news from Newbern (North Carolina), to the 17th, and from Hatteras to the 18th inst. The reduction of the Fort was to commence on the 21st, with mortars and siege-guns.

From Yorktown, we learn that Gen. McClellan is in good spirits, and sanguine of his ability to drive the rebels from that place and from Virginia.

The enemy are still building intrenchments, from which they make occasional sorties in force, but are invariably driven back with loss. No rebel soldiers are on the neck of land between the Potomac and the Rappahannock rivers, except a few pickets of cavalry.—On the north, Gen. Shields' division has advanced to Mount Jackson and New Market.—Gen. Banks, to Sparta, Rockingham county, and his scouts had penetrated the valley, several miles toward Harrisonburg.—Gen. McDowell has taken possession of Fredericksburg, and has made it his present headquarters. After the city was taken, Virginia bank notes were offered at fifty cents on the dollar.—Gen. Milroy occupies Monterey, Highland county, 45 miles from Stanton.—Special dispatches say the Shenandoah Valley has been entirely evacuated by the rebels, who are retreating toward Charlottesville.

Senator Gwin formerly of this State, is said to be in Richmond. Also stated that several editors

of rebel newspapers have been hung, for publishing intelligence contraband of war. Further stated, that specie was worth 80 per cent premium in Virginia rebeldom.

From Washington, we learn that the President has signed the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, which therefore becomes the law.—Senator Stark, of Oregon, is reported by the Committee to whom the subject was referred, as disloyal to the Government.—There is to be \$1,000,000 appropriated, for the support of the California Central Mail Route. A semi-monthly coast mail is also to be established between this place and Crescent City, including intermediate points on the route.

The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, is dead. A fire at Cooperstown, New York, on the 12th inst., destroyed \$20,500 worth of property.

Big freshets are reported in New England. The river rose 28 feet above low water mark at Hartford, Conn., on the 21st inst. At Concord, N. H., the Merrimac was very high. At Brattleboro, Vt., the river was three-and-a-half feet higher than ever known before.

The ice in the Richelieu river, Canada, broke on the 18th inst., and caused damage and loss to steamers, estimated at \$200,000.

There was a great fire at Kingston, Jamaica, W. I., on the 31st of March. Loss estimated at £300,000. (\$1,500,000).

The latest advices from England, report that the cotton crisis had become a serious matter.—Spain disclaims any design to subjugate Mexico. (Guess if "Uncle Sam" had not shown that he yet has a strong arm, notwithstanding his troubles, we should hear a different story).—The rebel steamer Sumter is at Gibraltar.

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## SUPERIOR

## YEAST POWDERS,

WARRANTED TO MAKE LIGHT,

## Sweet and Nutritious Bread

EQUALLY ADAPTED TO LOAVES, HOT BISCUIT, BUCKWHEAT AND OTHER CAKES! GINGER-BREAD, AND CAKES OF ALL KINDS.

Guaranteed fully Equal to Any in the Market.

ASK FOR REDINGTON & CO.'S YEAST POWDERS, And take no other, if you would have uniformly Good Bread.

Manufactured and sold wholesale, by REDINGTON & CO., 409 and 411 Clay street.

## Wool, Hides, and Skins

Purchased AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES.

R. FEUERSTEIN & CO., 212 FRONT STREET. SAN FRANCISCO.

## Hay and Wool Presses

FIVE INGERSOLL'S HAY AND WOOL PRESSES. AMERICAN MANUFACTURE, JUST RECEIVED—AND FOR SALE BY MACONDRAY & CO.

## MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE, R. A. CHAPTER, COUNCIL, KNIGHTS TEMPLARS In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices. Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures. Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

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## For Elegance and Usefulness Combined in a Present

**BUY A SEWING MACHINE**

The Wheeler and Wilson Family Sewing Machine is acknowledged to be far superior to all others in use.

They are adapted to every variety of Family Sewing, they are not liable to get out of order, and a child can learn to use them.

Do not buy a chain-stitch Machine, the seam has a cord on one side very unsightly and liable to wear off and rip.

The Wheeler and Wilson Machines make a stitch alike upon both sides of the fabric, and it will not rip or unravel out.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent, 114 Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

## Original Eagle Hat Store.

## COLLINS &amp; CO., HATTERS, Again in the Field.

C. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and J. C. COLLINS, late of Washington street;

Have formed a Partnership for the purpose of carrying on the HAT AND CAP BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES And Judges of Material, our patrons may rely on Goods bought at our store being The BEST in Every Respect.

## HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER, At the shortest notice.

WE MOST RESPECTFULLY INVITE OUR OLD FRIENDS as well as the Public generally, to give us a call.

We claim to be the best in the State to RESTIFFEN and REJUVENATE

## Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats.

Orders and Hats from the Country will receive our particular attention.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—Tucker's Hall, 323 Montgomery street.

## BAILEY &amp; HARRISON, PHENIX

## OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS, ESTABLISHED, 1850.

Have Removed to No. 517 Front street, Between Washington and Jackson,

WHERE THEY ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY THEIR customers, as before the fire, with the best

SPERM, LARD, POLAR, RAPE-SEED, EROSENE, And Other Oils,

On the shortest Notice. Goods delivered to any part of the City or the Boats, Free of Charge.

## BLUE VITRIOL Or Bluestone,

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CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURE; ALSO, ENGLISH AND PHILADELPHIA,

GUARANTEED PURE.

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## North Point Dock Warehouse, STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms. Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances Made on approved Merchandise. W. M. COLEMAN & CO., Proprietors.

## GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

## STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

## KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

OF—

And will Sell Cheaper than any House in the State,

## All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS.

CAMPENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE, COAL-OIL, KEROSENE OIL.

## COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL, LARD OIL,

MACHINERY OIL, RAPE-SEED OIL,

CHINA NUT OIL, LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.

POLAR OIL, SHARE'S OIL,

NEATSFOOT OIL, TANNER'S OIL,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

DON'T READ THIS.

At the very lowest rates, of T. & C. SCHREIBER, No. 406 Sansome street.

The Best and Purest can Always be Had PURELY THE ONE WHICH WE KNOW.

AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES, OF T. & C. SCHREIBER, No. 406 Sansome street.

For this terrible suffering, Rheumatism can now be cured, all over the State, as they have just received at

ADAMS, HENDRICKSON & CO., 1000 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Members selected from the HONORABLE SENATE and many other

It is for their interest to sell only the Pure Article. THE ORIGINAL IMPORTERS,

SCHREIBER'S, OF

The Real Simon Pure Pulp. CAN BE SURE OF GETTING

As we have said much in favor of this Material FOR BEDDING, and advocated the famous

THE ORIGINAL IMPORTERS, OF

## MAIN &amp; WINCHESTER, MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

## HARNESS, Saddles, Brides,

WHIPS, COLLARS, SADDLE-WARE, &c.,

214 and 218 (Old No. 68) Battery street, (Corner of Richmond) SAN FRANCISCO.

O. Main, B. H. Winchester. } N. B.—Good assortment Concord Stage Harness constantly on hand.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1857 and 1858; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Brides.

## PATENT HYDRAULIC HOSE MANUFACTORY.

119 First street. - - Marysville.

## First Premium.

THE COMMITTEE ON MINING IMPLEMENTS, at the last Annual Fair of the Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanical Society, of the Northern District of California, awarded me the

First Premium for my Patent Machine FOR SEWING HYDRAULIC HOSE, WAGON COVERS, GRAIN AND FERTILIZER BAGS, GARDEN HOSE, &c;

And I have the Society's DIPLOMA, signed by G. N. SWEET, President, and CHAS. M. GORHAM, Secretary.

The Committee was composed of H. HARRIS, of the Pioneer Assay Office, and other prominent citizens.

My facilities are such that I can safely promise to do my work BETTER, CHEAPER, and in a shorter time, than any hose-maker in the State.

Hose-making is my profession, and I have the best working Machines, and the Best Workmen, that can be procured.

Notwithstanding all this, I charge Only 15 Cents per Yard, For Hose with Four Seams, that will stand the Pressure of 100 feet fall of water.

I can sew as cheaply as anybody, and people will have no occasion to go away from Marysville for Hose. ONE-HALF OF MY INTEREST in these Machines for the State of California is for sale, or all of the Northern counties, from Yuba up.

S. HOWARD, 119 First street.



## Home Miscellany.

(For the California Farmer.)  
TO MY FRIEND MRS. H.  
"MY BABE'S FIRST CRY."  
BY MRS. E. M. CLARK.

I. In my dark hour of agony and gloom,  
When life, supported by a slender tie,  
Trembled 'neath the portal of the tomb,  
And I had craved of Heaven the boon to die,  
My soul was thrilled by that electric cry!

II. Then back the ebbing life-tide warmly flowed,  
And deathless love, to conquer pain and death,  
Through every quivering nerve of being glowed,  
Evoked by its dear voice and feeble breath—  
A Mother's love to triumph over Death.

III. And when I looked upon the new Evangel,  
The sweet revelations of Thy love in mine,  
A reverent joy, as I beheld an Angel,  
Suffused my spirit—for a love divine  
Seemed through each feature of my babe to shine.

IV. 'Tis mine, yet, Thine, I know, the darling given,  
Through whom I comprehend the mystic Osm—  
The Father—Mother—Comforter—and Son—  
The One in three—the three in union One.

V. 'Tis mine, yet, Thine, I know full well, my God,  
Mine to hold only as a precious loan,  
And love with bended knee upon the sod,  
That if, dear Father, Thou recall'st Thine own,  
I may have strength to pray—"Thy will be done."

## Sketches of Emigrant Life—No. 3.

I believe the prevailing sentiment awakened in the minds of many who crossed the plains in an early day, when they think of that portion of the journey between the Missouri river and the summit of the Rocky Mountains, is a sense of weariness, disappointment, and disgust. Most persons left the bounds of civilization with the imagination filled by the glowing pictures of wild scenery, magnificent rivers, interminable prairies, rugged mountains, herds of wild beasts to be counted by thousands; and wilder men, to be feared and guarded against; which had formed the theme of travelers, time out of mind. While the reality proved so tame, so tame, so monotonous and unlike all preconceived opinions, as to leave little for the most sanguine to seize upon for relief. I have often thought there could not be, in the whole world, a place found where man could travel the same distance and find so little variety of scenery, so much sameness, and so little vegetation, and encounter so little animal life, as we found in the far-famed valley of the Platte. Our dreams of buffalo dwindled down to colonies of ground-dogs, and for deer, antelope, and elk, we saw lizards, horned-toads, and crickets. For a few days after leaving the river at St. Joseph's, the soil is rich, and vegetation varied and abundant; while the small fields under cultivation at the Missionary-stations showed a fertility seldom surpassed. After crossing the Niwamaw, the prevailing feature of the uplands is a bleak sterility. The soil, a hard clay, baked to almost the solidity of adamant, forbids the idea of cultivation, except in the immediate vicinity of streams, while the small valleys appear to have monopolized all the richness which nature had to dispense in this extensive region. In these I saw most of the grasses cultivated in the East, such as timothy, red-top and orchard-grass, while flax, hemp, and wild oats, appeared perfectly at home. The prevailing flora, at the time of our passage, were the different varieties of Phlox and Rudbeckia, while the young plants of the Gentians, gave promise of a brilliant succession; but on the uplands, bunch-grass and cactus held undisputed sway. Of timber, there is none, for the few willows and sycamores on the rivers, and cedars on the hills, do not deserve the name.

Is it to be wondered at that the emigrant, unused to toil and exposure, foot-sore and weary, with little to interest him in his surroundings, while the goal of his hopes seems to recede as each day adds to his difficulties, should become morose and testy, perhaps selfish and exacting? This is, to me, no bad explanation of those changes of temper we used so often to hear spoken of. Those who at home were called mild, amiable, and kind-hearted, are often accused of being, on the plains, the most capricious, arbitrary, and tyrannical, while the dearest friends often fell out by the way, and became the most bitter enemies. All are more or less influenced by external circumstances, yet, if all were considerate, even the vexations of camp-life need not interfere with the claims of courtesy and good-fellowship.

But every picture has some bright spots, and here, where all was tiresome, the few points of interest, from their very rarity, stand out in relief, and assume an importance which their intrinsic merit would hardly justify. Among the most prominent of these, are Chimney and Court-house Rocks, as they are called, though, in fact, no rocks at all, but simply granulated masses of clay and gravel, precisely like the surrounding bluffs. The great interest they awaken is from the singularity of their position, and their great height. They evidently once formed part of these same hills, but we are lost in conjecturing the lapse of time which it required to leave the Court-house an isolated mass, miles away from the present hills, and in the center of a rich alluvial plain; or to wear away the three hundred feet of surrounding cement which leaves the chimney to rear its lofty head, a land-mark for the prairie wanderer, miles and miles away. One almost fancies, that Time, weary of his role as destroyer, had essayed to reproduce, in this remote region, some of the great works, he had demolished in other parts of the world; if so, he must have found the task unsuited to his genius, as he at his old tricks again, I am told, and is sending these curiosities rapidly in the path of their predecessors. Within a few years the Chimney has lost its crowning (50 feet), and the cupola of the court-house has lost its rounded appearance, and of course, much of its

resemblance to a public building. In a few years, little will remain to mark the place where they now stand, but like the great ones of earth, they will have passed away, to be known no more, forever. Near the head of Echo Creek, on the Salt Lake road, are formations of similar character, with the exception of being coarser, cobble stones entering largely into their composition. They are numerous, united at the base, and varying in height from 4 to 150 feet, shaped like a light-house, or shot-tower. They appeared to me quite remarkable, but in the midst of wild and picturesque scenery, they attract less remark.

Independence-rock on Sweet-water is rightly named, being a huge isolated boulder, seeming to have been cast into its present position, by some convulsion of nature. It is on the edge of the stream, in a rich valley, quite remote from its kindred, though a few miles up the stream, the precipitous sides, and rest and rugged bed of the fearful gorge, known as the Devil's Gap, sufficiently explain its origin, and call to mind the immense force required to hurl a weight so immense to such a distance. Who can find themselves amid scenes like these and not feel their own nothingness, and feel the heart drawn out in worshipful adoration of the might and power of the Infinite. AGES.

## Home.

We sometimes hear the expression, "Home is a fool to this place," and often when these words are uttered they are full of meaning. Many are the places which are the abodes of human beings, yet they are the homes of no one. Never a smile is seen around the hearth-stone, never a kindly spoken word; all the luxuries that wealth can procure may be found within the walls—rich tapestry, gorgeous paintings, food and drink that would satisfy an epicure or a Bacchus, servants may be at the elbows of the occupants, anticipating their every wish, still it is not home. What then is home? What is it that causes the heart to beat quicker when the word is spoken? What is it that causes the countenance of the far-off wanderer to brighten up with hope and joy when he talks of home? Why does the toll-worn laborer quicken his weary pace when the setting sun closes his daily task? Why does the sick one, suffering with delirium, wish to be carried home? Why is it that the child among strangers cries itself to sleep pleading to go home? No better answer can be given than, "Home is where there is one to love us."

## A Reverse of Fortune.

During the confinement of the last Earl of Cromartie in the Tower, his nephew, although taking no part in the rebellion, was imprisoned with him, and on his uncle's discharge was permitted to leave with him. The earl and countess (earl and countess no more now) resolved to reside in London at least for some time, and as simple Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie fought earnestly against their misfortunes. Their nephew and his two daughters had also to struggle bravely for daily bread. In the end, George III. restored some of the attained property of the earl's daughter, on whose neck was plainly visible the mark of a blood-red ax, and admitted his nephew into the Charter-house. But the earl's two great-nieces had to fight the battle of life alone, and obtained a precarious living by making shirts and mending linen for their friends, and taking care of sets of chambers for gentlemen of the law. In Cannon street there is a house that looks out upon a little railed-in graveyard, and there these patient suffering ladies resided for some time, nobly fulfilling the duties of their fallen station, and dying at length honored and lamented by all who knew them.

A Story for the Little Folks.  
THE LOST BOY.

AWAY among the mountains in old Vermont, there lived a poor farmer; but poor as he was, he did not neglect the education of his children, but sent his little boy, but six years of age, to school, although he had to travel full three miles over a rough and mountainous road. And one day as he was returning from school, he got lost. The alarm was soon given, and the neighbors from three adjoining towns turned out in pursuit of him, and after a long and weary search of two days and nights, if memory serves me right, they found him as quiet and unconcerned as if nothing had happened. They asked him if he was hungry, he said, "Yes, but when I get up to Mr. Porter's, I'll have some bread and milk." Was not there great reason to rejoice over such good fortune? Let any of the little readers answer. How thankful those parents were, was attested by the feast prepared for those who were instrumental in securing that little boy. This lesson forcibly reminds us of the words of the Savior, when he said "Ye are of more value than many sparrows." ROSA.

A Few Signs.—Solomon said, many centuries ago, "Even a child is known by his doings, whether his work be pure, and whether it be right." When I see a boy in haste to spend every penny as soon as he gets it, I think it is a sign that he will be a spendthrift. When I see a boy hoarding up his pennies, and unwilling to part with them for any good purpose, I think it is a sign he will be a miser. When I see a boy or girl always looking out for him or herself, and disliking to share good things with others, I think it is a sign that the child will grow up a very selfish person. When I see boys and girls often quarreling, I think it is a sign that they will be violent and hateful men and women. When I see a little boy willing to take strong drink, I think it is a sign that he will be a drunkard. When I see a boy who never attends to the services of religion, I think it is a sign that he will be a wicked and profligate man. When I see a child obedient to his parents, I think it is a sign of great future blessings from his Heavenly Father. And though changes sometimes take place in the character, yet, as a general rule, these signs do not fail.

As elk can run a mile and a half in two minutes, an antelope a mile a minute; the wild mule of Tartary has a speed even greater than that.

## The Question Solved.



### COOK'S Improved Portable SUGAR EVAPORATOR FOR MAKING SORGHUM AND MAPLE SUGAR.

ALL DOUBTS ARE DISPELLED! THAT CHINESE SUGAR-CANE YIELDS  
**TRUE CANE SUGAR**  
IS A SETTLED QUESTION.  
The difficulties in securing its granulation have been entirely overcome by the invention of  
**Cook's Evaporator.**

By its peculiar arrangement it throws off all scum and feculencies, and secures a deposit of a kind of wax, which would otherwise prevent granulation, and WHICH HAS YET BEEN REMOVED BY NO OTHER PROCESS. Thus in this machine are combined all the requisites for DEFEATING WITHOUT CHEMICALS, and evaporating with an unparalleled rapidity.  
Attention is called to the following Claims of this Valuable Invention:  
1st. It so liberates the syrup from its gummy and glucose matters that crystallization may readily be secured.  
2d. It will make more and better sugar in a day than any other evaporator.  
3d. Being made of sheet metal it is more sensitive to heat than cast iron, and can suddenly be brought to a very high heat without cracking, a danger to which cast iron Evaporators are greatly subject.  
4th. It consumes less fuel by one-half than any other Evaporator.  
5th. It is the only one in which great heat can be applied to shallow bodies of juice without danger of scorching; hence its greater rapidity of evaporation and more certainty of success.  
6th. It is more convenient for use than any other style; is always ready for work without calling upon all the neighborhood mechanics, and causing great delays when you are in the greatest haste.  
7th. It thus combines in an eminent degree all those essential requisites of sugar machinery, viz: speed, superiority of work, convenience, and economy.

We will furnish Evaporators adapted to brick arches at the following prices, LIBERALLY REDUCED to meet the state of the times and to promote the successful manufacture of Home Products:

No. 3—Copper Pan, 45 by 60 inches.....\$100  
No. 4—do do 45 by 100 do.....125  
No. 5—do do 45 by 144 do.....150

Two Skimmers, one Door, and one Grates accompany each Pan.  
Copper Pans are used for this Evaporator, on account of their great durability and cleanliness.  
In connection with the EVAPORATOR, we shall also Manufacture

## Sugar-Cane Mills,

OF THE LATEST AND BEST PATTERNS  
now used for descriptions and prices of which we refer to our advertisements.  
For any further information and Pamphlets containing full directions for the Culture and the Manufacture of Sorghum; also testimonials of its successful Manufacture by this Evaporator in the hands of Farmers of the different States; and for Orders for the Machines, address—

CAROTHERS & BATES,  
MANUFACTURERS,  
Sacramento.

N. B.—A MODEL of this Evaporator, and Samples of Syrup and Sugar made with it, can be seen, and important information had, at California Farmer Office, where Orders can also be left.

## WHEELER &amp; WILSON'S

## First Premium

## FAMILY

## SEWING MACHINES

## ARE ACKNOWLEDGED

—TO BE—

## FAR SUPERIOR

To All Others in Use.

H. O. HAYDEN, Agent,  
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,  
San Francisco.

## Agency California Wool-growers' Association

J. W. CLARK,  
Late of J. H. Coghill & Co. Sec. Cal. Wool-growers' Ass'n.

## CLARK &amp; PERKINS,

## Wool Commission Merchants,

Northeast Corner Front and Clay streets,  
(UP STAIRS)  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## LIBERAL ADVANCES

## CONSIGNMENTS OF WOOL.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH WOOL SACKS  
Furnished to Order.

## Buy All Your

## SILVERWARE

—OF—

## TUCKER!

## Insure Your Property

AGAINST THE

DANGERS OF FIRE!  
AND YOUR LIVES!

PROVISION FOR YOUR FAMILIES.

In Case of Your Death.

## General Insurance Agency

## FIRE and LIFE:

## BIGELOW BROTHERS &amp; FLINT,

OFFICE:

Over Messrs. Parrott & Co.'s Bank,  
Northwest corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## Capital Represented, \$8,229,000!

Home Insurance Co., N. Y.	Assets \$1,500,000
Security Fire Insurance Co., N. Y.	650,000
Niagara " " "	305,000
Washington " " "	500,000
Lamar " " "	350,000
Hope " " "	220,000
Phenix " " "	200,000
Park " " "	280,000
American Exchange " " "	210,000
Conn. Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.	3,761,000
Equitable Life Assurance Society, N. Y.	168,000
Total	\$8,229,000

Having LETTERS OF CREDIT with Messrs. ALBOP & CO., and WELLS, FARGO & CO., to the amount of

## \$115,000 Monthly,

Policy-holders are insured

AN IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF ALL LOSSES

ON ADJUSTMENT.

Policies issued without delay on  
MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS and their CONTENTS,  
STORES, RANCH PROPERTY,  
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURABLE PERSONAL  
PROPERTY, on the most reasonable terms, by  
**BIGELOW BROTHERS & FLINT.**

## REFERENCES:

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Messrs. J. H. Carroll & Co., Sacramento, Cal.  
Julius Wetzel, Esq., " "

## MARDEN &amp; FOLGER,

Successors to Wm. H. Boyce &amp; Co.,

## PIONEER

## Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,

Nos. 521 and 523 Front street, near Jackson,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING JUST RECEIVED, EX "STARLIGHT," THE

## GENUINE

## Old Government JAVA COFFEE,

Now in the city, dealers can obtain this really fine article, by ordering the GROUND JAVA COFFEE, manufactured by us.

For sale by all the Jobbers in the city.  
The increasing demand for our Fresh California-Ground Spices and Mustard, notwithstanding the continued importation of Eastern Spices, warrants us in saying, that in this department, as well as Coffee, we are not excelled in the market.

P. S.—Please be particular and order "MARDEN & FOLGER'S" to get the genuine.

Better than Preston & Merrill's  
—AND—  
At Less Prices!

## BOARDMAN'S

## CHALLENGE

## Yeast Powder,

## FULLY GUARANTEED.

IF NOT SATISFACTORY, THE MONEY WILL BE

RETURNED.

For sale by all Jobbers, and by

J. C. WINANS,  
50 California street.

## MRS. D. NORCROSS,

No. 144 Sacramento street,

Above Montgomery street..... SAN FRANCISCO.

## LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

This being the only regular LADIES' DRESS TRIMMING Store in San Francisco, ladies can always rely upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods in the city.

Having just visited the East, and completed all our arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe for the importation of Fine Goods, as also with the largest and heaviest factors of our own country, thereby having all our goods come through first hands, we flatter ourselves our facilities are such as to make it an inducement for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for

UNDER LINEN,  
HOSIERY,  
UNDER CLOTHING,

And all Goods in our line.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,  
No. 144 Sacramento street.

## BUY ALL YOUR

## DIAMONDS

—OF—

## TUCKER!

## FRUITS, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE

## J. W. GALE,

## Fruit and General Commission

## MERCHANTS,

409, 411, and 413, Davis street

SAN FRANCISCO.

In calling the attention of FARMERS and FRUIT-GROWERS to the above Card, the advertiser would respectfully inform them that having been engaged in the above Business during the past Five Years and received during that time Consignments from the principal Valleys and Fruit-growing portions of the State, his facilities for the disposal, to the best advantage, of any Consignments with which he may be favored, are surpassed by none.

## CONSIGNMENTS OF

## Fruit, Butter, Eggs, Poultry,

S. C. &amp; C.

Will be thankfully received and returns promptly made. Reference can be made to some of the principal Farmers in various parts of the State, with whom I have transacted business during several years.

## LIVE STOCK,

My arrangements are such that I am prepared to receive

## CONSIGNMENTS OF LIVE STOCK,

and dispose of the same at the Highest Current Rates.

Mason let.

## PACIFIC

## FRUIT MARKET.

OUR ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW COMPLETED to supply our customers with the choicest fruit of California production. We receive consignments daily from

OAK KNOLL, NAPA.

SUSCOL, NAPA.

FERNSIDE, ALAMEDA.

WASHINGTON NURSERY, SACRAMENTO.

SANTA CLARA NURSERY, SANTA CLARA.

And many other Orchards, embracing Fruits of every variety and flavor.

## OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT

Will meet the wants of families.

## OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

The regulations of buyers through the State.

The superior manner in which most of our Fruit is packed renders it very desirable for shipping purposes.

## WINE!

OUR CELLAR IS ADMITTED

to be the best in our State for the Storage of Wine, and is capable of holding 500,000 gallons.

We are now ready to

## RECEIVE WINE ON STORAGE,

## OR FOR SALE.

And offer facilities to all Wine-Makers with whom we may make business arrangements.

GRAVES, WILLIAMS &amp; DUCKLEY.

## A. H. TODD &amp; CO.,

## Produce Grain Brokers,

## AND

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 49 Clay street, near East.

Have for years been engaged in selling Grain and Produce in this market and in Oregon, have extensive acquaintance, and possess advantages unsurpassed for buying or selling.

We have permission to refer to many of our most substantial Merchants and Business Houses in this city and Oregon, to a large number of Farmers in every part of the State.

Our terms for buying or selling Grain and Produce: For amounts under \$5000, 2 1/2 per cent.; for \$5000 and over, 1 per cent. Highest market-rates and prompt returns guaranteed.

Cash advances made on Grain in warehouse.

## Established for sale of Humboldt Co. Produce

## W. J. SWEASEY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of EUREKA and vicinity that he has opened the store on Front street, next to the Reverse House, for the sale of Dairy, Orchard, and Garden Produce, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the community, to merit a share of their patronage.

W. J. S. would also inform the Dairy-men and Farmers of Humboldt county, that he is prepared to receive and sell all kinds of Produce on Commission, and he guarantees to the best market price and prompt returns. He is also prepared to supply all kinds of Field and Garden Seeds at San Francisco Prices. Commission on all sales at whole sale, five; at retail, ten per cent.

Agent for the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

## HOTELS.

## WEBER HOUSE,

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE TAKEN THE ABOVE

well-known House, and beg leave to inform the public that they intend to make it in every respect a

## FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished—the Sleeping Rooms having the new Spring and Mattresses. Especial care will always be given to have the

## SLEEPING ROOMS AND BEDS

In the most perfect and healthy order. The Table will be supplied with all the luxuries of the season. The Reading Room and Saloon will be supplied with the Newspapers of the day and all the needed comforts.

The prices at this Hotel will always meet the exigencies of the times.

The central location of the WEBER HOUSE, and the new and commodious of the proprietors to make it a First-Class Hotel, it is hoped will secure a liberal share of public patronage.

## Union Hotel, Sonoma.

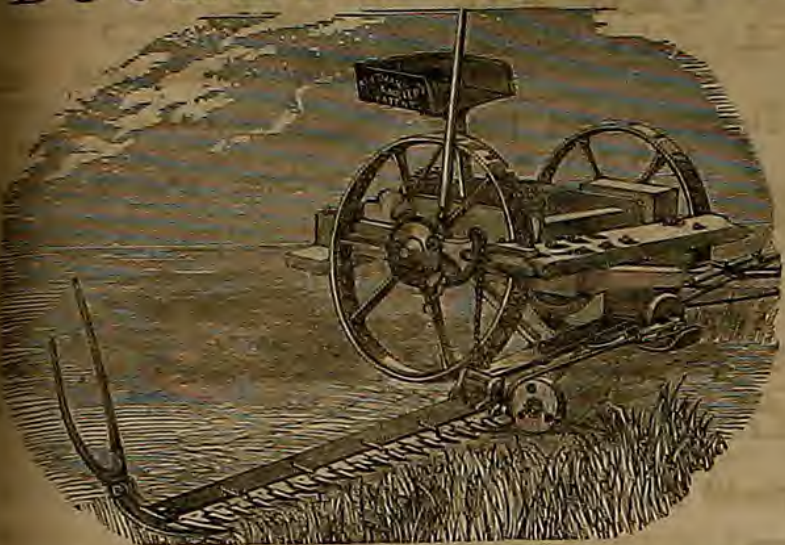
EBENHARDT & GLASSEN, HAVING purchased the UNION HOTEL, of the late proprietor, Mr. A. G. Oakes, are prepared to give the best accommodations to the traveling public. (15-3)

## GARDEN-ENGINE FOR SALE

A FINE GARDEN-ENGINE, OF CAPACITY to throw a good stream of water 50 or 60 feet, can be had at a bargain on application at the Farmer Office.



## BUCKEYE MOWER.



## THE SUCCESS WHICH THE "BUCKEYE MOWER"

Has met with in California has led us to make large importations of them for the season of 1862. We feel confident that it is the

## BEST MACHINE IN USE,

AND WILL TAKE THE PLACE OF THE OLD STYLE MOWER.

Among its Advantages over other Machines, are the following:

## IT HAS TWO DRIVING-WHEELS,

which support the whole weight of the Frame, Gearing, and Driver, giving it nearly double the power of a machine which has but one Driving-wheel.

## IT HAS A DOUBLE-HINGED FINGER-BAR,

(Belonging exclusively to the Buckeye Mower.)

which conforms to all varieties of surface, and can be easily raised to pass obstructions. The Bar can be folded over the top of the Frame with perfect ease, so that it can be moved from place to place without trouble. It has no Cog-Gearing in the Driving-wheels; it is entirely free from side-draft, and has no weight on the tongue or horse's necks. The draft is lighter than ordinary plowing.

## THE BUCKEYE AS A REAPER.

The Important Advantages which belong Exclusively to the Buckeye as a Mower, are Retained in the Reaper.

The Two Driving-wheels and Double-Jointed Cutter-Bar make it the ONLY REAPER perfectly adapted to uneven ground.

The REEL is attached with a FLEXIBLE JOINT, which allows it to follow all the movements of the Platform on uneven ground, and can be readily raised or lowered, according to the height of the grain.

The grain is delivered at the back of the Machine, entirely out of the way of the Team on the next round, in good shaped gables for binding.

The Platform is readily adjusted to any required height of cut. The lateral brace at the rear of the Machine is of great advantage in steadying and supporting the Platform, and can be

—WE HAVE ALSO THE CELEBRATED—

## ESTERLY MOWER AND REAPER.

## THE KENTUCKY HARVESTER, A Combined Reaper and Mower.

....AND....

## KETCHUM'S MOWER, and Mower and Reaper Combined.

....ALSO....

## The Sweepstakes Thrasher.

MANUFACTURED BY C. AULTMAN & CO., CANTON, OHIO.

This Separator has taken the lead in the Western States during the last few years, and now STANDS UNRIVALED, for the purpose of

## Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at One Operation.

Superiority is claimed for it in the following particulars, over all other machines, viz:

- "For Thrashing and Cleaning, it for market, more Grain, and doing it better, than any other."
- "For being more Durable, and less liable to get out of repair."
- "There is no other machine that will do the same amount of work, with as little power."
- "The only limit to the amount of work it will perform is entirely dependent upon the facilities for getting the Bunches to the Machine, and taking care of the Grain and straw after being thrashed."

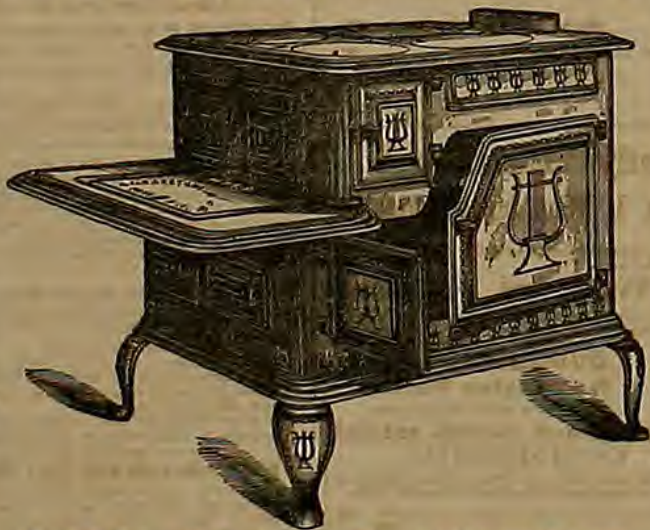
Also—A Full Assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Farmers in want, give us a call; or send for Circulars.

## HAWLEY &amp; CO.,

Corner California and Battery streets, - - - San Francisco.  
And E and First streets, Marysville.

## THE HARP STOVE.



It is a splendid stove for the country trade, being perfectly adapted to the use of wood.

## THE HARP STOVE.

....ALSO....

The BAY STATE and other Stoves,  
With a large assortment of Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelled and Tinned IRON-WARE,  
COFFEE-MILLS, BAKE-OVENS, SADDLE-IRONS, &c. &c. &c. For sale by

B. C. AUSTIN, Pacific Tin-Works,  
324 Clay street, below Battery,--San Francisco.

THE VERMONT SEED-SOWER AND REVOLVING HARROW!  
FARMERS, ATTENTION!

With this machine, any person that can manage a pair of horses, can perform the operation of Seeding and Harrowing at the same Time.

It is adapted to the sowing of ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, and is regulated by the gauge to DISTRIBUTE EVENLY OVER THE SURFACE, any desired number of pounds of Grain per acre, covering the Seed immediately, so that NONE OF IT IS LEFT IN SIGHT FOR THE BIRDS TO DESTROY.

IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, STRONG, AND DURABLE,

and the implement the Farmer needs at the present time, to enable him to raise Grain profitably at the prevailing low prices.

It now makes its first appearance on the Pacific Coast. For sale by

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

310 Washington street.

San Francisco, Sept. 10, 1861.

BUY ALL YOUR  
GOLD ORNAMENTS

.....OF.....

TUCKER!

BUY ALL YOUR  
PEARLS

.....OF.....

TUCKER!

## East India Tea Store.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

631 Washington street,  
Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.



GEO. M. SMITH & CO.

DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN

Choice Green and Black TEAS

Of Chinese and Japanese production;

COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.

Our TEAS are acknowledged to be the Best ever offered in this Market.

Observe, this is the ONLY BONA FIDE TEA STORE in this State.

## FURNITURE!

AND

## BEDDING!



SELLING, MARX & CO.,

HAVE RE-OPENED THE

Extensive Furniture Warerooms,

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

J. G. CLARK & Co.,

No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufactory, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture.

All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to order.

43m



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

Dr. E. C. Angell,  
DENTIST,



IS PREPARED to supply Whole or Half Sets of Superior MINERAL TEETH manufactured in his own Laboratory, being modeled and carved for each individual case in such a manner as to secure the most perfect adaptation, and the complete restoration of the features. By the aid of machinery prices are reduced, and are higher than is charged for Artificial Teeth of the most ordinary and commonplace character. Samples may be seen at his office, and reference is permitted to numerous cases in which the work is doing excellent service.

His DENTIFRICE, known as—

ANGELL'S

Orris and Charcoal Tooth Soap,

is not only grateful to the mouth, but is widely admitted to have no equal for cleaning the Teeth and promoting their soundness. A package that costs one dollar lasts twelve months if used daily. For sale by the principal Druggists.

DR. ANGELL Practices Dentistry in all its various branches, giving especial attention to the

TEETH OF CHILDREN, preventing and correcting irregularities. For Straightening Irregular Teeth, he has invented apparatus that renders the treatment of cases which have hitherto been considered beyond the reach of remedy, comparatively easy and rapid.

Difficult Cases in any department of Dental Surgery or Mechanical Dentistry, respectfully solicited.

OFFICE.....659 Clay street,  
lower corner of Kearny.

New Remedies--Quick Cures.

DR. GIBBON'S DISPENSARY

No. 423 Commercial street, corner

of Sanson and San Francisco. For the cure

of disease without the use of Mercury.

Dr. Gibbon's skill in the treatment of

all kinds of disease, cannot be excelled in

this or any other country, and he invites

the incurables, who have been stricken

with mercury until they are walking

barometers, to place themselves under

his treatment and be cured. Dr. Gibbon's

is enabled, from a practical experience

a good sound and lasting cure, and in the shortest time, ac-

cording to the exigencies of the case. Dr. Gibbon will forfeit

his fee if he fails in effecting a cure.

Address Dr. J. F. GIBBON, P. O. Box 2, or 423 Com-

mmercial street, up stairs.

## THE UNION FARM AND PLANTATION MILLS.

TO FARMERS,  
Stock-Raisers,

—AND—

STABLE KEEPERS

YOU ARE

PARTICULARLY INVITED TO

EXAMINE THE MILL

WE ADVERTISE ABOVE.

THIS MILL IS OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER. IT IS WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT.

THE BEST MILL

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

These Mills Were Awarded the  
FIRST PREMIUM!

—AT THE—

State Fair at Sacramento, Bay District and  
Mechanics' Fair, in San Francisco,  
and at the Santa Clara Fair.

PRICES OF MILLS AS FOLLOWS

Mill complete, with Bolt for Family	
Flour	\$150
Mill complete, without Bolt	140
Extra Grinding-surfaces, per set	10

Greene, Heath & Allen,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

Messrs. KEEP & BRIGGS,

PROPRIETORS OF THE GLOBE FOUNDRY,

STOCKTON,

ARE OUR DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE

SALE OF THESE MILLS.

## FARMERS!!

## TAKE NOTICE!!!

10,000

Large Grain-fed

## HOGS Wanted

For Packing purposes, and for  
which the Highest Cash Price  
will be paid, by

WILSON & STEVENS,

Pork Packers,

Corner Sansome and Broadway.

v16-14 3m

Read! Read!  
WHY WILL YE SUFFER?

Read the following Certificates and be convinced!

GALLINAS, Sept. 15, 1861.

To JOHN DEFAIRES, Esq., San Rafael.

I hereby certify that I have been afflicted with the most severe

case of Rheumatism of a most unusual character, for

several years, and during that period I have been advised and

under the treatment of some of the most eminent Physicians

without the least benefit, and have been pronounced incurable

by several of them. I was advised by a friend to try your

treatment. I did so, as a last resort, as I was lame and help-

less as an infant; and to my surprise and gratification found

myself cured and able to go to work in the short space of

five weeks, and have been cured and well now for about one

year, and find your medicine most excellent and without any

bad effect—the same as mercury or other medicine often has—

and I can recommend your treatment to all those affected.

RICHARD DOWDELL.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 16th day of September,

1861.

J. T. STOKER, Justice of the Peace,

San Rafael Township, Marin county.

SAN, RAFAEL, Marin county, Jan. 17th, 1862.

and March, 1858, with the Rheumatism, by which I was unable

to move hand or foot the most of the time during said months.

To my great relief I obtained two bottles of Rheumatic Medi-

cine, prepared by JOHN DEFAIRES, which entirely cured me,

and I have never since felt any rheumatic pains.

R. W. FRINK, County Judge of Marin county.

This is to certify that I have used the Medicine prepared by

John DeFaires, in my family, and am prepared to testify as to

its efficacy in all cases, and have never known it to have a bad

effect.

J. O. B. SHORT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of Octo-

ber, 1861.

DANIEL T. TAYLOR, County Clerk.

Mercury Never Used. Chills and Fever

Cured in two days, without Drugs and Medicine in-

wardly.

Persons whose systems have been injured by Mer-

cury, can have the poison eradicated entirely.

Address JOHN DEFAIRES,

San Rafael.

NEW SEEDS FOR THE SEASON.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR FARMERS TO SUPPLY

themselves with Seeds of New Products that will

give variety to their crops and put money in their

pockets. A superior quality of

FLAX-SEED,

FRENCH SUGAR-BEET, and

CHINESE SUGAR-CANE,

Can be obtained at very low rates, at the Farmer Office.

All who possibly can, should at least give some of the

new products a trial.

18

## Literary Shrubbery.

A very eulogistic obituary of a lady says: "She was married twenty-four years, and in all that time never once banged the door."

THREE KINDS OF MEN. There are three kinds of men in this world—the "Wills," the "Wonts," and the "Cants." The former effect everything, the other oppose everything, and the latter fail in everything.

MANNERS-BUT.—This is the last bit or slice left on a plate or dish: Leave a bit for manners; i. e. It is not good manners to eat all; for the nursery rhyme tells us:

Of a little, take a little;  
Manners go to do.  
Of a little, leave a little;  
That is manners too.

AN ARTISTIC ALLITERATION.—As an altogether admirable and amusing attempt at alliteration, an anonymous author astonished all admirers of alliterative ability, some seasons since, by the sub-joined singularly successful specimen:

Surpassing sweet, seraphic strains she sings,  
Softening and spirits sympathetic strings;  
Such soul subduing sounds, so strangely soothing,  
She seems some saintly spirit, sorrow soothing.

A HINT TO SINGERS WHO CANNOT OR WILL NOT ARTICULATE PLAINLY.—A person Down-East attended church service one Sunday, and took down, in short-hand, the hymn as sung by the choir. The result of his labor produced the following:

Waw-kaw, squaw daw aw waw,  
Thaw saw thaw law aw waw;  
Waw-kaw law thaw raw-waw waw waw,  
Aw thaw raw jaw-saw aw.

He subsequently ascertained that this was the verse given out:

Welcome sweet day of rest,  
That saw the Lord arise;  
Welcome to this reviving breath,  
And those rejoicing eyes.

DECEPTIVE APPEARANCES.—Last week we observed a beggar, apparently suffering from the loss of an arm, soliciting charity from our citizens. Believing that this was most surely a worthy object on which to invest a "quarter," our hand went down after the coin, even to the lowermost depths of our pocket, from whence, after an anxious search amongst fragments of leads, quads, &c., was extracted the small amount of lawful currency desired, and handed over to the grateful unfortunate. Somewhat later in the day we were again on the street, when to our huge disgust, we perceived our worthy one-armed object of charity, lying dead drunk on the sidewalk, with both arms conspicuously displayed. We instantly comprehended the miracle(?) and passed on our way, reflecting on the deceptive nature of appearances.—[Red Bluff Beacon.

## WANTED, TO LEASE, ETC.

## A Rare Chance for a Capitalist.

## THE COLLINSVILLE RANCH.

THE Advertiser has 3000 acres Land, half high rolling and hill land, half Tule Land. The Ranch is bordering on the Sacramento River, and one-half of it has a Water-Front. The Tule Land is easy of reclamation, and a contract is already under way to reclaim and improve it.

The Ranch is situated at the mouth of the Sacramento River, at the upper end of Suisun Bay, opposite to New York, and known as the Monteruma Hills in Solano county. A substantial Wharf for a Steamboat Landing has been built this winter, and the Sacramento and San Francisco Steamers stop there daily, taking Passengers, Produce, Cattle, Fish, etc.; this being the greatest shipping point for the Salmon Fishery in the State, and one that will have increasing business, as the floods do not affect it. The Advertiser desires to improve, and requires more Capital to insure to this point all its advantages; as it can be made one of the best paying operations in the State; and as he has other business, is not able to carry it on himself so as to secure all its advantages, and wishes a Partner with sufficient capital to make such other improvements as will insure the success which opens to it. The Ranch has a large stock of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine upon it.

To any business man with Ten, Fifteen, or Twenty Thousand Dollars, this will be a grand opening, as he would have possession of, and under his charge, Property worth about \$75,000; while the new Wharf, now the great landing for all this section of country, can be made a large source of income. For particulars, inquires personally or by letter of Editor Farmer.

## A GENTLEMAN

WANTS A SITUATION AS A CLASSICAL OR MATHEMATICAL TUTOR in private families; would have no objection to a school or college. Having taught for several years in the Colleges of Georgetown, D. C., St. Mary's, Emmetsburg, M. D., and St. John's, Frederick, M. D., he can give unexceptionable testimonials thereto as to character and ability. Apply to J. O. D. on Montgomery street, cor of Filbert.

## Money Wanted in the Country.

\$10,000 WANTED.—On Property worth \$30,000; perfect title, and with ample guarantees of the prompt payment of the interest agreed upon.

ALSO—\$1500, upon Real Property undoubted title, worth THREE TIMES the amount asked on loan.

12 Inquire of Editor Farmer.

1000 Acres of Land,  
120 COWS,

AND  
A Good Milk and Dairy Business,  
For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Business ever offered in our State. The location is near Suisun City, within five miles. There is 960 acres good Land



## Wholesale Produce Report.

Tals represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

[Corrected weekly, by A. H. Topp & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.]

APRIL 21.

The Grain, Flour, and Produce markets have been active for the past week, and sales of more than ordinary parcels have been effected, showing that the demand is heavy. The latter part of last week and the first of this there was a disposition to depress prices. Barley was in some measure affected. This grain receded fully 7 cents per 100 lbs, at which a large parcel was purchased to commence the loading of the bark Constantia, for Australia. Sellers becoming convinced the depression was a ruse to enable buyers to fill orders, declined to sell, and at present prices have advanced, and are firm with an upward tendency. We are conversant of sales of several large parcels of Wheat, to our millers. The demand for Flour, both Superfine and Extra, has been heavy for the Interior and Coast trade, enabling millers to ask and realize an advance on old rates. Oats are also in active demand. The requirements for Barley and Oats for both Government supplies and the North, in addition to that for Australia, has given a stimulus to prices. Potatoes are arriving very freely, and the wharf accumulations go far to convince us that there is a plenty. We quote the Potato market less active.

Wool is now arriving freely. We are advised of one round parcel of Choice American sold at 18c. While some qualities of Choice Merino are held even higher, but small quantities, of inferior grades, have come to market.

We know of some farmers being up to the present engaged plowing and planting. One farmer from Contra Costa county told us he finished sowing his Wheat on the 23rd of this month. We shall have proof enough this season of what late sowing will amount to, but are firm in our belief that those who have their land in order, even though they do plant late, will be remunerated for their trouble and expense.

Corn, Rye, and Buckwheat, arrive very sparingly; the prices of these grains rule high in consequence.

The demand for all kinds of Beans is active, and prices are well sustained.

Hay is in good request, with light receipts.

Our receipts from around the Bay, for the past week, have been as follows: Wheat 13,725 sbs, Barley 8819 qrs, Oats 3080 sbs, Potatoes 1042 sbs, Flour 5040 qrs, Bran 1170 sbs, Hay 325 tons, Wool 197 bales, Corn 310 sbs, Beans 300 sbs, Middlings 175 sbs, Cornmeal 400 sbs. Also, Coast receipts: Beans 1687 sbs, Potatoes 6760 sbs, Wheat 479 sbs, Barley 2000 sbs, Corn 25 sbs, Flour 200 qrs, Oats 290 sbs, Wool 41 bales.

Note.—The sale of Napa Wheat reported last week was by mistake of printer made to read "55,000 sacks" in amount, instead of 5500 sacks as we wrote it.

Wheat, per 100 lbs.	Flour, per 100 lbs.
For milling... \$2.25	Superfine... 7.00
Barley for brewing... 1.75	Extra... 8.25
Do for feed... 1.25	Baker's extra... 8.75
Oats for feed... 1.00	Domestic... 4.50
Corn... 2.75	Green... 3.50
Eye... 4.50	Green... 3.50
Black... 3.00	Potatoes... 3.50
Onions... 12.00	Beans... 1.00
Squash... 10.00	Wool... 12.00

Butter, Cheese, etc.  
Butter, Cal... \$2.00  
Eggs... \$2.00

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. WATKINS, corner of Sutter and Sanson streets (Stock Corral).

We have no change to note in the Cattle Market for the past week.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

Beef—American, first quality 6c to 10c; 2d quality 3c to 5c; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 2c to 3c.

Pork—first quality, 4c to 5c.

Hogs—Stock Hogs 2c to 3c; fat Hogs on foot 5c to 6c; Dressed 7c to 9c.

Mutton—dressed, 3c to 7c, according to quality.

Mutton Cows—1st quality \$25 to \$30; 2d quality \$15 to \$25.

## Married.

In this city, April 3d, by Rev. Mr. Blaive, L. Perost and Augustine Samperredarena Mares, both of San Jose; also, same time and place, Hypollite Marilone and Miss Julia Mares, both of San Jose. 23d, by Rev. Mr. Magallon, Daniel Hicks and Josephine Keller, both of this city; John Nicolaussen and Nina Catharine Helken, 19th, Charles E. Bemis and Susan Frazer. Feb. 2d, Neil Rodgers and Mary Jane Semple.

Sacramento, April 22d, Ignatius Kebrer and Catharine Braker.

Watsonville, April 13th, G. W. Dodge and Mary Davis.

San Jose, April 15th, Moses B. Brown and Mahalah Miller.

Oroville, April 16th, W. W. Hobart and Minnie Elliott.

Deadwood, Placer county, April 13th, Lewis Ebbert, Jr., and Hattie E. Crooks.

## Births.

In this city, April 22d, the wife of J. N. Kierloff, of a son. 21st, the wife of Mr. Hutchinson, of twins, son and daughter.

Sacramento, April 23d, the wife of Alonso, Parks, of a son.

## Died.

In this city, April 23d, Henry C., youngest son of Alexander H. and Mary Ball, aged 2 years and 4 months; Mary Hogan, aged 28 years; Oscar C. A. T., only son of Charles and Albertina J. Melin, aged 5 months and 23 days. 24th, of consumption, James A. White, aged 32 years, 2 months and 20 days. Mrs. C. Hester, a native of Hamburg, Germany, aged 65 years.

Sacramento, April 23d, Almira E. Daughter of W. P. and Mary E. McChesney, aged 4 months and 11 days; Alice Thaw, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Red Bluff, April 13th, Margaret Lagus, aged 38 years.

Coronados, April 13th, Sacramento county, on the 24th day of this city, 77 years.

At Sutter Creek, April 6th, Margaret Hultz, aged 34 years, wife of Joseph Hultz, of Lone Valley, California, and formerly from Lower Canada.

New Almaden, April 10th, Mrs. Ellen K. Wells, aged 24 years.

A Chance for a Saw-Mill.

An experienced man at the Saw-milling business, one who has a cash capital of \$5000, can bear of a chance by which he can secure a half-interest in a Saw-Mill, a Farm, and a Stock-Ranch, where his money can be doubled every year. The present advertiser wishes to go to the Atlantic States, to be absent some months on important business, and he desires to find a partner in whom he can confide. None need apply without they have the means, and can make the references right. The Right Man can secure a grand chance. Inquire of the Editor of the Farmer, who will give all particulars.

## Retail Prices at Washington Market—April 24.

VEGETABLES.	FRUIT.
Asparagus... \$2.00	Apples... \$1.00
Artichokes... \$2.00	Oranges... \$1.00
Beans... \$2.00	Potatoes... \$1.00
Brussels sprouts... \$2.00	Peas... \$1.00
Cauliflower... \$2.00	Pumpkins... \$1.00
Celery... \$2.00	Raspberries... \$1.00
Corn... \$2.00	Strawberries... \$1.00
Cucumbers... \$2.00	Summer Squash... \$1.00
Dried Herbs... \$2.00	Tomatoes... \$1.00
Egg-plant... \$2.00	Turnips... \$1.00
Garlic... \$2.00	Watermelons... \$1.00
Green Beans... \$2.00	Winter Squash... \$1.00
Green Peppers... \$2.00	
Green-Corn, in cans... \$2.00	
Lettuce... \$2.00	
Mushrooms, on grass... \$2.00	
Onions... \$2.00	
Parsnips... \$2.00	
Potatoes... \$2.00	
Pumpkins... \$2.00	
Raspberries... \$2.00	
Strawberries... \$2.00	
Summer Squash... \$2.00	
Tomatoes... \$2.00	
Turnips... \$2.00	
Watermelons... \$2.00	
Winter Squash... \$2.00	

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.	POULTRY—CHICKENS, TURKEYS, ETC.
Butter, Cal... \$2.00	Chickens... \$2.00
Do Eastern... \$2.00	Turkeys... \$2.00
Eggs, Cal... \$2.00	
Do Eastern... \$2.00	
Farallone eggs... \$2.00	
Maple Sugar... \$2.00	
Leg Mutton... \$2.00	
Beef... \$2.00	
Pork... \$2.00	
Ham... \$2.00	
Shoulder... \$2.00	
Back... \$2.00	
Neck... \$2.00	
Head... \$2.00	
Feet... \$2.00	
Bones... \$2.00	
Offal... \$2.00	
Butter... \$2.00	
Cheese... \$2.00	
Eggs... \$2.00	
Maple Sugar... \$2.00	
Leg Mutton... \$2.00	
Beef... \$2.00	
Pork... \$2.00	
Ham... \$2.00	
Shoulder... \$2.00	
Back... \$2.00	
Neck... \$2.00	
Head... \$2.00	
Feet... \$2.00	
Bones... \$2.00	
Offal... \$2.00	

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

A FARMER'S MILL IN HIGH WATER.—While the roads are impassable and where the flooring mills are swept away, Farmers should immediately procure the UNION FARM AND PLANTATION MILL, now offered by Greene, Heath & Allen. This will answer all the purposes of a Flouring Mill for a whole neighborhood. These are the Mills for the times. See advertisement.

A Good Thing.—Not only useful, but really ornamental, is the Harp Stove, as may be seen by reference to the large cut in the advertisement of B. C. Austin, in our columns. For wood particularly, and thereby very desirable to our country friends, this stove is admirable. That this is a perfect cooking stove we know, for we speak from experience, having used it for a long time in our family; and when the women wouldn't possibly part with it, that is enough. Not only this, but all other kinds of stoves, as well as a large variety of housekeeping articles and tin-ware, can be obtained at Mr. Austin's Pacific Tin-works, on Clay street, below Battery, and we advise all our friends to give him a call.

BUILDING LOTS IN SAN RAFAEL.—There will be offered in San Rafael this Spring several fine building lots elegantly situated and well fenced, and worthy the attention of all who desire a pleasant home in a beautiful place. Inquire of Mons. Angellote, Maria Hotel, San Rafael, or of Editor of the FARMER.

20,000 HOR ROOTS.—Those who want to plant a hop yard can be supplied with fine roots at a bargain if application is soon made to the Editor of the FARMER. A lot of 20,000 roots to be sold at once.

BUY GOODS CHEAP.—As many families in the country visit our city to purchase their clothing and family goods, such as boots and shoes, dry goods, and fancy goods, we take pleasure in calling their attention to the advertisement in our columns of the Very Cheap Store, 720 Montgomery street. All who buy goods at that place will save from 20 to 50 per cent.

Ten Reasons why every Farmer and Stock-Raiser should take the California Farmer.

- 1st. Every Farmer and Stock-raiser should be a reader of the Journal connected with the interests of his own profession in his own State.
- 2d. Every such person should give his sanction and support, generously and voluntarily, to a Journal that advances his own particular business in his own State.
- 3d. Every such person is benefited by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.
- 4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.
- 5th. The Farmer and Stock-raiser will always be better advised of the markets, and that kind of information so important to his interests by the constant access to a Home Journal.
- 6th. The California Farmer has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser for eight years, and is the ONLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN CALIFORNIA.
- 7th. The California Farmer contains the most important information relative to their interests in every branch of Agricultural science.
- 8th. The California Farmer contains the announcement of all New Seeds, Grains, Grasses, etc., together with all New Implements that will advance the cause of the cultivators of the soil.
- 9th. The California Farmer contains the arrival kinds as soon as known, together with the full Market Reports of all the interests appertaining to Agriculture.
- 10th. The California Farmer is now the only paper on the Pacific Coast that is continued by its original Editor and Proprietor, commencing at the time this Journal commenced; and having interests, deserves the cheerful patronage of all good men.

## FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

The undersigned are the Sole Agents of DANIEL L. PERKINS, the Pioneer Seed Grower, of Oakland, Alameda county, Cal., and they offer for sale this season the finest assortment of seeds ever produced in California, and at prices as low as the ruling rates in the Atlantic States. These seeds are warranted to be fresh and true to label, and in every particular equal to the best seeds produced in any part of the world. They have taken the first premium at each of the State Fairs, and many of our County Fairs, for several years past, which should be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness and superior quality.

MA. PERKINS will be in attendance, to give instructions in regard to planting the same, at all times at the store.

Merchants in the city will confer a great favor when receiving orders from the Interior, to call and have them filled.

Orders from the Interior will be filled promptly and forwarded by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or as directed.

Liberal discounts will be made to dealers, and any seeds remaining over at the end of the season may be exchanged for new ones the next.

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,

Pacific Fruit Market, San Francisco.

## MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN.

M. MINER, from Washington, D. C., comes to you endowed with that remarkable power of Sympathetic Clairvoyance, which enables her to discover the Cause of Disease, and apply the Remedy.

Diseases which evade all other modes of Examination, and yield to no other System of Treatment, are clearly revealed to the Sympathetic Clairvoyant, and easily brought under control; while Diseases, in all their forms, physical and mental, chronic and acute, are alike subject to its power, relying, as it does, on Nature's great remedial agents: Water, Air, and Magnetism.

Mothers and CHILDREN treated with great success.

Room No. 10, Union Block, Cor. Market and Kearny streets. Office Hours—From 12 m. to 3 p.m.

To Agents of the Farmer.

We would ask our Agents to whom payments are made for the FARMER to notify us, that we may give credit for them, as it frequently happens that our subscribers call and inform us that they have paid such Agents, although we have no notice of such facts.

## Valuable Blood-Stock For Sale.

We would invite all who desire Dairy-Stock of the very highest character, to call on us, or write to us, as we have for sale about twenty-five head of such choice Durham Stock as there is for sale in the State, as follows:

One Full-Blood Durham Bull, 2 years old, of the highest pedigree, and as handsome an animal as has ever been offered in this or any other country.

One young Full-Blood Calf, 8 months, a perfect picture.

Several young Full-Blood Calves.

About twenty Cows and Calves, Durham, Devon, and Ayrshire, with Calves by their sides.

Among the Cows are some of the very best milkers in the State. Inquire at the Farmer Office.

Farms, Vineyards, and Gardens.

Those in want of either should call at our office and gather information about several which we have for sale. Those who wish to sell should call and see us about them.

## COMMISSION FRUIT STORE.—Our producers in the

country can always find a ready sale for all their Fruit and all other kinds of Produce, and at a fair and generous price, and be sure of a quick and prompt return.

By a reference to the card of J. W. Gale, Esq., they will see that an opportunity is afforded them of making sales not only of Fruits and farm produce, but also of Live Stock. We take pleasure in recommending Mr. Gale to their special attention as worthy their highest confidence.

J. W. GALE, Esq., 102 1/2 Market Street, San Francisco.

Those in want of either should call at our office and gather information about several which we have for sale. Those who wish to sell should call and see us about them.

## MILITARY GOODS.

Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Etc.

Importer and Manufacturer of

REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, MILITARY EMBROIDERY

Robes, Caps, Seals, and all Goods required by

Societies, Military and Civic Processions.

T. RODGERS JOHNSON,

Old-Fellow's Hall, Bush street.

One door below Kearny

## One Grover &amp; Baker's

BAG SEWING MACHINE, FOR SALE.

Largest size, nearly new.

Also—A Cutting and Measuring Apparatus, complete.

For sale by S. W. MOORE, Seed warehouse,

No 408 (old No. 110) California street.

San Francisco.

## FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, WITH

excellent Out-buildings, a fine Garden,

Vineyard of four acres, with a field of sixty

acres more, for pasturage or cultivation.

The whole will be sold at a great bargain if applied for immediately.

For particulars apply at California Farmer Office.

## Cabbage and Lettuce Plants,

BY THE THOUSAND!

ANY PERSON IN WANT OF CABBAGE PLANTS

By the Thousand;

Also—LETTUCE PLANTS, By the Thousand;

May get them by applying to

LAWRENCE LANE, San Antonio,

New Road for San Leandro.

## The Best Churn Known

JEBBS' PATENT CHURN.

SHIPPED AT THE SANTA ROSA AND ALAMEDA

Fairs, where it won the Premiums, and attracted

attention of those interested, has been pronounced by

the best Dairywomen and Dairymen the BEST CHURN

KNOWN. A sample Churn can always be seen at our Office,

where they can be purchased.

## Chinese Sugar-cane.

500 LBS CHINESE SUGAR-CANE SEED, for sale

low, if applied for soon.

Inquire at the Farmer Office.

## Sugar-beet Seed.

AN INVOICE OF FRENCH SUGAR-BEET SEED,

Apply at Office of Farmer.

## LARGE WASHING-MACHINE.

A LARGE WASHING-MACHINE, WITH HEATER

and Boiler attached, one of the "New Patent," suitable

for a large Hotel or Boarding-house, can be had at a

bargain, by calling at this Office, where it can be seen

and purchased.

## Application for Pardon.

TO THE HON. M. C. BLAKE, JUDGE OF THE COURT

of Sessions of San Francisco County: Nathan Porter,

late District Attorney; and H. S. Brown, late

Attorney at Law, take notice, that application will be

made to His Excellency the Governor, for the pardon of

William Keefe, who was, on the twenty-seventh day of Octo-

ber, A. D. 1854, convicted of the crime of Grand Larceny,

and an attempt at Grand Larceny, and sentenced to the State

Prison for the term of eight years. WILLIAM KEEFE.

I acknowledge Service of a copy of the above notice, this

8th day of April, 1862.

I acknowledge Service of a copy of the above notice, this

9th day of April, 1862.

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# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XVII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1862.

NUMBER 6.

### The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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#### The Sierras, and Sierra Valley.—No. 2.

Above me are the Alps. The Palaces of Nature, whose vast walls have pinnacled in clouds their snowy scalps, and throned Eternity in icy halls. Of cold sublimity, where forms and falls the avalanche—the thunderbolt of snow! All that expands the spirit, yet appals, gather around these summits, as to show how earth may pierce to heaven, yet leave vain man below.

Appropriate indeed is the language of Byron in his description of the Alps, when applied to our own lofty range of the snow-clad Sierras, whose dripping sides have flooded the plains below.

In our notice of Sierra City we spoke of our visit to Bigelow's Mill. A portion of our sketch was omitted. We should have said then, as was written, that we were kindly entertained by Mr. Bigelow, enjoyed our visit very much, and on our leaving was presented with several very fine specimens of his mines, one of peculiar beauty, which we regret to say was with a box of collected specimens lost in one of the stages of the California Stage Company, on our route down from Marysville to Sacramento. We hope however to try again and be more fortunate. Mr. Bigelow has a good strike and we wish him unbounded success. (Our sketch of Reis Brothers' rich mines we give in our next, as we need space for the Agricultural part of our trip just now.)

At Thompson's Hotel, Sierra City, on our return, we were fortunate enough to avoid the bite of a Rattlesnake that was in our path. We "skotched" him, killed him, and took his rattles, seven. We like to kill snakes that cross our path; 'tis a good sign!

Toil on ye dwellers in city; toil on, hoard money, buy, sell, and get gain; but remember, ye are losing a priceless enjoyment in not realizing the glorious beauty of California scenery, in her mighty mountains and beautiful valleys, that are heavenward above you.

The route to the great Sierra Valley from Downville, along the mountain trail, may be a little fatiguing to some; but to those who have souls to realize the beautiful and grand, the enjoyment of the mind inspires the body with double strength, and fits it for greater endurance without fatigue.

The morning we left Sierra City, gave us a beautiful view of the lofty Buttes and the scenery around. The view was truly grand; there, on the lofty black heads of this pile, were bands of snow, while around its base flowers were blooming in profusion. As we passed on the trail whole acres of towering pines lifted their dry and blanched arms upwards; the "storm king" of the past winter had sapped their vitality, and these dead monarchs of the forest stood as sentinels along our pathway; as the wind swept through their leafless branches, sweeping now through a range of dead trees, and now through another group of living ones, we could fancy their voices, dirge-like or joyous, symphonies of life and death; for trees speak, and every leaf makes melody to the listening ear. Ruskin utters in a beautiful strain "The Glory of the Pine."

"Magnificent!—nay, sometimes almost terrible. Other trees, tufting crag or hill, yield to the form and sway of the wind, clothe it with soft compliance, and partly its subjects, partly its flatterers, partly its comforts. But the pine rises in serene resistance, self-contained; nor can I ever, without awe, stay long under a great Alpine cliff, far from all house or work of men, looking up to companies of pines, as they stand on the inaccessible juts and perilous ledges of the enormous wall, in quiet multitudes, each like the one beside it—upright, fixed, spectral, as troops of ghosts standing on the walls of Hades, not knowing each other—dumb forever. You cannot reach them, cannot cry to them—those trees never heard human voice; they are far above all sound but of the winds. No foot ever stirred fallen leaf of theirs. All comfortless they stand, between the two eternities of the Vacancy and the Rock; yet with such iron will, that the rock itself looks bent and shattered beside them—fragile, weak, inconsistent, compared to their dark energy of delicate life and monotony of enchanted pride; unnumbered, unconquerable."

The mountain trail from Sierra City is a wild one, yet safe if a trained animal is used. Along the entire length of the trail from Sierra City until you enter the Valley, a distance of some 15 miles, the route is on the mountain sides, often-times over and under the precipitous rocks thousands of feet above and below, the trail being two

or three feet wide only. We had for our company a lady and gentleman, the lady going on a sad mission, to the bedside of a dying father. The roar of the rushing waters in the canyons, the "music of the pines" in their dirge-like songs, the occasional view of a hare or mountain bird, the pack-mules on their way back from the valley with hay to Downville, or some passer-by, varied the scene; yet all the while the wildness and grandeur absorbed the mind from the many seeming dangerous defiles and passages on this mountain trail.

We often caught glimpses of the lofty Buttes, now on our left, now on our right—now behind, now before; sometimes their smoky tops only were visible, then again their heads and sides would appear, with the gleaming snow and ice, the winds from them refreshingly fanning our cheeks. There is a constant panorama of beautiful views along this trail. Vast groups of mountain pines would often open to view. An hour's ride over a rocky trail, a thousand trees with their mossy sides on which the sun was gleaming, would change the prospect. It was a curious sight to see a group of stately pines, the side next the sun covered with the golden moss peculiar to that region, while the off-side was barren, showing that this parasite, like all others, clings only to the sunny side of life. How emblematic of humanity! Prosperity (sunny days) makes friends; adversity (the dark side) tries them.

That there are some dangers in mountain trails, we had demonstrations in reality, for on one of the very rough and precipitous passes over broken granite on a very narrow trail, and where one could look down almost a quarter of a mile into a dark abyss, here over an almost impassable ledge of rock we slipped and fell, and found ourselves in a perilous position, from which we escaped only as by a miracle.

We, however, richly enjoyed our entire route, interspersed though it was with fatigue and dangers. We passed over the "summit" on this trail, and when we stood upon that grand "terrace" plat of this mighty range of mountains the glorious views, the thousand bright-green valleys and glassy lakes that were scattered in the tops of these mountains, amply, richly repaid us for all our toil and fatigue.

After much fatigue, just as the sun had gone down behind the mountain peaks, and twilight shadows were resting on the vales below, we descended into a broad valley, a glance of which we caught from the side of the mountain as we descended; and this was the great "Sierra Valley" of which so little is known, but of which volumes could be written. We halted at "Hale's Ranch;" this is, as we may say, the portal or gateway to the bright and beautiful valley. George Hale, otherwise Judge Hale, for he is acting magistrate, is one of the reliable men of this valley; is a farmer, has his section of land; has a dairy of 20 cows; makes butter which is sent to Virginia City and brings 62½ cents at his farm; makes 100 to 150 pounds of butter every 10 days; cuts 100 tons of hay, sells it at \$20 and \$25 a ton, at home; has 50 head stock, some good grade stock; has a forge and makes his own tools; has a good farm well fenced; can grow root crops and barley; has resided there three years; the grass-hopper have cut off all the vegetables there for the three years. We visited his dairy, counted 88 pans of milk, found neatness and good order. This home is called the "Emerald," truly named; it is, and ever will be green in the memory of all who enjoy the hospitality of Judge Hale, who marries the young men and maidens, and distributes justice with an even scale. Success to the Emerald; such wedded ones we know will live to a "Hale" old age.

E. A. Richardson's farm was next on our route up the valley. He has a quarter section, sixty head of stock, cuts eighty tons of hay which sells at \$20 on the farm, and which is packed to Washoe and Downville. At Washoe, it brought then (August), \$60 per ton. He raised some alfalfa, and grasshoppers were wicked at this farm also.

The farm of James Boyle, on the east trail out of the valley, has a quarter section, thirty head of stock, in the hay trade cuts 100 tons, tried Timothy and clover, grasshoppers here too for three years. Found Mr. Boyle making a hay-press at Judge Hale's, a valuable one with Hale's improvement.

Messrs. Church & Brothers, have a good farm out in the valley. We called at their Dairy, found them in the mess which results from the great misfortune of a fire, they having lost a nice home-stead roof by fire. They were however with that customary energy of Californians, at work to build a new and a better one. Have a fine Dairy for about fifty cows, make butter for Washoe and Downville 150 pounds per week, and 700 pounds per month. Their butter is A No. 1, brings 50 and 62½ cents at home, and \$1 in Washoe, cut 300 tons of hay a season.

Our next call was on C. W. Jenkins, who has a farm of a quarter of a section, a few cows and work oxen. Cuts hay. To this farm is added a saw-mill of considerable power and value to the valley.

Mr. Jenkins has two circular saws, 60 and 48 inches, cuts 5000 to 6000 feet of lumber per day,

has ten men. He brings water in a flume of two hundred yards from a mountain stream, over an immense water wheel which works the mill. We look upon this mill as one of great prospective profit, as lumber is wanted and pays well at the mines.

Charles Perry has a stock ranch, 100 head of stock, cuts eighty tons hay, makes eighty pounds butter per week from twenty-eight milkers, and has only two men on the farm. Butter sells at the dairy at from 50 to 62½ cents a pound.

#### GATES HOTEL.

Silas Gates, Esq., has a nice new hotel, a good barn, the outlines of a garden, and the beginning of a good Ranch Hotel and Home for the Traveler and the gold finder and silver miner, on the way to and from Washoe.

We are right glad to find such a man in such a place. No forlorn traveler whom misfortune may reach, will ever be turned away from this "Home of the Traveler," the "gate" will always stand open, and a good bed and good food at moderate rates is the watchword here. Mr. G. has a quarter section of land, a place susceptible of great improvement, cuts 30 tons of hay, makes 40 pounds of butter per week, and we trust all his labors will receive an increased harvest as his reward. We know this is a good place for the traveler, and he will appreciate it. "Shady Nook" next week.

#### Changing Seeds.

We have often urged, again and again, the importance to the grower, of the system of changing the seed: the wrong practice of planting the same character of seeds upon the same soil, year after year of whatever crop, is a violation of the laws of Nature, and never can be attended with success.

There are a host of facts to prove the great benefits derived from a change of seed, and if our Farmers and Gardeners would change the seed of such products as are grown here, they would find their gain largely increased products, even though it should be a distance of twenty or fifty miles.

Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, Beans, and general farm crops, should be changed every short time. Certainly, these, as well as all the various productions of our market garden, should be changed. There could be exchanges made among the growers, with great advantage to each other, even when there is no particular difference of mineral or geological condition of the soil, yet this practice would result in a general improvement.

The present time would be a good one for many of those Farmers and Gardeners who have met with disasters by the flood. Let them notice the difference of their crops, between seed they may have grown and saved, and seed procured from other sources, and they will always hereafter practice on this plan; a change of seed. Let those who never have tried this system, make the experiment on a small scale, the results will be such they will ever adopt it afterward.

#### Look to your Drainage.

One of the most important duties of the cultivators of the earth, especially those who have lands that have been flooded, is to see that such lands have an extra cultivation and good drainage.

If the cultivator will but examine the condition of that soil, he will find the particles very compact by means of a glutinous substance, alkaline salts and silica, which predisposes all such lands to harden and lie very solid upon seeds or roots that are growing in it.

In order to remedy this evil, frequent plowings or spadings will, by turning up the soil, cause it to dissolve by means of the sunlight and the atmospheric action, and thus again be fitted for use. The ordinary culture of such soil will only result in a loss of half the crop. Wherever trees, plants or shrubs are permitted to remain in such soil without the repeated stirring of that soil to admit light, heat and air, death is sure to follow. No land that has been submerged for any length of time should be sown down in grass. It needs a year's good cultivation to restore it.

In these remarks, we particularly mean them to apply to deep, rich, heavy soils. Soils of a light, sandy character permit these glutinous substances to pass off, or by a less cultivation to get rid of their deleterious matter. It would be of very great public good if our cultivators on flooded ground would communicate to us the results they may notice and register.

#### Flooded Trees

We again urge the attention of all who have fruit trees that have been submerged by the flood, or vines and shrubs, to give their immediate attention to them. In our observation in many localities, we find, as we remarked last week, that where the deposit of sand or other matter has remained around them, they have already perished or are sickly and will soon die, for the want of air and warmth to the roots. The poisonous substances in this deposit act upon the bark (the skin) of the tree, and burn it, causing it to turn black. This prevents all flow of sap, and the tree at once must die. We have examined thousands

of trees, and this is the general result. Peach, Plum, and Cherry, go first, next Nectarine, Apricot, then Pear. The Apple is the most hardy the Apple and the Pear have suffered less than any other fruit tree. In visiting many parts of the State, we find a greater loss of fruit trees than we first anticipated. The warm weather now tries whatever has been subjected to the floods, and many trees that had the prospect of surviving are now showing signs of death. We think the chances are that Peaches will be scarce. Nectarines and Apricots will not be plenty. Many will lose Cherries and Plums. Our mountain cultivators will, however, come to our aid, with a large crop of fruit, for they have not suffered by the floods or frosts, and we shall expect to see some splendid fruit from our mountain counties, such as we have never seen before.

#### The Camphor Tree.

It seems something more than a wonder that a tree itself so valuable; in its production, a necessity so absolute, and so entirely susceptible of successful cultivation in the United States, should so long have remained totally neglected by our arboriculturalists. As the Camphor tree is quite as hardy in its habits as any of our apple trees, there is perhaps no good reason why it should not succeed well wherever the apple tree will grow. It is indigenous to all parts of China, Japan, Formosa, Birmah, Chinese Tartary, and flourishes even as far north as the Amoor country; but is found in the greatest abundance along the eastern coast of China, between Amoy and Shanghai. In the districts of Kwang-tung and Fuh-bien, it grows in dense forests, the trunks attaining a size equaling that of any of our North American forest trees. The principal market for the Camphor lumber is Amoy, where I have measured boards thirty inches in width. The Camphor gum of commerce, does not in any case exude from the tree, as has been so generally supposed, but is obtained from the leaves, twigs, and smaller roots, by distillation.

Like all other highly valued fruits, those of the Lauras Camphora very generally, and it is doubtful if they will be able to stand the lapse of time requisite to bring them to this country; but as the tree itself is so tenacious of life, that to kill it is a semi-possibility, and as fine healthy plants are always readily obtainable at Hong Kong or Amoy, there would be no difficulty in introducing it into this country.—[R. C. Kendall, in Working Farmer.]

#### Pruning Evergreens.

A gardener in an English journal, referring to pruning evergreens, whether hedges or otherwise, gives the following advice. No doubt the advice is good, inasmuch as evergreens generally follow it "on their own hook," and any one adopting a different plan would be looked upon as a ninnyhammer.

There is a natural law about cutting in the boughs of all kinds of evergreens which can never be departed from in a single instance without doing more or less harm in the long run. It is this: That the lowest boughs all round the bottom of a tree or bush be left longer than those above them, if only the fraction of an inch, and the rule holds good from bottom boughs to the topmost ones, even of a Wellingtonia. The reason for the rule is this: If the boughs or branches in any part of the tree or bush are allowed to get longer than those below them, the longest will throw off the drops when it rains, and shade those from the sun; and when the sun and rain are kept from an evergreen bough it soon languishes and dies by inches. That this is the only reason why laurels and fir trees, and all the rest of them, get naked below. People allow the top branches to spread over the bottom ones. Now, any one who understands that law, and acts on it, can never go wrong in managing a hedge or tree.

#### Trimming Peach Trees.

Is trimming fruit trees, it is strongly recommended, that the "modern mode of shortening the limbs, instead of cutting the whole away seems to be approved by all who have made the trial. We hear of no serious objection to clipping off half the last year's growth and letting numerous shoots come out that may bear in another year. When peach trees are trimmed as apple trees are, the limbs that are left soon become bare, and no fruit is found but on the extremities. Never mind the peach blossoms; there will be twice as many as the tree ought to bear, and richer fruit. The trimming may be done in December.

#### Remedy for Lice on Cattle.

A subscriber in Sierra county sends us the following: "Having seen a paragraph in your paper some time since, from some one asking information in regard to Cattle having Lice and what would cure them, I will give a sure cure for your paper: Take one tablespoonful of sulphur mixed with dry feed or slop, and give the same to your animal once a day for five or six days; also, mix a small portion with lard, and rub between the horns. This done, I will guarantee a cure. P. P."

#### Our Beautiful Land.

A correspondent of the Monterey Union, indites the following memento of one of our California valleys.

How often does the imagination picture to itself an ideal Paradise. How often do we sigh for the sublime, or majestic, or picturesque scenery of distant lands, and lose sight of the beauties of Nature that adorn our own country, on every side wheresoever we turn our eyes. Or is the value lessened by the possession? Who has not dreamed of the cloudless skies of Italy, with lakes, and hills, and vales, interspersed throughout that favored clime? Who would not think the immortal Italy, worthy of a visit, and who would not estimate her natural beauties far above those of our own, although ours might be more lovely and beautiful? Yet such is the charm that hovers like a halo around that land, the fount of civilization, the mother of wisdom, and the nurse of the arts. O History! covered with the moss of antiquity, you have mighty influence over us. In our youth, you form impressions which are sometimes delusive, yet, which the light of reason and the wisdom of experience, fails wholly to eradicate.

Such were my thoughts, as I gazed from an eminence on one of the most magnificent scenes that was ever beheld. A lovely valley lay smiling in the sunlight, while in the back ground rolled the billows of the broad Pacific Ocean. Midway stood a church, graceful in its outlines, and unassuming in its architecture. Beside it, was a calm lake sleeping in beauty, while a few evergreens on its borders, made the lovely prospect the more enchanting, and when we add that this lovely spot, a worthy scene for a painter, is unbounded in resources, unsurpassed in its agricultural products, and the salubrity of its climate hardly to be equaled, would not think it a little Eden? Some ethnopsen may do justice to the charms and natural advantages which adorn our fair Pajaro Valley.

SANTA CRUZ IMPROVEMENTS.—The Pacific Sentinel, mentions the following new improvements projected, and under way at Santa Cruz.

We understand that Messrs. Davis & Jordan will lengthen their already capacious wharf, sixty or eighty feet, and widen the same so as to meet the requirements of lumber-loading vessels. This firm has also bought the sawmill machinery of the steam-mill known as Waddell's, and will set up the same on the Rincon Ranch, where they will have an abundance of excellent timber. This mill will cut about 10,000 feet per day.—The large steam saw-mill of Mr. Thomas Bull, recently erected, is about to commence operations. This mill, it is said, will cut 15,000 feet per day, and perhaps more.—W. Blinn Anthony, and Mr. Button, are erecting on the celebrated Branciforte, about six miles from Santa Cruz, a set of the mills on the San Lorenzo River. The flood, will be replaced. It is therefore to say, at more lumber will be done in the vicinity of Santa Cruz, this season, than in any previous year.—The additions to Messrs. Kirby, Jones & Co's tannery is completed, and that establishment will shortly turn out excellent morocco, in addition to their well known sole and harness leather.—Messrs. Duncan & Warren are told, will rebuild their tannery, damaged by the flood. Of the paper-mill, we know nothing definite, but presume that it will be resuscitated at no distant day.—We hear also of an oil-mill project, in the neighborhood of Soquel, and that considerable flax seed has been sown in that region.—Other enterprises are not yet sufficiently matured to speak of now.

We published in our last number, a description of a four-legged chicken, which lived and moved about very well for three or four days. The Sacramento Union of the 26th inst, gives an account of a similar *rari avis*, brought to its office in preserved spirits, by Mr. N. C. Smith, who resides five miles from that city, which had four well formed legs and feet, instead of two, the usual complement. Two are connected with the body at the usual point, and the other two further under the wings. The chicken was defective in the upper portion of the bill, which was divided and lapped over so bad that he could probably never have picked up a grain of wheat. He, however, had no use for his bill, as he died in five minutes after he was "born."

EARLY FRUIT.—The Editor of the Stockton Independent has been presented with "a dish of large, ripe strawberries, of the 'Lowen Seedling' variety." This reminds us that strawberries are already on the tables and Bills of Fare of some of our Restaurants in this city. And fine, large ripe ones they are, too, though we are inclined to think they are not so sweet as they are later in the season.

PLANTING IN SIERRA VALLEY.—Our friends in Sierra Valley, should not fail as soon as the snow disappears to plant Alfalfa, Red Clover, Timothy, and many kinds of Grasses and Vegetables, as well as the different kinds of fruits, which can be successfully done the present season.



## Fruit-Growers Society of Western New York.

We continue from the FARMER of March 29, the report of Discussions before this Society at its Annual Meeting. The subject under consideration being "Which are the best six Varieties of Fall Apples?"

Mr. Hooker said the Pomme Royal is of poor appearance, greenish white, often speckled. Twenty Ounce is one of the best market apples, excellent for cooking, hangs well on the tree, and is a good bearer.

Mr. Moody believed the Duchesse of Oldenburg to be one of the best autumn apples, and a very early bearer, often bearing in the nursery; one of the tenderest table apples. Fall Pippin, after the Gravenstein, is the next best cooking apple.

Mr. Fish said it is generally admitted that the Fall Pippin is of good quality, but he could never get many of them.

Mr. Holmes, of Syracuse, had not heard the Hawley mentioned, and would like to get the opinion of members as to its quality.

Dr. Sylvester said the Hawley is one of the best fall apples, but is not considered very productive. Mr. Beadle had the Hawley in cultivation some years, but of late it is not only water-cored, but water-soaked, and about worthless. It stands in a rather low place in the orchard, and this may be the cause of the trouble.

Mr. Hoag found it the same at Lockport.

Mr. Herrington had the same difficulty with it in Macedon on high ground.

Mr. Hooker could not get along without the Porter for family use.

Mr. Ellwanger said, as it seems to be understood that the list is to be increased to six autumn varieties, he wished to add the St. Lawrence. He also spoke well of the Porters.

Mr. Corey, of Penfield, considered Maiden's Blush a very fine apple.

Mr. Anthony said Maiden's Blush is always fair, productive, and excellent.

Mr. Barry said it is remarkable to notice the changes in the character of apples. Only twelve years ago the Hawley was extremely popular, and it was an excellent apple. Now it is subject to the defect noticed by several gentlemen, and is about discarded.

Mr. Hooker found the St. Lawrence a very perishable, unreliable fruit. The crop generally is poor and wormy.

Mr. Beadle thought the St. Lawrence had got too far south. In Canada, the further north it is grown, the higher colored, the finer, and the more perfect the fruit. It is always large, fine, and the tree productive.

Mr. Lay, of Greece, found it to ripen unevenly. Mr. Smith said this is the case in Syracuse, but considers that this variability in ripening makes it the more valuable for family use.

**BEST TWELVE WINTER APPLES.**  
IV.—The best 12 winter, to embrace 27<sup>th</sup> stock, 2 for baking, 2 for cooking, and 8 for the table.

Mr. Ellwanger thought the Fameuse the best early winter apple for the table.

Mr. Hooker recommended for baking the Tolman Sweet, and Ladies Sweet—a very valuable fall sweet apple.

Mr. Barry said, for market, he was prepared to recommend the Rhode Island Greening and Baldwin.

Mr. Fish recommended, for late keepers, the Roxbury Russet and Golden Russet.

Mr. Beadle recommended the Pomme Grise as a fine late keeper, to June, and asked information respecting the Pomme d'Or, a good apple, somewhat resembling the Pomme Grise.

Mr. Fish said the Pomme d'Or is a small excellent russet apple. It sold last year at \$10 per barrel in Canada.

H. N. Langworthy said he first saw this apple on the ridge-road, near the \$25 @ \$30; orchard of Mr. Sherman. It is a fine, delicate, light-colored apple, and is the prime of the season.

The tree is upright in its growth, a good bearer. For a long time could not ascertain its name, but by searching the French pomological works became satisfied that it was the Pomme d'Or of the French, and it has been called by that name.

Mr. Beadle said Norton's Melon is exceedingly valuable in Canada.

Mr. Smith called attention to Peck's Pleasant, as it had not been mentioned. It is a very valuable early winter apple, and a pretty good bearer. Had none this winter. All the winter apples they have in Syracuse this season are the Golden Russet and Northern Spy. These two are the hardest trees we have.

Mr. Barry said the Golden Russet, as understood here, is the one with small specks on the bark. The American Golden Russet, so much grown in New Jersey and southward, will not do here. Our Golden Russet is not described in the books.

Mr. Smith spoke of the Wagener as an early winter apple, of which the tree bears very young; is a good bearer, healthy, and most desirable.

Mr. Wright inquired of the value of Cooper's Market.

Mr. Hooker said it is grown by some of his neighbors, and is a good bearer and keeps until April. It is a showy fruit, but not of first quality. The Yellow Bellflower is good, but sometimes speckled.

Mr. Sharp, of Lockport, inquired why some one did not speak of the Swaar.

Mr. Beadle found it tender in Canada. It winter-kills badly.

Mr. Smith says it has the same defect as the Fall Pippin—never bears a crop.

Mr. Lay said the Swaar had borne well with him.

Mr. Sylvester recommended Newtown Pippin, wherever it can be grown without specks.

Mr. Ellwanger said the Jonathan is an excellent dessert apple, and high colored. The Canada Reinette is also good.

Mr. Corey considered the Bailey Sweet equal to any sweet apple we have, through January and February.

Mr. Hoag said the Bailey Sweet is a good apple, but it will not keep.

The President said the Bailey Sweet, on the

warm, sandy land about Moscow, is a late fall apple, but on heavy land, and in colder situations, it is a winter fruit.

Mr. Beadle noticed the Yellow Bellflower was recommended by some one. With him it is a shy bearer, and has a very large core. He thought little of the variety.

W. P. Townsend of Lockport, said the Yellow Bellflower needs severe pruning, and if the tree is in good condition, the fruit is good.

Several gentlemen stated that the Bellflower is tender about handling.

Mr. Moody thought this a little too far north for the Yellow Bellflower, but with a little care it will succeed well. For early winter the Wagener is one of the best. He thought well of the Peck's Pleasant.

Mr. Barry said the Yellow Bellflower was really a Southern apple. In the North it is doubtless degenerating, though it had never done well here, except in favored localities, but in the South it is as fine as ever.

Mr. Glen recommended the Belmont as an early winter apple, both for table and cooking.

Mr. Barry believed it to be a seedling of the Yellow Bellflower, and a good apple, very popular in Northern Ohio.

Mr. Cummings recommended the Northern Spy as a late winter apple, exceedingly valuable for a Northern climate. Bears well when it commences, but is not an early bearer.

Mr. Hooker inquired about the Spitzenburg—an old favorite.

Mr. Moody said it is good in Niagara county.

Mr. Barry said it is one of the most popular apples in our State, but requires high culture, so that the trees may be kept growing vigorously. It is useless to try to grow it in grass.

Mr. Townsend said that is the reason the Spitzenburg is losing its popularity. Most of the bearing trees are old and have been neglected.

Dr. Sylvester could recollect when the Spitzenburg was the most popular apple grown. Most people like its high, spicy flavor, and it is not excelled for cooking. But the trees must be fed to get good fruit. Did not call it a first-rate bearer, but when trees are well cultivated it will give a fair crop.

Mr. Moody said the Spitzenburg needs a deep, dry soil. Cyrus Beach, of the town of Cambria, in Niagara county, had grown very large crops—sometimes twenty barrels from a tree.

Mr. Smith said it does poorly at Syracuse. They think it has had its day and must be abandoned.

L. B. Langworthy remarked that the Red Canada is one of the best apples in the world.

**Timid Session.**

Ex-President Moody, of Lockport, exhibited a number of very fine pear stocks of his own growing, which attracted much attention on account of their fine growth, and at the request of Mr. Barry, Mr. M. made some remarks on his mode of culture. He had grown 400,000 the past season as fine as the specimens exhibited, one half being of extra size.

Others might well be called first-class. quantity of ashes, about 150 bush this—Not applied at three times during the season.

**House Plants—Water and Watering.**

It is desirable that plants should be watered with rain-water; but as this cannot always be done, water from wells or pipes must in such cases be used, but should never be used in a cold state, as a quart of boiling water to a gallon of cold will in a great measure rectify it, and save the cultivator the mortification of seeing the leaves of his plants turn yellow and drop off. So important do I consider this point that I never give cold spring-water even to kitchen garden crops; and when in charge of a large place had daily a copper going to supply hot water for all purposes of watering and syringing; and for syringing I consider it should be as warm as one can comfortably bear the hand in. To promote the growth of the plants in April, May and June, syringing should be done on the afternoon of bright days, just as the house is losing the full force of the sun's rays—say from three to five o'clock. The moisture will then be diffused into vapor, instead of hanging coldly about the plants, as it would do if given at a later period of the day; and to syringe in the morning may be attended with danger, for the sun striking upon the wet foliage might disfigure it. Syringing in a house will scarcely be required, excepting during the period named, while the general stock is making its principal growth; even then plants in flower must be shunned, but the object sought by syringing is not so much to drench the plants as to create a soft growing atmosphere, which may be accomplished, if done before the sun is wholly off the house, by throwing the water into the air, and upon the roof and walls. Any individual plant or climber, on the other hand, that shows the presence of red spider, at whatever season, must be soundly soaked; and this may be best done, in the case of pot plants, by laying them down upon a bass mat, and playing the syringe well at the under sides of the leaves; and this must be repeated often, until the spider is put to flight.

Watering at the root is an important matter; if plants are not supplied with as much as they require they do not attain to the perfection, either in stature or flower, they are capable of, and are in consequence, more subject to the attacks of insects. On the other hand, if supplied with more than they require, the soil turns sour, the leaves of the plant turn yellow, and it soon puts on anything but a pleasing appearance.

In order to shun these extremes, use observation, and give water whenever the soil seems to be approaching a state of dryness, and at no other time; this may happen twice a day, or twice in a week, but give it then, and give it effectually, so that it passes out at the bottom of the pot. Plants that have filled their pots full of roots, and plants in active growth, will be found to require much water in hot weather, but less in dull and damp weather; while others that have not so filled their pots, or that are not so vigorous, would be only ruined by a like application. The same rule holds good in the application of liquid manure, and in the using of

manure to set pots in; both of the latter do more harm than good, unless the pots are full of roots. The best liquid manure for pot plants is made by steeping horse and dry cow dung in a tub or tank, so constructed that the liquid can be drawn off clear, for turbid manure water renders the pots unsightly. The above is simple, and can scarcely do harm; but guano and other artificial manures must be used with extreme caution, say no more than half an ounce to a gallon of water.

## Very Curious to Farmers.

That while the skin of oats and other grain is perfectly indigestible, and a perfect protection to whatever it incloses, they will feed unground grain to horses and other stock, and wonder that it does not do them more good! Why brethren, there is more nutriment derivable from small shoe-pegs swallowed without mastication or grinding, than from grain swallowed without cracking the skin. Some horses swallow an eighth part of oats without even breaking the hull, and evacuate them in the same condition, only slightly swelled by imbibing a little moisture, having derived no more benefit and as much injury from them, as though they had contained strychnine or arsenic. In the evacuations of other horses not a whole kernel can be found; and so of other kinds of grain and animals. Some animals will masticate and digest some articles better than others, without its being ground, which is easily ascertained by examining the manure, and it has for years seemed very curious, at least to me, that people, often well informed and observing otherwise, should neglect to apply this the surest and simplest test, either from ignorance or delicacy.

As I understand the case, if there is no undigested food to be found in the evacuations of any animal, human or brute, the food that has been taken into the stomach has been digested, and if digested has contributed to the sustenance of the animal; if not, it has not, and may have done injury. Now friends, I have to carry my grain three miles down hill to get it ground, and bring it up hill three miles home; ten bushels of corn is a load for one horse, and it spoils a half a day's time or more. The use of team and my time is worth seventy-five cents. The miller takes twenty cents, worth fifty cents, for toll, making the grinding of ten bushels cost me a dollar and a quarter.

Now if my horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, will digest the grain as perfectly without grinding as with, they can have more of it, or I shall have more to sell; and as some will and some will not, I am interested and curious to distinguish between them, for my pocket's sake, and I know of no sure way as that indicated; if you do, just speak right out and do your duty.

Another thing should also be taken into the consideration. The grain that goes through undigested, whether whole or partially masticated or ground, is not only wasted, but it operates as a mechanical irritant to the stomach and intestines, and is liable to produce inflammation; and still another consideration—oats and seeds of weeds, &c., after passing through the system, vegetate and grow rapidly and luxuriantly, and are as liable to be dropped by the wind in the wheat field as any other. Two years ago I had a wheat field badly damaged by a mixture of India wheat in this way; and this season by a smart sprinkling of oats. I think I shall hereafter be more particular that the teams that work on my grain fields shall not be fed with unground grain. But such horses as properly masticate and thoroughly digest their food, I shall continue to allow to grind their own grain when not at work. From fall to early spring, or until corn gets dry and hard, I feed them with that on the cob, first cutting it, daily, in one of Daniel's straw-cutters, into pieces about one inch long. In this way I save the expense of milling, and I don't recollect that I have had more than two horses out of some fifty, that would not eat it readily, "cobs and all" and perfectly digest it. I do not feed it to regular working teams, except when they have a leisure spell of a week or more.

I have never fed neat stock with much corn unground, as whenever I have tried it, I have found, seemingly a quarter part undigested in their manure. I have had not more than two pigs yearly to feed, but thus far have never had one that would digest unground corn satisfactorily to my views of economy, or any other grain, a large amount being discernable in their excrement, both whole and cracked.

Fowls of all kinds have a grist mill within them, which, when in order, so thoroughly grinds their food that I have never found any undigested after they had done their duty to it, and except for their young I am never at the expense of milling for them.

As I have some half dozen children and hope for more, and as farmers are often blessed with a goodly lineage, I wish to raise the query if it is not curious that parents do not more often apply this test of digestion in raising their families. I consider it worth more, when combined with such knowledge as all parents ought to possess, than the skill of half the "doctors."

If you want some more of my curious notions, ask your questions through the "Country Gentleman," who I believe is "Gentleman" everywhere, in city or country.

**COMING OUT OF THEIR HOLES.**—The Red Bluff Beacon, says there is a remarkable fact in connection with the present war which we have noticed in Red Bluff, and doubtless most of our readers have remarked the same thing. That is, whenever any account has been received of a Federal victory, a casual observer would in a moment say that there was not half a dozen secessionists in town, and what there are, confine themselves to the single remark that the telegraphic dispatches are all a lie. But let one come on announcing something favorable to rebellion, and they swarm around thicker than bees on a warm day in the spring of the year, and swear that every word of the telegram is true as Holy Writ. They rant, charge, and brag, that the "Abolition army" will soon be cleaned out, and peace made by "Old Abe Lincoln" recognizing the Southern confederacy. [The same will apply to this latitude.]

## S. F. Medical Press.

The April number of the San Francisco Medical Press is before us, with many original articles from the Medical fraternity of peculiar cases noted in this vicinity, and which must be of interest to the profession in general. We present the following sensible extract from an address by Dr. Gibbons, to the Graduates at the recent "Commencement."

"Let me commend you to thorough rather than extensive reading. It is as easy to read too much as to eat too much. The digestive powers of the mind are limited, as well as those of the stomach. Thorough, is infinitely better than extensive reading. The multiplication of books is the curse of the age. If the aspirant for the immortality of authorship can do no better, he works up an old book in new style, throwing in handfuls of Greek words for seasoning. A second visitation from Omar, the library burner, would do less harm than the first. I was once called into professional intercourse with a physician, who occupied an obscure nook in one of the deep valleys of California, which the sun could scarcely penetrate. His library consisted of a single book, but I was surprised to find him thoroughly posted in the Materia Medica. Every remedy was at his finger's ends. I never met with a man so familiarly acquainted with the properties of medicines, and with the general principles of therapeutics. The single book in his library was the Dispensatory of Wood and Bache. He had swallowed the entire volume, and digested every page. I would not dissuade you from authorship, if you have any thing worth writing. But when you use the pen, express yourselves distinctly, and in the simple vernacular, as far as possible. An old Alchemist prefaced his book with the caution that it was to be understood in an incomprehensible way. Be careful not to mystify yourselves or your readers. To speak and write intelligibly is a great merit. If you really possess learning, your readers will discover it in your plain English. If you do not, it may be well enough to borrow a few hard words from the dead Greek, and sprinkle them through your composition."

## Stallion Show in Sonoma County.

The Editor of the Petaluma Journal, gives the following particulars of a Stallion Show at Bloomfield on the 12th ult:

A large number of fine horses were on the ground, among which we noticed *Gold Finder*, a dark bay, six years old, 16 hands high, weight 1200 pounds; owned by L. Woodworth. *Charley*, a young Morgan horse, a bay, five years old, 17 hands high, weight 1270 pounds; owned by M. Fruit. *George the III*, a deep bay, with black points, three years old, 16 hands high, weight 1300 pounds; owned by J. McReynolds. *George the IV*, a chestnut sorrel, three years old, 19 hands high, weight 1300 pounds; owned by James Watson. *Sonson*, a black, eight years old, 17 hands high, weight 1600 pounds; owned by G. M. Searcy. *Grey Eagle*, a dapple gray, with black points, five years old, 16 hands high, weight, 1275 pounds; owned by N. L. Allen. *Toronto*, a dapple gray, six years old, 16 hands high, weight 1240 pounds; owned by George Runk. *Whalebone*, a bright bay, four years old, 15 hands high, owned by John Keys. *Young George*, a chestnut, ten years old, 16 hands and one inch high, owned by L. Clyman. *Billy Carson*, a black, five years old, 16 hands high, weight, 1200 pounds; owned by L. Clyman. *Selim*, a bright bay, with dark points, eight years old, 16 hands high, weight 1200 pounds; owned by O. Reynolds. *Young Sir Henry*, a dapple chestnut, four years old, 16 hands high, weight 1200 pounds; owned by D. Brady. *Ben Franklin*, a bay, four years old, 16 hands high, weight 1200 pounds; owned by S. R. Dickey. *Hosier Boy*, a dapple gray, three years old, 16 hands high, weight, 1200 pounds; owned by Hugh Stockdale. *Wizard*, a mahogany bay, with black points, five years old, 15 hands high, weight upwards of 1100 pounds; owned by J. B. Redmond. *Prince Alfred*, *Young Kentucky*, *John Bull*, *St. Lawrence*, *Hero*, *Antelope*, and *Windsor*, were also on the ground. There was quite a number of visitors in town during the day, all of whom seemed well pleased with the display.

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## California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.  
THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA  
THIRD SERIES.

No. 24 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of April 25, 1892.

## XV.—O.

The Indiad of Pacific Mexico—Their Connection with California.  
WOODLESS PRAIRIES ON MESAS.

BURROLD, and after him Prescott, remarks on the denuded state of the valleys and mesas of America, and intimates that it must be imputed to the destruction of the old forests of the country by the thoughtlessness of the early and Spanish conquerors. It seems to us this must be wrong, and that these districts were always scarce of trees, as we see now (1891) the table-lands of Chihuahua, Durango, Texas, New Mexico, and of Sonora and California. They are "lands of grass," but were hardly ever "timber regions." These table-lands would seem, after we pass Mexico city, to narrow into broad mountain valleys as we decline into the countries of Central America. The ancient civilization seems to have held its strength generally in all these table-lands and valleys, from the Alta California Eastern Mesas to the valleys of Central America and those of the recent Chiriqui of the Panama Isthmus, which last since 1805 has been thoroughly explored or is being so, in hunting after the golden treasures of the Indian graves.

## The Buffalo.

Prescott says Gomara remarks that a people lived in the Northwest boundaries of New Spain to 40° (near the parallels of the Platte and Arkansas rivers, and that of Great Salt and Pyramid Lakes) whose chief wealth was in droves of "bueyes con una giba sobre la cruz" (oxen with a hump on the shoulders), from which they got their clothing, food and drink, which last however appears to have been only the blood of the animal, and not milk. But Prescott forgot to intimate that Gomara was re-echoing only the accounts of Cabeza de Vaca de Niza, and Coronado, on this matter. Prescott also states (vol. 3, p. 417) that Last in his Novus Orbis of 1633 traces the southward wanderings of the Cibola or Buffalo as far as the river Yaquim of Sinaloa (the old province of Sinaloa which then comprised the present Sonora, and meaning doubtless the fertile Yaqui River of our times), and it seems to the present writer that this is probably correct in fact, as the Buffalo doubtless made its way in the Ante-Columbian times, if not subsequently, into the mesas and valleys of Alta California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, Chihuahua, Zacatecas, etc., as appears to be suggested by the pictographs in the works of Barlett and others; or it may be there were other southern species. A journal of Carson Valley, of December 1859, mentions a buffalo being seen in that vicinity during the winter of that year, though this may have been a stray one escaped from emigrants. Probably the changes in climate and soil caused by earth convulsions, restricted the old ranges of the Buffalo, aided by the advance of the ancient civilization. The following note on the habits of this animal (from one of the public journals of July 1881) may afford a key to this interesting subject. It must be remembered that the Buffalo has retired from all the Mississippi and Atlantic States, between 1700 and 1880.

*Migratory Habits of the Buffalo.*—There is a feature in the migratory character of the buffalo not generally known, except to hunters, and that is that the vast body of the herd is never found in the same district of country two seasons in succession. The buffaloes of North America form an immense army, marching in one continuous circuit, but perhaps three-fourths of the entire number of which are found within a range of from two to three hundred miles. Thus where buffaloes are abundant one year, they are fewer the next, until the great body, having completed its circuit, again makes its appearance. This circuit is completed in about four years. Its western limit is the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and its eastern is bounded by a marginal outline of civilization, extending from the British settlements on the north to Northern Texas on the south. The range of latitude traversed has for many years been about 23°, extending from the cross-timbers of Texas to the tributaries of Lake Winnipeg on the north. The band travels southward on the eastern line, and northward on the western, never crossing the Rocky Mountains. The comparative proximity of these lines, being at some points not over 500 miles apart, accounts for the presence of buffaloes, in relatively small numbers, throughout the entire area embraced within the lines of travel.

THE INDIANS OF EASTERN SINALOA, and portions of Western Durango, Chihuahua, and Jalisco, according to the Jesuits and other Missionaries.

An immense strip of elevated country principally situated in western Jalisco (State) and that of the eastern flanks of the Sierra Madre of Sinaloa and the adjacent alturas of Durango and Chihuahua, were numerous inhabited by the Tepehuas, from the Rio Fuerte to the latitude of Mazatlan or say Culiacan city. From Culiacan to Tepic was the territory of the Nayar (Nahuatl) or Nayarites nation. These tribes were very bold and of half-Mexican civilization, and took a long time to conquer by the Spaniards between 1600 to 1700, but it was finally effected by the Jesuits and the King's soldiers. They seem to have been descendants of the Coras of Sinaloa, whose language assimilated to the Nayar's, and also to the Aztecs, as the geographical names assimilate to those of the Aztecs of Mexico Valley.

They knew the use of Wheat, Maize, etc., by cultivation; and also cotton, of which they made men and women's clothes. Some of these dresses were called in the Nayar language *colones* (the short shirts of the men such as is used at present by the Papago Indians), which may lead to some further understanding of the derivation of the word *colton*, which may be a Toltec or Aztec word as much as an Asiatic. Probably these Nayar were the Mexican and Central American Nayar of Squier and the Spanish authors. There are several species of indigenous cotton in Mexico and Central America.

An excellent account of all these tribes and those of Sonora to 1754, may be found in the old Jesuit History called the "Afanos Apotolico" in Mexico, 1 vol. 8vo, pp. 450, published at Barcelona in Spain in 1754. This work is scarce and very valuable, and but seldom heard of in the literary circles of America and England. The other old Jesuit work of the "Triumphs of the Faith in Mexico," by Father de Ribas, published in Madrid (not in Mexico as heretofore stated) in 1645, and referred to by Robertson in his History of America, contains extended and very valuable histories of the Indian tribes of Sonora, Sinaloa, etc., civilized by the early Jesuits.

In the life of Padre Junipero may be also found accounts of the civilization of the *Panes Indians* of the Sierra Gorda, of the State of Queretaro—in which the Franciscans under Junipero and others of his order were successful in reclaiming from a pagan life, between 1740 to 1790. The country of the *Panes* was about 100 leagues long, by 30 leagues broad, and some 30 leagues from the city of Queretaro. Of course they were all mountaineers, and said at one time to have been very numerous. The account of them by Padre Junipero is very curious, and shows them to have belonged to the half-civilized stock. The celebrated Mexican work of the *Cronicles of the Missionary College of Queretaro*, will also be found to abound in valuable notes on the Indians of Texas, Durango, Zacatecas, Queretaro, etc., not to be found elsewhere. The *Indiad* of these Mountainous districts, as well as those of the Tepehuas and Nayar, are stated by the works as foregoing quoted, to have been much addicted to the worship of their idols and gods in immense caves, which abound in their country of precipices, barrancas, cañons, ciénegas, and mountain hollows. The Indians no doubt, still (1861) preserve the primitive customs of the Aztecs or their predecessors and cognates. The longitudinal alturas country of the Sierra Madre of Northern Mexico is still very little known to white men of any race; the Indian settlements are in the high land valleys of the main roads leading to the settled fertile districts contiguous to the cities of Durango, Queretaro, Leon, etc. No explorers of the Indianology have ever traversed longitudinally this healthy backbone of North America, commencing at the region of the Apachians and following down to the Southern valleys of Guatemala and Honduras. This must be left for the enterprise of the future savans of California, Mexico, etc., in the next 100 years, when great discoveries will be made in homology and mineralogy.

The following extract of a letter in the S. F. Eve. Bulletin, dated "Guacavito, Gran Barranca de Tarareuca, Chihuahua, Jan. 16, 1861," treating of the country of the Tahamaraas, northern neighbors of the Tepehuas, will give a fresh insight into the little known districts of the Western Alturas of the Sierra Madre and the *Indiad* who live in their secret wilds. The Rio Fuerte springs of heads in the Sierra Madre of the Chihuahua, and comes into the Gulf of California about eighty miles north of Mazatlan.

*A Pueblo of Indian Pagans in the Mexican Sierra Madre.*  
But to my description: Thousands of feet below rushes and roars the foaming Fuerte, shaded in its sunless bed, and half way down, perched on isolated plateaus, nestling in glens and valleys inaccessible to civilized foot, embowered amid orchards and orange groves, are the strongholds of the Pagan Indians of Tarareuca. Incredible and Munchausen-like as the statement may appear, a statement I would not repeat had I not received abundance evidence of its correctness, these Indians actually scale precipices and bring down goats, which springing from peak to peak, have at last reached a point from which they are unable to rescue themselves except at imminent peril of destruction. Here, where a handful of men could successfully defend themselves against the united army of Xerxes, these simple children of Nature live and multiply and die, cherishing the wild creed of their fathers. Here, they have remained undisturbed since the days of the conquest, and all the wiles of the good Mission Fathers have availed naught to lure them within reach of mass-book and convent-bell. Around, all is consonant with their wild and perilous life. Buttress and pinnacle, fretted arch and battlemented tower, the ruins of a thousand cathedrals piled up in chaotic confusion, surround them on every side. The awe-struck spectator pauses on the brink of the abyss, appalled by the profundity of the ravine, lost in admiration of the scene of indescribable grandeur which is spread out before him. Words are faint and language inexpressive to depict, weak and inadequate the painter's art to limn, the terrible beauties of the landscape. So I leave it. But to all who admire the rugged, undisturbed simplicity of nature; to the artist desirous of storing his portfolio with sketches of spots as yet untracked; to the blasé man of the world in search of a new "sensation," I recommend a pilgrimage to Guacavito.

*Climate of the Region—The Natives.*  
The climate of Tarareuca is healthy, mild, and uniform. The valley produces, in perfection, the orange, fig, sugar-cane, pomegranate; while the heights yield, in profusion and of excellent quality, the apple, cherry, peach, plum, strawberry, blackberry, raspberry, mulberry, and potato. The greatest cold experienced on the route was at Machi, one day's journey distant, where, at sunrise, the thermometer marked 12°. The woods of the Barranca are of modern growth, and much retarded by persistence in the vicious custom of the aborigines, of burning the forests in planting time, to bring rain.

Among the Indian girls of Guacavito I saw some really beautiful faces, whose charm was enhanced perhaps by the kind and pliant disposition of their owners; and among them I noticed not a single solitary case of that disgusting disease, the gonorrhea, whose ravages are so marked and prevalent along the base of the Sierra of Sonora.

From their isolated and retired position, apart from the great channels of communication, and eminent capacity for defense, the mines of Guacavito will probably never feel the effects of those internal convulsions which periodically rend the State. Jesus Maria owes its quiet and impunity from attack in the present times of disorder solely to its almost impregnable position; and with twenty resolute men I could defend the mines of Tarareuca against twenty thousand.

If you happen to fall into company, where the talk runs into party, obscenity, scandal, folly, or vice of any kind, you had better pass for morose or unsocial, among people whose good opinion is not worth having, than shock your own conscience, by joining in conversation which you must disapprove of.

## NEW YORK REAPER

....AND....

## Combined Mower &amp; Reaper

THE ABOVE CELEBRATED MACHINES NOW ON HAND. They are the BEST BUILT, the STRONGEST, and yet the LIGHTEST running Machines, ever sold on this Coast; And are a PRACTICAL Illustration that a

## Combined Machine

May possess the greatest efficiency, both AS A REAPER AND A MOWER.

1st. DEEPER PLATFORMS—enabling the Raker to get off the heaviest grain.

2d. IMPROVED GUARDS—with solid caps.

These Guards have been tested the past season in California, and have not clogged in Clover, Wire-grass, or any growth fit for Hay. They are fitted with two Sickles, and one smooth Knife or Mower, each six feet six inches long.

Diameter of MAIN WHEEL three feet; of Grain-wheel 31 inches; and

Will Cut Twenty to Twenty-five Acres per Day.

## Testimonials.

We insert a few to show the estimation of our Machines. Over Eight Hundred of our Improved New York Reaper and Combined Machines are now in use in California and Oregon:

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:  
I have one of your Combined Reapers; it is the LIGHTEST running Machine and BEST Mower I ever saw.  
WM. ADELY, San Leandro.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:  
I cut with two small horses, five acres of grass in two hours and a half; cut it even and smooth.  
JAMES PHILLIPS, Barker Valley.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:  
I have one of your Machines; cut 100 acres of grass; am much pleased with it, and consider it the best Machine in use.  
WM. INGRAHAM, Alameda county.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:  
The Machine I bought of you is doing capital work as a Mower. I think it as light a running Machine as I ever saw. I cut 15 acres of heavy grass per day, and it gives perfect satisfaction.  
A. BAKER, Alameda county.

I have your New York Combined Reaper and Mower, and find it to come up to your guarantee. It runs lighter than the Manny Machine, and I consider it a superior machine.  
I. M. CHARLES, Petaluma.

I have your New York Improved Reaper and Mower; have cut 100 acres of grass and 600 acres of grain; the Reapers on the Machine have not cost one cent. It is a very light running machine, easy on the horses, and does not clog at all. I have cut all kinds of grass, and it gives perfect satisfaction.  
S. P. MILLER, San Ramon Valley, Contra Costa county.

I have one of your New York Improved Combined machines. I think it the best Mower I ever saw; and as a Reaper it cannot be beaten. Added to this, it is the lightest running machine and the simplest in its arrangement of any machine in use.  
D. C. RUPK, Sonoma City.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:  
I have one of your Improved New York Combined Machines, and think it the best Machine I ever used; it works well on our side-hill land, keeping up to the grain. I think it a superior Machine.  
B. HALL, Tumalo, Marion county.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:  
I have used your Combined Reaper and Mower, and consider it the best Mower I ever saw work; it cuts Clover grass as smooth as a scythe could do it. I think it the best Machine in use.  
Z. WOOD, San Mateo.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:  
I have one of your Combined Machines, have cut 420 acres of Grain and Grass, this season, and it has not cost one cent for repairs. Have used the McCormick, Hussey, and Manny Machines, and have seen the Eastern Self-raker in operation, and consider the New York Combined, as the best of all. Used large horses and cut 20 acres a day.  
MILTON FORD, Lake Ranch, Contra Costa county.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:  
I have mowed 300 acres of grass with the Machine bought of you (New York Combined Machine); it runs light, cuts close to the ground and clean, and is as good a mower as I ever saw used.  
SPENCER JEWETT, Contra Costa county.

We challenge all other kinds of Machines for Mowing and Reaping—for DRY, WET, or any kind of Grass and Amount of Grass or Grain to be cut per day. They are the most durable Machines ever got up, for the purposes designed. A full supply now on hand, with a large and varied assortment of all kinds of

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

For sale at the Lowest City Prices—Wholesale or Retail  
By J. D. ARTHUR & SON,  
Corner Washington and Davis streets,  
March 26, 1892. SAN FRANCISCO.

## To Dairywomen.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECEIVED, DIRECT from Liverpool, ex Golden Rule, an invoice of FINE STOVED LIVERPOOL SALT.

This salt is manufactured expressly for Dairy Use, being free from all impurities or specks.

ALSO—Constantly on hand;  
LOS ANGELES DAIRY SALT;  
CARMEN ISLAND ROCK SALT;  
SAN QUENTIN ROCK SALT;  
SANDWICH ISLAND ROCK SALT;  
GROUND ALUM SALT;  
COARSE LIVERPOOL SALT.

For sale, in lots to suit, by  
J. C. HOLLENBECK,  
513 Front street, corner of Oregon.

## PATENT

## HYDRAULIC HOSE

## MANUFACTORY.

119 First street. - Marysville.

## First Premium.

THE COMMITTEE ON MINING IMPLEMENTS, at the last Annual Fair of the Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanical Society, of the Northern District of California, awarded me the

First Premium for my Patent Machine FOR SEWING HYDRAULIC HOSE, WAGON COVERS, GRAIN AND FEED BAGS, GARDEN HOSE, &c.; And I have the Society's DIPLOMA, signed by G. N. Swezy, President, and CHAS. M. GOSHAM, Secretary. The Committee was composed of H. HARRIS, of the Pioneer Assay Office, and other prominent citizens.

My facilities are such that I can safely promise to do my work BETTER, CHEAPER, and in a shorter time, than any hose-maker in the State.

Hose-making is my profession, and I have the best working Machines, and the Best Workmen, that can be produced.

Notwithstanding all this, I charge Only 15 Cents per Yard, For Hose with Four Seams, that will stand the Pressure of 100 feet fall of water.

I can sew as cheaply as anybody, and people will have no occasion to go away from Marysville for Hose.

ONE-HALF OF MY INTEREST in these Machines for the State of California is for sale, or all of the Northern counties, from Yuba up.

S. HOWARD,  
119 First street.

33m

## SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

## NURSERY BUSINESS, &amp;c.



## NEW IMPORTED SEEDS!

J. H. WRIGHT & Co.,  
MARYSVILLE,

ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM THE  
NEW CROP OF SEEDS,

Put up expressly for us by THORBURN & CO.,  
of New York.

Our stock comprises a full assortment of  
GARDEN SEEDS,

including a great variety of  
PEAS, GRASSES,  
BEANS, SWEET-CORN, BUTTER-ONIONS,  
&c. &c.

The superiority of Imported Seed over Native grown is now acknowledged by all experienced Planters.

We invite the attention of DEALERS and PLANTERS to our stock, which is unsurpassed in quality by any in the State, and is for sale at reduced prices.

J. H. WRIGHT & CO., PLAZA.

## Bulbous and Tuberous

## FLOWERING ROOTS.

THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED:  
Hyacinths, Lilies, Tulips, Narcissus, Allium Molly, Jonquilla, Ranunculus, &c. &c.

—ALSO—  
FLOWER SEEDS, and  
Hyacinth Glasses, all colors.

The time for planting most of the above roots is now.  
J. H. WRIGHT & CO.

## Tobacco Seed.

BEST HAVANA AND CONNECTICUT  
TOBACCO SEED.  
15 For sale by— J. H. WRIGHT & CO.

Pacific Fruit Market,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## Important to Farmers!

## ENGLISH WHITE BINE HOP-ROOTS

....FOR SALE BY....  
GRAVES, WILLIAMS & HUCKLEY,  
Pacific Fruit Market,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## ALFALFA! ALFALFA!!

300 BAGS OF THE LATEST IMPORTATION OF  
this CHILE CLOVER-SEED, for sale in lots to  
suit by  
CROSS & CO.  
613 Battery street.

## To the Seed Trade!

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,  
15 John street,  
NEW YORK,  
GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF  
VEGETABLE,  
Flower, Field, Fruit,  
AND  
TREE SEEDS.

Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising every tested desirable variety known in the several departments.

By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS OF

First-Class Seeds.  
For further particulars and Trade-Catalogues, address as above, or to  
THOS. DAY,  
No. 792 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

## Alfalfa Seed.

8000 POUNDS ALFALFA SEED, FROM CHILE  
for sale in lots to suit purchasers.  
Apply at California Farmer Office.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

## AGENCY

OF THE  
Mission Woolen Mills

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1891.

Gents: The proprietors of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announce to the trade, that they are prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;  
MACKINAW " " " "  
SCARLET " " " "  
BLUE " " " "  
GRAY " " " "  
GOLDEN STATE GENTS' LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with plain or graduated borders;

TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable colors;  
EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;  
OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are made of Selected Wools of California production, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, purchasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture and finish.

LEONARD & McLENNAN, Proprietors.

OFFICE—Over Parrott & Co's Bank, cor Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

## FRUIT TREES!

....AT THE....

## San Lorenzo Nursery.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RE-  
spectfully call the attention of his  
former Patrons and all those desirous  
of planting Orchards and the great  
ent Winter, to his stock of FRUIT TREES,  
containing All the Choicest Varieties of Fruit, com-  
prising

Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Apricot,  
Almond, and Fig Trees.

ALSO—Grape-vines of Foreign Varieties;  
RED DUTCH and CHERRY CURRANTS,  
RASPBERRY and BLACKBERRY BUSHES, &c.

This collection embraces over Two Hundred Varieties of Fruit—the most of which has been grafted from bearing Trees.

Price of Trees Two Years' Old by the Hundred, and will be carried according to age:

Apple Trees.....\$25 100 Currants.....\$20 100  
Pear.....40 100 Raspberries.....5 100  
Plum.....30 100 Blackberry.....5 100  
Cherry.....50 100 English Walnuts.....50c each

My Trees are of thrifty growth, and grown without irrigation.

All Orders for Trees must be directed to J. LEWELLING, San Lorenzo, accompanied by the cash, and they will be promptly filled.

Trees packed in good order and shipped as directed.  
J. LEWELLING,  
San Lorenzo, Alameda County.

## AT PREVOST'S

## San Jose Nursery,

ALWAYS ON HAND  
A Fine Collection of the Best  
Varieties of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,  
SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, GREENHOUSE  
PLANTS, ROSES, ETC.

....ALSO....  
GRAPE-VINES, Foreign Varieties, and of  
the California,

Rooted Plants and Cuttings, for sale by the hundred or  
Thousand.  
Direct to  
L. PREVOST, San Jose,

Agent in San Francisco—  
MR. DELABIGNE, 89 Clay street.

## Golden-Gate Nursery,

Corner Fourth & Folsom streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE COLLECTION OF  
HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY

At this establishment, embraces a great variety of  
Flowering Plants and Evergreens,

....SUCH AS....  
Fragrant Eucalyptus, in variety;  
Cupressus, of sorts;  
Hardy Acanthas, of 70 varieties;  
Laurestinus; Pittosporums;  
Laurels; Ericas;  
Snowballs; Lilacs;  
Monthly Roses, of 200 sorts;  
Carnations; Dahlias;  
Climbing Vines;

Together with a great assortment of TREES and  
SHRUBBERY, suitable for the Garden,  
the Green-house, or Cemetery.

W. C. WALKER, Proprietor.  
Catalogues sent on application.

## FRUIT TREES!

THE SUBSCRIBER OF-  
fers the present season, an  
extensive assortment of

## Fruit and Ornamental

Shade Trees,  
SHRUBS, EVERGREENS,

Grafted to the order of Plants, &c.  
The United States  
200,000

## FOREIGN GRAPE-VINES,

THE LARGEST AND FINEST SELECTED STOCK  
FOR WINE AND TABLE USE,  
IN THE STATE.

We are prepared to sell the above in large or small  
quantities, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES  
from previous years, and lower than the same kinds are  
sold, as per Eastern catalogues. Also,

The California Grape-vine,  
Of Two Years' Growth.

## Nursery Stock,

CONSISTING OF  
Shade and Ornamental Trees,

Locust, Maple, American Elm, Linden,  
Linden, Mulberry, Osage Orange,  
Poplar, Weeping Willow, Catalpa,  
Laburnum or Golden-Chain,  
&c. &c. &c.

EVERGREEN TREES.  
California Arbor Vitae or Cedar, Sugar-Plane,  
Spruce, Fir, Decid. Cedar, Cypress,  
&c. &c. &c.

Persons ordering particular varieties of Fruit Trees  
will please mention whether they will allow us to sub-  
stitute, in case we have not the particular varieties  
named; we will, however, in all cases, adhere to the  
orders, as far as possible; and when allowed to substitute  
varieties, will give kinds of the same class ordered, as  
Early, Autumn, Late or winter Fruit.

PURE CALIFORNIA  
White and Red Wines

For Sale, by the Gallon or Case,  
Containing nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

Garden Seeds.

A large and varied stock of Home Grown  
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,  
All of which are guaranteed to be of OUR OWN  
GROWING, and being the present season's crop, all are  
warranted to be Fresh and Genuine.

CATALOGUES of the above are now ready for mail-  
ing to all applicants, free of charge.

All orders must be accompanied with the cash, to  
receive attention.

TREE AND SEED DEPOT:  
No. 40 J, between Second and Third streets,  
SACRAMENTO.

A. P. SMITH, Proprietor,  
Pomological Gardens.



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO: FRIDAY..... MAY 2, 1862.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

Do you take the FARMER? If not go and subscribe at once. You are a loser of many times the cost of the FARMER in the information it gives its readers. As a FAMILY PAPER, it has no equal.

**Sales of Grain and Wool.**  
Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

**Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale.** See advertisements in the Special Column.

**AN EXPERIENCED MAN**, who understands the best mode of manufacturing Linseed Oil—a man who is familiar with the various processes of converting flax-seed into oil—can hear of an excellent opportunity and a permanent engagement in the business. Apply at the FARMER Office.

**Look at this—Highlanders, Pay Up.**  
Our subscribers, who have not been swept by the flood, should bear in mind that while we are called upon to sympathize with the sufferers and relieve those who are flooded, we need the prompt response of the "able" ones that we may do the more, and therefore hope every subscriber will feel bound to remit to us promptly.

**Purchasing Agency.**  
Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do our business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them. Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drays, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

**The Llama and Alpaca Goats.**  
Measures are in progress to secure these animals for this State, and it is now proposed to import them through Gov. Bigler, who has left at our office important documents which we shall be happy to show to those who desire to enter into an arrangement for their introduction to this country, and which can now be done with great success and profit.

**Leicester and Cotswold Rams.**  
Six very splendid Leicester and Cotswold Rams Full Blood, and in very superior order, three of each, for sale at a bargain. Inquire of Editor of Farmer.

**Pay Us Through the Mail.**  
We are often inquired of by our subscribers, "How can we send our dues?" We answer: Send by Mail. Money is always safe in the Mail. We have agents in many important places, but distant subscribers can always send by Mail safely.

We hope of our subscribers, "How can we send our dues?" We answer: Send by Mail. Money is always safe in the Mail. We have agents in many important places, but distant subscribers can always send by Mail safely.

**Now Subscribe!**  
We invite all our friends to send us their names and four dollars, and become the patrons of the Pioneer and only Agricultural Journal in California. Those who desire to send important information to their friends abroad, can find no paper that will convey so full an account of the real industry and rural condition of our State as the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

**Send us the Produce.**  
We shall be glad to receive any kind of Family produce, from our subscribers, in return for dues to this office; or for new subscriptions. Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Flour, Grain, etc., will all be useful; and the better in quality, and the more of it, the more acceptable to us. One thing is sure, those that send us the most, and the best, shall not have their talents hid under a bushel; we will set them—not on the house top, but on our table, and will prove them by a special committee of our own choosing; so send along friends! We will only say: "The liberal deviseth liberal things; and by liberal things they shall stand."

**Tobacco Seed.**  
We have a few parcels of fine Cuba Tobacco seed, kindly sent us by F. G. Hughes, Esq., of Carson City (originally from the Patent Office), which can be had by those who desire to plant.

**Patent Office Seed.**  
After some three months in our slow mail, we have a lot of seeds from the Patent Office, spoken of a few months ago, as on the way. They are ready. First come, first served.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.**  
We think we can call the attention of our readers to this number as one of merit, for the mass of valuable matter therein.

We commend the beautiful thoughts of our correspondent at Auburn, and hope to hear often from same source. Our many friends have our thanks for their favors. Our table is full of manuscripts, which shall receive due attention.

Look to our new advertisements, they are all important.

## Gardening on the Sacramento.

We are glad to witness the perseverance and the great faith of those who are residents on the banks of the Sacramento, for after the late trials and losses they have experienced, it requires true heroism to begin again upon a spot so many times subjected to the power of the floods. We are, however, glad to notice that several of those who have suffered are now growing wiser, and raising their dwellings and other buildings several feet upon piles. Had this been done in years past, great losses would have been avoided; but it is not too late to begin yet, for all kinds of produce will pay well this year, and the great industry of the people will soon retrieve their losses, however great. We believe that in less than two years, the calamities, so far as regards the pecuniary part of them, will almost be forgotten, although in talking of flood, it is a self evident fact that the flood in "Noah's" time was only a *freshet* in comparison to the flood of 1861-2 on the Sacramento.

In many places along the banks of the Sacramento, the flood will prove really beneficial to the land; for where it has made a deposit of 3, 4, 6, or 8 inches of sand, when this is plowed in, it will prove very beneficial, increasing the fertility and value of the land. There are many places, however, where, by a very large deposit of several feet, the land for present uses is nearly destroyed. We would suggest to all, the experimenting upon this kind of soil, by planting Melons, Cucumbers, Beans, or Peas, if principally sand; if a richer substance, plant Beets, Sugar-Cane, Potatoes, Sweet-Potatoes, and Pea-Nuts, the latter specially. Lose no time in preparing the soil and using it, so that nothing shall be lost.

## Destruction of Orchards and Gardens.

It is impossible for any one to describe the great destruction caused by the floods among the gardens and orchards of our State. No words can express in proper words the sad condition of many, very many, happy "home gardens," in Sacramento and vicinity. Along the whole line of the Sacramento, Feather, and Yuba rivers, at Marysville and in many of our valleys, in all these, years of labor, designs of taste, and plans linked with the dearest associations, all lie buried beneath the "flood drift," that so often wrecks human hopes. Gardens, orchards, and vineyards, and tens of thousands of acres are more or less laid waste by the deluge of 1862. As we said, words can never express or convey any adequate idea of the flood-ruin upon the garden-spots of our State.

We urge all who desire to witness the effects of the flood to visit the cities of Sacramento and Marysville and examine the various suburban gardens. Such scenes are worth more to visit than any other scenes in our State, for they are what have never before occurred, and God grant they may never come again.

## Refreshing Rains.

"There shall be the early and the latter rain."  
"There shall be Seed-time, and Harvest."

Amid the numerous, repeated, and severe losses of our cultivators of the soil; amid all the discouragements and sore trials which have again and again fallen upon the inhabitants of California, they should not be discouraged, but bear up manfully; for a kind Providence appears in their behalf, and truly it can be said, that behind even a frowning Providence, there comes a smiling face. The Farmers of California, have within a week or so been trying to grumble and asking for rain! That rain has come, and now the warm sun will come again, and the Earth appear in all her wonted loveliness and beauty. Never could a more propitious gift be conferred upon the Farmers, than the present refreshing rains; they will be of vast benefit to tens of thousands of the tillers of the earth, and save many crops that would have suffered; for it is a lamentable fact, that with all the facts before them, the cultivators will not learn the value of repeated and constant stirring the earth to create moisture.

Never was it more important than at the present time. ALL LANDS that have been submerged will lay more compact, and dry quicker by reason of the floods. Therefore they need a constant cultivation.

**AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S ELECTION.**—The Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanics' Society for the Northern District of California, held their annual meeting at the City Hall, Marysville, April 21st. The following is a correct list of officers elected (the report we copied last week being erroneous. President, G. N. Swezy, Secretary, J. T. Bayley; Treasurer, J. W. Moore; First Vice President, Dr. E. Teegarden; Second do., D. M. Knight; of Yuba; Judge Hamlin, W. Boulware, Sutter; Gen. Redington, Sacramento; Nathan Coombs, Napa; R. J. Walsh, Colusa; Dr. J. R. Crandall, J. R. Nickerson, Placer; J. Gluckoff, Butte; J. G. Doll, Tehama; John Chambers, Plumas; and others.

**Picnics and May Festivals** have been the order for this May week. On Tuesday the Odd-Fellows celebrated their Anniversary by a picnic excursion. The children of the different schools have held high carnival, with excursions and Floral Festivals for nearly every day. It has been a happy time for the juveniles, if not for children of larger growth. The German Turnverein hold their Annual May Festival next Sunday and Monday at Hayes Park.

**THANKS FOR MAY DAY.**—We return thanks to those friends who sent us complimentary tickets for the several May Festivals. Several were left on our desk during our absence, and the donors names misplaced. We thank them all at once. We shall notice May Day more at length next week, and shall be glad to receive sketches of these happy scenes from any portion of our State.

In consequence of Indian troubles on the overland route, Post-Master Parker has been instructed to send the whole mail by steamer. Since Saturday last no mails have been sent overland, but reserved for the steamer, which took the first full mail on Thursday last. It is stated that the steamers will leave weekly hereafter.

## More Floods at Sacramento.

Waters at Sacramento the present week, we visited "Rabala Gap" and "Burns Slough." These are sights worth seeing, and of these and the incidents connected therewith, there will be many a sad story of loss, ruin, and death. The havoc made by the "mighty waters," is worthy the pencil of our best artists, and we wonder these important points are not made the subject of "sketches": they would be invaluable in after years. Where's Nahl, and others who are skillful with the pencil? Such scenes of our present day, should be preserved for the future of California.

On Wednesday morning, we came in from Smith's Gardens, and passed round "Poverty Ridge." Saw "Knott's Gardens," and many of the submerged beauty spots; enough to make one sad, but rejoiced to see the recuperative power at work to restore. As we came on past Sutter's Fort on Wednesday morning, the water was coming over J street rapidly, and this must be the case while the snow lasts in the mountains, until "Burns Slough" shall be closed. It is very surprising that this has not been done before this. There is drift-wood near by, sufficient to have closed it fifty times.

We heard of several lines of surveys for the new levee, some of them leaving out good portions of the cultivated lands and homesteads near "Little's Bridge." Such an act would be suicidal to the interests of the city. The best line for a levee, is evidently along the banks of the river, back of Smith's Gardens, where the debris has already made a large deposit. This shows how Nature, begins her work. She speaks plainly where the lines should be, and we hope these hints by Nature, will not pass unobserved. The citizens of Sacramento, should have the best scientific minds at work now. Her future prosperity depends upon their present action.

Since writing the above, we notice that a section of the new levee near Rabala's Tannery, over which we passed on Tuesday evening, has been swept away. This was the beginning of a good work, but it was exposed, being only part finished. The break is sixty to eighty feet wide, and the water flows over it two to three feet deep. The American rose 9 inches on the 30th ult., and this rise, with the incoming waters at R street, gave a rise of six inches in the lower part of the city. It will not in all probability rise so as to endanger Sacramento, in her business marls. Take courage Sacramento! bear up cheerfully, "the fires shall not consume thee, nor the floods overflow thee wholly, if your faith will only hold on, even as big as a mustard seed."

## New Wharves on the Sacramento River.

The steady growth of our State, is daily evinced by the demand for land, the building of homes, and the new improvements which are seen springing up all around us.

The Sacramento river, so late the scene of widespread desolation, ruin, and death to man and beast; that river, for whose banks the floods swept with resistless fury; on these very banks are now seen the very men who fled in terror, busily repairing the damages to their dwellings, building new ones, or raising those that were wrecked; all laboring with an energy that knows no discouragement, nor admits of any defeat; and now, while the very evidence of this is before those who were the residents of Rio Vista; while it is remembered that that wharf and all the buildings were swept away; nothing daunted, a new wharf some mile and a half below, is being built with more stability and at a better place; and we notice also, some five or six new houses being erected on the high land back, with a prospect of quite a town in a little time. At this point there is a pretty site for a town upon the rolling land contiguous, and we prophesy that in a few years an hundred votes will tell the residents of this town. This is one of the new wharves: the second, is

## THE COLLINSVILLE WHARF.

Nearly opposite New York and opening down from the Montezuma Hills in Solano county, and offering a landing to all the Farmers and Stock Raisers in that long range of hills, and farming section. Here is a good substantial wharf; a grand point of landing for the Fishermen, and for all kinds of produce that is destined for San Francisco, as the steamers now make their regular landings at this wharf, which will be the means of opening a large trade with Solano county, and in a little time, must inevitably become a valuable business place, as it is so elevated as not to be damaged by the floods. In alluding to this place, we refer capitalists to a card in our paper relative to the "Rauch" connected with this wharf, which offers an inducement rarely found, whereby capital can be put to a good account.

## THE SALMON FISHERIES.

Every steamer that comes down from Sacramento, brings a large freight of splendid, golden, salmon: such shining scales: such plump bodies, and such sweet and solid meat as cannot be excelled in any part of the world.

**THE WEATHER.**—The sudden warm weather has moved vegetation forward very rapidly, and now the farmers crave rain. We think the plow and cultivator is much better than rain just now. The well cultivated field will be found to be always moist, and the soil fine, and the crop will grow luxuriously. While the land that waits for rain and is not cultivated will bake hard, the crop will grow slow, become stunted, and produce little or nothing. If farmers will try our plan of cultivation, they will soon adopt it. Cultivate! cultivate!

**THE PRESENT LEGISLATURE**, and the Legislature of 1862-3. There are in the present Senate, Assembly, and its officers, 38 Lawyers, nearly one-half single men, 16 Farmers and 14 Ranchers. Which is the greater interest of our State, Agriculture, or the Law? This may be all right, but we have always supposed that all interests of our State were to be represented by the advocates of that interest. If it is not right this year, let it be so next year.

## The Sheep-Shearing.

We call attention once more to the Sheep-Shearing Festival, which is to take place at Marysville, next week, May 6th, under the direction of A. L. Bingham, Esq., who offers a list of premiums to the best sheep-shearers who shall present themselves there for the work. It is announced that the expenses will be paid of the first 6 competitors who attend. Quite a Festival will be held, and we hear that a Grand Ball will come off in the evening. We hope to hear grand results from the festival occasion.

## Squirreling.

The lately issued orders of General Wright, Commandant of the Pacific Department, seems to have made things "sizzle" in the camps of the secession sympathizers in this city and throughout the State. They deem it an infringement of personal rights for Gen. Wright to interfere with their agreeable operation of running a tilt against the Federal Government, and casting odium upon its acts while struggling to uphold the Constitution, the great palladium of our liberties. They think it outrageous to resort to confiscation, and restrain or punish the utterance of treason, though its advent, followed by the demoniac work of plunder and murder, seems imminent in a portion of our own fair country, and doubtless is heartily desired by some in our very midst, who hypocritically raise their hands in holy horror at the recent military orders! They wish to be "let alone" in their efforts to destroy the confidence of the people in the integrity of the Administration; they wish to be unmolested while doing all they can to throw discredit upon the Government's operations, making a "mountain out of a molehill" when the Administration deems it judicious to take possession of the late military orders, we do not doubt. It may be that the giving of active and efficient aid and comfort to the rebellion is confined chiefly to the southern portion of the State; but in that case others need not feel our military regulations at all burdensome. It is only the guilty that need wince under the orders of the General Commandant.

## New Music from New York.

We have just received from Horace Waters Esq., Music Publisher, 481 Broadway, New York, the following pieces of music:

"Pleasant Words for All!" Poetry by Mary Roberts, composed and dedicated to Wife, Children, and Friends; a very appropriate song for the "Home circle."—"Where Liberty dwells, There is my Country!" Composed and dedicated to the Seventh Regiment of New York City, by the Rev. C. S. Plumley, a very appropriate song for the times.—"Brave McClellan is our Leader Now!" Words by Mrs. M. A. Kidder, music by Augusta Cull, another fine song for the times.

Horace Waters is quite celebrated for Music, and Musical Instruments, being one of the oldest of New York Musical Warehouses.

**BUY MY STRAWBERRIES!**—This delicious fruit appears in our market now at the cheap rate of \$100 to \$150 a pound, and cherries at \$2 and \$3 a pound (1 lb) about a dime each. Who would not luxuriate in these times? What we purchased last time are all gone, and we wait for another feast. Strawberries!—who whishes the next lot sampled?

**RECEIVED.**—We are indebted to Hon. A. A. Sargent for valuable Congressional documents. We have new seed and floral catalogues of Messrs. Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., of Paris. Also the seed-catalogue and price-list of James Shephard, Seed-man, 178 Water street, New York.

**ON THE MARCH.**—Our troops are now supposed to be at the Pima Villages, in considerable force, and will in all probability continue their march into New Mexico. The rebels in Arizona had better take time by the forelock, and scatter, or some of them might get "bagged." The troops from this side are probably to co-operate with Col. Canby, and drive the rebels out of New Mexico, and from thence operate against Texas, now the only State in the Union over which the Stars and Stripes does not float. A detachment of Company E, 3d Cavalry, are all the troops remaining at Camp Drum, New San Pedro. Parts of two or three companies of the 2d Cavalry are stationed at Camp Latham, Capt. Jones commanding. [Los Angeles News.]

**CHINESE.**—The La Porte Messenger says, the annual spring migration of the Celestials from the valleys to the mountains, has set in, along with the rats and other vermin; and for a few days past it has seemed as if China had actually broken loose upon us. They come in immense droves, loaded down with rockers, shovels, picks, kettles, chow-chow, etc. On Thursday, we counted thirty-five in one drove; and, altogether, we should think a hundred passed through our town on that day.

**A LAW.**—Governor Stanford has signed the Chinese Tax Bill, and it is now a law. It imposes a tax of \$2 50 per month on all Chinese over eighteen years of age, excepting those who are engaged in mining and who pay the regular mining tax. This whilst it will in no small degree add to the revenue of the State, will discourage the immigration of this undesirable population.

The steamship Golden Gate, which left for Panama, yesterday, May 1st, took 297 passengers and a total treasure shipment of \$838,512 70, of which \$592,522 61 goes to New York, \$227,301 to England, and \$18,689 25 to Panama. The total drafts sent in addition probably make the total remittance to exceed \$1,000,000.

**PULP! PULP!**—A new arrival, of extra quality, just received by J. C. Scriber. Call and see.

A little son of Mr. Joseph Sutton was accidentally drowned near his father's ranch on the 21st inst.

**Look to Our Special Advertisements.**  
Our readers will always find important advertisements in our Special Advertising columns. We have at this time Stock-Farms, Orchards, Saw-Mills, and Property to Exchange or for Sale, all worthy special notice.

## BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

New Orleans has been taken, and is now occupied by Union troops. No particulars respecting the capture of the city, has thus far been received. This is one of the most important events of this famous rebellion, and most satisfactory to all Union loving citizens. It cannot be long, before the whole Mississippi valley will be fully recovered.—The Mississippi river is very high, and the towns bordering on its banks in low places, have been flooded.—Maj. Gen. C. F. Smith, of the U. S. forces, died at Savannah, Tenn., on the 25th of April.—There has been a skirmish between Gen. Halleck and Beauregard in the vicinity of Corinth, but no decisive action thus far. Union forces reported at 200,000 men; rebel forces 80,000 men. Two Louisiana regiments under Beauregard were under arrest. Their term of enlistment had expired, and they refused to recognize the rebel conscription act.—No special news from our army in Virginia. Some fighting is going on, and a decisive struggle is momentarily expected. The several divisions of our army are gradually converging upon the foe. The Iron-clad Merrimack kept quiet. Another floating battery of similar construction to the Monitor, called the "Galea," has arrived at Fortress Monroe, and with her consort will attend to the Merrimack when she again makes her appearance.—Gen. Halleck recommends that Gen. Sherman be made a Major General in bravery at the battle of Pittsburg.—Samuel Todd, brother of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, is dead.—U. S. Treasury Notes, bearing 7-10 per cent interest, are quoted at a 1/2 premium.

**MAKE YOUR OWN BAGS.**—Our grain growers, in their present trying circumstances, those who have met with severe losses, should look to the gain they can make by manufacturing their own grain sacks. Purchase the material now and go to Wheeler & Wilson's Depot, and H. C. Hayden Esq. will sell you one of the newly improved Sewing-Machines, just the thing to make grain bags. When this is done, the family has a fine Sewing Machine free of cost, the sewing on the bags pays for the machine several times over.

**DON'T FORGET THE STAMPS!** Those persons who write us making inquiries upon matters connected with our office, by which we have every prospect of return, should bear in mind that "Postage Stamps" should be inclosed, by which we can reply without cost. A single letter is a trifle to know, but dozens per day makes the aggregate large, and while we cheerfully respond to inquiries, we do not feel able to give our time etc., and pay postage also. This is not only discourteous but unjust.

**PRICES CURRENT AT SALMON.**—Shovels \$40 whisky, per drink, \$1; tobacco, per chew, 10 cents, and by the pound, \$5; bacon, sugar, butter, cheese, and gum boots not to be had.

It is said Coal Oil has been found, twelve miles from Oakland.

## Gardens in San Francisco.

It is generally supposed that owing to the strong cold winds that last so long during the summer in San Francisco, there could not be much success in the cultivation of a garden—either for fruits, flowers or vegetables, in the city proper; and we are often asked whether it is possible to make such things grow here.

Having so often urged attention to *Home Gardens* in our city, and cited the example of Sacramento, as so much more beautiful by reason of her gardens, and having repeatedly asserted the success would attend all proper efforts in San Francisco, we have endeavored to prove by personal practical effort the theory we have put forth, and shall be glad to show any persons that are interested in city cultivation what can be done. We have at our "Home Gardens" at the present time, the Lawson Blackberry, Currant, Raspberry, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Fig and Grape, all fruiting successfully. We have also Radish, Lettuce, Turnips, Beets, Horseradish, Tomatoes and Hops. To these can add one hundred varieties of Roses and other Plants, and for successful growth we will meet them against any others, and we make mention of this only to encourage others to labor, and to secure to themselves much pleasure and enjoyment. We invite all who desire to witness a successful experiment to call at the garden on corner of Mason and Pacific streets, where we shall be happy to give ocular demonstration the above.

## Married.

In this city, April 26th, Wm. H. Brown and Anna Clarke. 28th, Paul W. Friedhofer and Eliza Scherker. May 1st, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by Rt. Rev. Archbishop Alemany, Hon. Pacific Order Mrs. Helen B. Masterson. By Rev. Dr. Cohen, Charles Fletcher and Jennie De Moss, both of San Francisco. By Wm. B. May, Paul Richard and Grace Little, both of San Francisco. San Antonio, May 1st, by Rev. Dr. Brotherton, Samuel D. Simmons, of San Francisco and Frances E. Mason, of the former place. San Joaquin county, April 28th, A. McIntosh and Mary L. Anglin. San Leandro, April 20th, Joseph McDermott and Sarah Locke. Near Alameda, April 17th, P. A. McDowell and H. S. Hamlin. San Jose, April 15th, Moses B. Brown and Mary Miller. Watsonville, April 13th, Wm. G. Dodge and Mary Davis. Victoria V. L. March 31st, Major William Davidson formerly of Downsville, to Adeline Davidson. At the residence of T. L. Acock, April 29th, by Wm. G. W. Kelley, F. M. Russell and Miss Mary B. W. mot, all of Sacramento county.

## Born.

Oakland, April 23d, to the wife of A. S. Harbison, a daughter. San Leandro, April 24th, to the wife of Frederick Short, a son. Grass Valley, April 23d, to the wife of Richard W. loney, a daughter.

## Died.

In this city, April 27th, May E., daughter of Wm. Redington, aged 3 years 9 months and 3 days. Maratian, Mexico, March 16th, Chas. F. Math, aged 39 years, late of San Francisco. April 18th, old Gerale, formerly of San Francisco. Sacramento, April 30th, infant son of James A. Elder. Marysville, April 29th, Mrs. Charlotte Hunt, formerly of Louisville, Ky., in the 25th year of her age.



## STATE SUMMARY.

The "Marysville Laundry," owned by Oxford & Taylor, was burned on the 21st inst.

Saves buildings on the west of "Boston Ravine," Grass Valley, were burned on the 25th inst. Loss about \$12,000.

Marble of a very fair quality has been discovered near Grass Valley, says the National. The stone is of a grayish color, firm in texture and receives a fine polish.

The Yreka Journal says that beef cattle are now worth 7 and 8 cents on foot. Last fall they were 3 and 4 cents. The advance arises from the devastation among cattle during the past winter.

Urian Copeley, formerly of New York, drowned himself in a well on his brother's ranch near Stockton, on the 23d inst. It was supposed that excessive drinking was the cause.

The Sacramento Bee says, it would appear that the Sacramento river is assuming its old and graceful equanimity, standing as the commercial man says, "firm," at seventeen feet above low-water mark.

The Stockton Republican says, about 800 bales of hides and 200 bales of wool were shipped to San Francisco last Monday. On the 29th ult., a shipment of hides was made, though the number was not large.

The Amador Ledger tells about the signs of Spring in that locality, in which is included the "bull-frog's nobler note," and winds up with the assertion that "the Spring time is coming, gentle Annie, just as easy as falling off a log."

It commenced raining at an early hour at Los Angeles on the 9th inst, pouring water in torrents until about daylight. During the day there were several showers. The effect of this rain in the mountains was to cover the western slope with snow to an unusually low point.

The Plumas Standard of the 19th inst., says the early portion of the past week was rather disagreeable; snow and rain falling alternately, rendering the streets and roads anything but pleasant to pedestrians. Since then however, it has "dried up," and spring has struggled through, but it was a tight squeeze.

The Marysville Appeal of the 26th inst., says: The spring clip of wool is now coming in quite briskly, and is, so far, of a greatly superior quality, being a decided improvement on former years. The present rates are from 12 to 18 cents, as to quality, though there is not much which commands a lower price than 14 cents.

The loyalty of Col. Carleton, the commander of the Volunteer forces in the Southern portion of the State, and who are about starting on an expedition into Arizona rebellion, is being questioned, and rather serious charges are brought against him. It might not be out of place to overhaul a number of the appointments of an ex-Governor who was "opposed to coercion."

The Los Angeles News learns from J. Jones, Express rider between that place and Fort Yuma, that a severe earthquake was experienced about the 15th inst., on the desert. At Cariso Creek Station its effect was severely felt; the few inhabitants of that vicinity were stricken with consternation.

The Stockton Independent says: The prospect for an early and abundant crop of musketos, we may say, is good. Capt. Nelson, of the sloop Eureka, who arrived yesterday from the tule region, brought with him some specimens which have rarely been excelled in size, health and activity—quite equal to the thoroughbred "gallinipper!"

At Los Angeles, the News says wool arrives daily in large quantities from the country. A large quantity has already been shipped, and it is thought the clip in Los Angeles county alone, the present year, will not fall far short of one million pounds. Particular attention has been paid to the improvement of sheep in this and adjoining counties, but few are now reared except from the stock of first class importations.

The Folsom Telegraph says, never in the history of Folsom, until now, was such a general spirit of local permanent improvement noticeable among its people. The town has increased rapidly in size, beauty and importance, during the past three months, and bids fair to be one of the largest towns in the State, and a point of general business radiation and commercial and manufacturing importance.

The Napa County Reporter says: The severity of the last winter has been destructive upon the roads which were years in making. The road through the cañon to Healdsburg is about destroyed, and undoubtedly it will cost as much to put it in a passable condition as the first cost. The turnpike up the valley, upon which so much money has been spent, is full of ruts and holes, while the road to Vallejo, not nine miles from Napa City, for a distance of some sixty yards is impassable for teams. The stage has been drawn off, as it cannot get through until some improvement is made at this point. We hope our Road Supervisors will take immediate steps for the improvement of roads in their Districts. The same course is doubtless advisable elsewhere.

The Stockton Republican says: In every part of the county we hear that the grass is growing luxuriantly, and cattle which after the flood were much reduced in flesh, are beginning to grow fat. The Red Bluff Beacon, of the 24th ult., tells a similar story: "Never, since 1853, has there been such splendid range for stock as can be found all through Tehama county at this time. The red land between Red Bluff and Tehama, which, ten years ago, was almost a desert, is now covered with a velvety carpet of luxuriant grass almost knee high. Every where, throughout the country, we hear favorable accounts of the fine feed for cattle. Our county is almost a paradise in this respect!" In Nevada county, the San Juan Press says, the foot-hills present a most heart-some and lovely appearance. Flowers of every hue are visible on a carpet of verdure. The trees are in foliage, and nature rejoices in a thousand voiceless, though audible ways, at the glorious change wrought by a few weeks of genial airs and rectifying sunshine.

A Salt Spring has been discovered near Kern Lake, in Tulare county.

Governor Stanford has approved the Bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors to construct a large sewer through Fifth street to the Bay, for the purpose of draining the southwestern part of the city. This sewer is of great and immediate necessity.

The Petaluma Journal says that Apricots and Almond trees on the lowlands in that vicinity, appear to be badly affected by the ravages of the "borers." Some have lost a number of trees from this cause. A number of remedies are offered. Washing the trunk of the tree near the root with Coal Oil or Kerosene, Sulphur and Ashes sprinkled about the tree, and Lye or strong Soap-suds.

The San Jose Mercury, makes the following remarks on the dog question: Of the dogs that infest this city, there is little that can be said to their credit, and perhaps the least said the better. At a rough estimate, we should judge that within the limits of the city of San Jose, there are fifty tons of dogs. Of this amount, about forty-nine and five-sixths tons, are composed of mangy curs whose hides in the aggregate, if spread out, would cover St. James' Square. The crop of fleas produced by these dogs, may be safely put down at a hundred bushels a year. One of the first acts of our new City Council, should be, to pass an "Ordinance for the Extermination of Dogs."

## Rincon Wool Depot.

D. McLENNAN & E. GRISAR, HAVE re-opened their WOOL ESTABLISHMENT, at the RINCON DOCK, and are prepared to continue as formerly, the business of Grading and Packing Wool for Shipment.

Their "GRADE MARKS," being well established here and in the Eastern States and Europe, they offer their services to Wool Dealers.

N. B.—Having heard that outside parties have been imitating our "Grade Marks," they are hereby notified that these "Grade Marks" are our own property, and not to use them for the future.

A. H. TODD & CO.,  
Produce Grain Brokers,  
AND  
General Commission Merchants.

Agents for the Sale of Oakland City Flour.

Office—No. 43 Clay street, New Number, SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms for buying or selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under \$500, 2 1/2 per cent; \$500 and over, 2 per cent. And so Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc., amounts under \$500, 5 per cent; over \$500, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

Two Ranches  
FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.

ONE CONTAINING 1972 71-100 acres, the other 1288 33-100 acres, being portions of our Ranch in Solano County.

Or, if preferred, an undivided half interest in the whole Ranch, containing 5350 87-100 acres.

WITH STOCK AND IMPROVEMENTS, Consisting of a good Dwelling House, Cheese House, Stables, Sheds, Wind Mills, Work Oxen, Horses, Farm Tools, Boats, and everything requisite for the Dairy and Stock business.

One hundred good American COWS, now in milk. The above Ranch is capable of supporting 2500 head of cattle. Out of over 600 head ranched there during the recent flood, WE LOST ONLY TEN CALVES.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, where a map can be seen; or at the Ranch; or to Col. Warren, Editor FARMER.

HALE & WHEELER  
Stockton, San Joaquin county, Cal.

Original Eagle Hat Store.  
COLLINS & CO.,  
HATTERS,  
Again in the Field.

O. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and J. C. COLLINS, late of Washington street;

Have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the HAT AND CAP BUSINESS in ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES And Judges of Material, our patrons may rely on Goods bought at our store being

The BEST in Every Respect.

HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

At the shortest notice.

WE MOST RESPECTFULLY INVITE OUR OLD FRIENDS as well as the Public generally, to give us a call.

We claim to be the best in the State to REPAIR and REFINISH

Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats.

Orders and Hats from the Country will receive our particular attention.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—

Tucker's Hall,

11-3a 323 Montgomery street.

## Wool, Hides, and Skins

Purchased at the Highest Market Rates.

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,

BY

R. FEUERSTEIN & CO.,

212 FRONT STREET.

17 SAN FRANCISCO.

WOOL!

Purchased at the Highest Market Rates.

BY

GEORGE HOWES & CO.,

155 Sansome street.

## GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

## STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

...OF...

And will Sell Cheaper than any House in the State,

All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS.

CAMPBELL, BURNING FLUID,

ALCOHOL,

TURPENTINE,

COAL-OIL,

KEROSENE OIL.

COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

MACHINERY OIL,

RAPE-SEED OIL,

CHINA NUT OIL.

LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.

POLAR OIL,

SHARK'S OIL,

NEATFOOT OIL,

TANNER'S OIL,

&c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

For Elegance and Usefulness Combined in a Present

## BUY A

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE

They are adapted to every variety of Family Sewing, and are acknowledged to be far superior to all others in use.

Do not buy a chain-stitch Machine, the seam has a cord on one side very unsightly and liable to wear off and rip.

The Wheeler and Wilson Machines make a stitch alike upon both sides of the fabric, and it will not rip or unravel out.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,

1111 Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Hay and Wool Presses

FIVE

INGERSOLL'S

HAY AND WOOL PRESSES,

AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,

JUST RECEIVED—AND FOR SALE BY

MACONDRAY & CO.

16

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, &c.

214 and 216 (Old No. 68) Battery street,

(Corner of Richmond)

SAN FRANCISCO

C. Main,

E. H. Winchester.

N. B.—Good assortment Concord Stage Harness constantly on hand.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1857 and 1858; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Bridles.

16-14

MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE,

R. A. CHAPTER,

COUNCIL,

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,

NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET

Above Montgomery street. SAN FRANCISCO

To All whom it may Concern:

BE IT KNOWN THAT I,

THOMAS OGG SHAW,

208 Sacramento street, - - - San Francisco.

HAVE NOW ON HAND, FOR SALE



## 8 AND 10-HORSE STEAM THRASHERS FOR 1862.

8 AND 10-HORSE-POWER MACHINES OF JOHN A. PITTS' GENUINE MAKE, Buffalo, N. Y., with all of O. M. Russell's Improvements in the Shoe and Cylinder; as it runs on Steel Flints, and in all other respects superior to the Russell make of Machine, both in material and workmanship, as well as finish; with the large-sized, improved Jack.

## Six 12-Horse-Power Steam-Engines on Trucks,

And capable of running the largest-sized Separator, and Thrashing in one day, in a good and workmanlike manner, 2000 Sacks of Grain.

## 4 AND 6-HORSE MACHINES,

In all respects the same as the large Machine, to run with GEAR, same as old style Pitts'.

All of the above Machines are made at Buffalo, N. Y., expressly for me and under my direction. Any person in want of such machines cannot fail to be pleased, as this Machine stands unrivaled for Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at one operation. It is acknowledged to be superior to any other Machine in the WORLD, in its Operation, Finish, and Mechanical Construction.

EXTRA EXTRAS of all parts of the Genuine Pitts' Machine constantly on hand.

No Machines Genuine except those made at Buffalo, N. Y., and marked "J. A. PITTS."

List of Articles Manufactured at Thomas Ogg Shaw's Agricultural Works:

PECK'S CALIFORNIA CLIPPER OR HEADER.

TUSTIN'S CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER.

RIDER'S PATENT EQUALIZING SOWING HORSE-POWER.

EGGLESTON'S BROADCAST PATENT SOWING MACHINE.

CALIFORNIA FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

FAN-MILLS.

HAY-PRESSES.

ROAD SCRAPERS, ALL SIZES.

CAST-STEEL DEEP-TILLER PLOWS, ALL SIZES.

SIDE-HILL PLOWS.

BREAKING PLOWS, ALL SIZES.

CLOD CRUSHER OR FIELD ROLLER.

HARROWS.

CULTIVATORS.

ALL KINDS OF MACHINE CASTINGS.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING DONE.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BRASS WORK.

SASH WEIGHTS OF ALL SIZES, TO ORDER.

GRATES AND FENDERS, FOR MARBLE MANTLES.

Among the Leading Articles are

E. PECK'S HEADER OR HARVESTER, which is by far superior to any imported Machine, and took the First Premium at the State Fair held at Sacramento. This Machine is both light and durable.

TUSTIN'S CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, which cuts six feet in width, and is the best Machine on this Coast, as it possesses many advantages over those made in the States.

This Machine took the First Premium at the Sacramento Fair, over all other Machines.

This Machine is so constructed, that it NEVER CHOKES UP, having two sets of knives, moved by the same crank, thereby causing twice the velocity of the knives, over that given by any other machine, and preventing the possibility of choking, no matter how slow the team may travel.

Attention is particularly called to the RAKING DEVICE, which will rake off the grain more Regularly and evenly than can possibly be done by hand, thus saving the purchaser the neat sum of \$2 50 per day.

The Machine is very light and durable.

RIDER'S PATENT EQUALIZING SOWING HORSE-POWER. This Power Possesses great advantages over any other Power in use, and is well calculated for doing all kinds of work usually done by Horse-Powers, and being simple in its construction, can be easily repaired, and at little expense.

EGGLESTON'S BROADCAST PATENT SOWING MACHINE. This is the only Seed Sower ever invented that can be depended upon for sowing various kinds of grain, on all qualities of soil, in all kinds of weather.

CALIFORNIA FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, which have been tested at various times and found to be superior to any imported. They are warranted to be Fire-proof, and entirely free from sweating or dampness, which is the great complaint of the imported Safes, as they gather moisture on their passage.

Our Wrought and Chilled-Iron Safe, with Steel Vault, and Combination Locks, is unsurpassed by any.

All orders promptly attended to.

And in conclusion I will add, that all the above lists of Goods are made of the very best material that the country will afford. Also, all the mechanics employed in superintending the putting up of these goods, are men of long experience, and the best workmen in our country, and every article manufactured is of the most approved style, and has the latest improvements of the day, and cannot be surpassed in point of durability, practicality, beauty, and workmanship, and while I feel thankful for all past favors, I trust that I may meet with good encouragement in the future.

Every article that I import is of the very best style and most improved goods in the market, and can be sold as cheap as the cheapest, as I purchase all my goods direct from the Manufacturers, saving all the commissions, thus enabling me to sell cheap. All persons in want of any of the above goods, will please send in their orders in time, to

THOS. OGG SHAW, 208 Sacramento street, Opposite his former place of Business. SAN FRANCISCO.

THE VERMONT MOWER,

AND

COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER.

FOR THE HARVEST OF 1862.

The attention of Farmers is invited to the celebrated

Vermont Reaper and Mower,

Which is unsurpassed for Simplicity, Durability, Convenience, and Thoroughness of Work.

The high estimation in which this Machine is held by these Farmers who have used it, justifies the expectation that, with the late improvements, it will become the LEADING MACHINE when its superior qualities are generally known.

Some points of Excellence and Peculiar Advantages which this Machine possesses over others, are as follows:

1st. Having the cutter-bar hinged to the farmer, so as to adjust itself to uneven surfaces.

2d. Having two Driving-wheels; if one slips, the other does the work.

3d. When the Machine moves to right or left, the knives are kept in constant motion by one or other of the wheels.

4th. It can be oiled and thrown in or out of gear without the driver leaving his seat.

5th. The whole weight of Machine is on the wheels, where it is required to give power and stroke to the knives.

6th. When the Machine is backed, the knives cease to play; consequently you back from obstructions without danger of breaking the knives.

7th. The Cutter-bar to the Machine, being hinged, can be packed up with removing bolt or screw.

8th. The Cutter-bar is easily raised by a lever, which is very convenient at the corners of the land; when raised, the Machine will turn as short and as easily as any two-wheeled cart.

9th. It is mostly of iron, simple in construction, and a boy can manage it easily.

10th. It has no side-draft.

11th. The Combined Machine has two sets of Cutter-bars and Sickles, one for Mowing, the other designed expressly for reaping; which, with Other Improvements, should Command the Attention of Every Farmer.

We invite Farmers wishing a Machine, to call and see before purchasing.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

310 Washington street, near Front, - - San Francisco.

REDINGTON & CO.'S

SUPERIOR

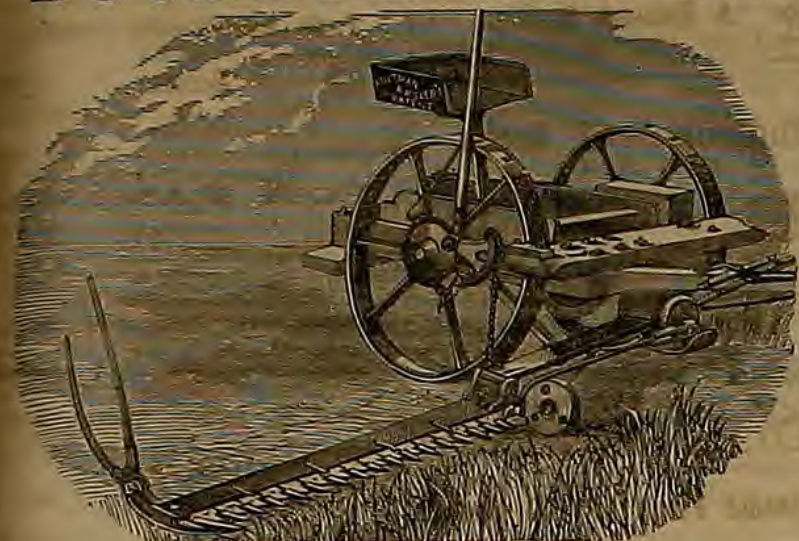
YEAST POWDERS,







## BUCKEYE MOWER.



THE SUCCESS WHICH THE "BUCKEYE MOWER"

has met with in California has led us to make large importations of them for the season of 1892. We feel confident that it is the

## BEST MACHINE IN USE,

AND WILL TAKE THE PLACE OF THE OLD STYLE MOWER.

Among its advantages over other machines, are the following:

IT HAS TWO DRIVING-WHEELS,

which support the whole weight of the frame, gearing, and driver, giving it nearly double the power of a machine which has but one driving-wheel.

IT HAS A DOUBLE-HINGED FINGER-BAR,

(Belonging exclusively to the Buckeye Mowers)

which conforms to all varieties of surface, and can be easily raised to pass obstructions. The bar can be folded over the top of the frame with perfect ease, so that it can be moved from place to place without trouble. It has no cog-gearing in the driving-wheels; it is entirely free from side-draft, and has no weight on the tongue or horse's necks. The draft is lighter than ordinary plowing.

## THE BUCKEYE AS A REAPER.

The important advantages which belong exclusively to the Buckeye as a Mower, are retained in the Reaper.

The two driving-wheels and double-jointed cutter-bar make it the ONLY REAPER perfectly adapted to uneven ground.

The REEL is attached with a FLEXIBLE JOINT, which allows it to follow all the movements of the platform on uneven ground, and can be readily raised or lowered, according to the height of the grain.

The grain is delivered at the back of the machine, entirely out of the way of the team on the next round, in good shaped gables for binding.

The platform is readily adjusted to any required height of cut. The lateral brace at the rear of the machine is of great advantage in steadying and supporting the platform, and can be

obtained only in a machine which has the cutter-bar in front of the driving-wheels.

The Raker's seat is so placed as to secure the most comfortable position, and the easiest and most natural movement to the Raker.

The weight of the Raker is sustained directly on the axle of the machine, instead of being carried on the platform, where it adds greatly to the side-draft.

By a late improvement in the hanging of the reel, the tallest or most tangled grain will not lodge in the outer reel-arm.

The outer wheel of the Reaper is nearly in a direct line with the driving-wheels, thus avoiding all cramping and straining in turning.

—WE HAVE ALSO THE CELEBRATED—

ESTERLY MOWER AND REAPER.

THE KENTUCKY HARVESTER, A Combined Reaper and Mower.

—AND—

KETCHUM'S MOWER, and Mower and Reaper Combined.

—ALSO—

## The Sweepstakes Thrasher.

MANUFACTURED BY C. AULTMAN & CO., CANTON, OHIO.

This Separator has taken the lead in the Western States during the last few years, and now STANDS UNRIVALED, for the purpose of

Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at One Operation.

Superiority is claimed for it in the following particulars, over all other machines, viz:

"For Thrashing and Cleaning, fit for market, more grain, and doing it better, than any other."

"For being more durable, and less liable to get out of repair."

"There is no other machine that will do the same amount of work, with as little power."

"The only limit to the amount of work it will perform is entirely dependent upon the facilities for getting the bundles to the machine, and taking care of the grain and straw after being thrashed."

Also—A Full Assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Farmers in want, give us a call, or send for Circulars.

## HAWLEY &amp; CO.,

Corner California and Battery streets, - - - San Francisco.

And E and First streets, Marysville.

## THE HARP STOVE.



It is a splendid stove for the country trade, being perfectly adapted to the use of wood.

## THE HARP STOVE.

—ALSO—

The BAY STATE and other Stoves,

With a large assortment of Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelled and Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS, BAKE-OVENS, SADDLE-IRONS, &c. &c. For sale by

B. C. AUSTIN, Pacific Tin-Works,

324 Clay street, below Battery,--San Francisco.

## THE VERMONT

SEED-SOWER AND REVOLVING HARROW!

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

With this machine, any person that can manage a pair of horses, can perform the operation of Seeding and Harrowing at the same time.

It is adapted to the sowing of ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, and is regulated by the gauge to DISTRIBUTE EVENLY OVER THE SURFACE, any desired number of pounds of Grain per acre, covering the Seed immediately, so that NONE OF IT IS LEFT IN SIGHT FOR THE BIRDS TO DESTROY.

IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, STRONG, AND DURABLE,

and the implement the Farmer needs at the present time, to enable him to raise Grain profitably at the prevailing low prices.

It now makes its first appearance on the Pacific Coast. For sale by

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

310 Washington street.

San Francisco, Sept. 10, 1891.

BUY ALL YOUR GOLD ORNAMENTS

OF.....

TUCKER!

BUY ALL YOUR PEARLS

OF.....

TUCKER!

## FURNITURE! AND BEDDING!



SELLING, MARX & CO.,

HAVE RE-OPENED THE

Extensive Furniture Warerooms,

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

J. G. CLARK & Co.,

No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufacture, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture.

All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to order.

## East India Tea Store.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

631 Washington street,

Nearly opposite Marquise's Opera House.



GEO. M. SMITH & CO.

DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN

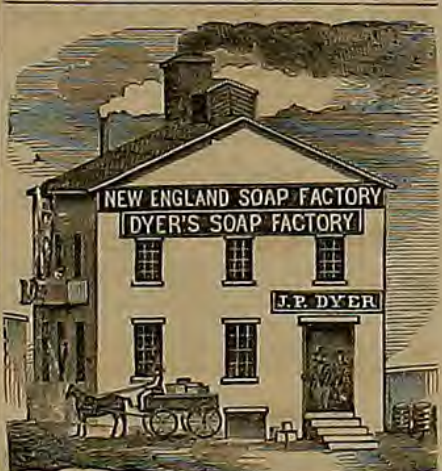
Choice Green and Black TEAS

Of Chinese and Japanese production;

COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.

Our TEAS are acknowledged to be the Best ever offered in this Market.

Observe, this is the ONLY BONA FIDE TEA STORE in this State.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

## Read! Read!

WHY WILL YE SUFFER?

Read the following Certificates and be convinced:

GALLINAS, Sept. 15, 1891.

To JOHN DEFAIR, Esq., San Rafael.

I hereby certify that I have been afflicted with the most severe case of Rheumatism of a most unusual character, for several years, and during that period I have been advised and under the treatment of some of the most eminent Physicians without the least benefit, and have been pronounced incurable by several of them. I was advised by a friend to try your treatment. I did so, as a last resort, as I was lame and helpless as an infant; and to my surprise and gratification found myself cured and able to go to work in the short space of five weeks, and have been cured well now for about one year, and find your medicine most excellent and without any bad effect—the same as mercury or other medicines often has.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 11th day of September, 1891.

J. T. STOKER, Justice of the Peace,

San Rafael Township, Marin county.

SAN, RAYMOND, Marin county, Jan. 17th, 1892.

This is to certify that I was afflicted in January, February, and March, 1892, with the Rheumatism, by which I was unable to move hand or foot the most of the time during said months. To my great relief I obtained two bottles of Rheumatic Medicine, prepared by JOHN DEFAIR, which entirely cured me, and I have never since felt any rheumatic pains.

R. W. FRINK, County Judge of Marin county.

This is to certify that I have used the Medicine prepared by JOHN DEFAIR, in my family, and am prepared to testify as to its efficacy in all cases, and have never known it to have a bad effect.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24th day of October, 1891.

DANIEL T. TAYLOR, County Clerk.

Mercury Never Used. Chills and Fever Cured in two days, without Drugs and Medicine inwardly.

Persons whose systems have been injured by Mercury, can have the poison eradicated entirely.

Address JOHN DEFAIR, San Rafael.

19

## New Remedies—Quick Cures.

## DR. GIBBON'S DISPENSARY

No. 423 Commercial street, corner of Sanson, San Francisco.

For the cure of disease without the use of Mercury.

Dr. Gibbon's skill in the treatment of all kinds of disease, cannot be excelled in this or any other country, and he invites the incurables, who have been stuffed with mercury until they are walking barometers, to place themselves under his treatment and be cured. Dr. Gibbon is enabled, from a practical experience in the treatment of all dangerous complaints, to guarantee a good sound and lasting cure, and in the shortest time, according to the exigencies of the case. Dr. Gibbon will forfeit his fee if he fails to effect a cure.

Address Dr. J. F. GIBBON, P. O. Box 2, or 423 Commercial street, up stairs.

23

## Sugar-beet Seed.

An INVOICE OF FRENCH SUGAR-BEET SEED, Apply at Office of Farmer.

## THE UNION FARM AND PLANTATION MILLS.

TO FARMERS, Stock-Raisers,

—AND— STABLE KEEPERS

YOU ARE PARTICULARLY INVITED TO

EXAMINE THE MILL

WE ADVERTISE ABOVE.

THIS MILL IS OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER. IT IS WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT.

THE BEST MILL

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

These Mills Were Awarded the

FIRST PREMIUM!

—AT THE—

State Fair at Sacramento, Bay District and

Mechanics' Fair, in San Francisco, and at the Santa Clara Fair.

PRICES OF MILLS AS FOLLOWS

Mill complete, with Bolt for Family

Flour - - - - - \$150

Mill complete, without Bolt - - - - - 140

Extra Grinding-surfaces, per set - - - - - 10

Greene, Heath & Allen,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

Messrs. KEEP & BRIGGS,

PROPRIETORS OF THE GLOBE FOUNDRY,

STOCKTON.

ARE OUR DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE

SALE OF THESE MILLS.

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## Literary Shrubbery.

## THE POOR MAN'S REST.

Let me rest—but lay me low,  
Where the hedge-side roses blow;  
Where the little daisies grow;  
Where the winds a-Maylog go;  
Where the foot-path rustles plod;  
Where the breeze-bowed poplars nod;  
Where the old woods worship God;  
Where his pencil paints the sod;  
Where the wedded throubles sing;  
Where the young bird tries his wings;  
Where the wailing plover sings  
Near the runlet's rusky spring!  
Where, at times, the tempest's roar,  
Shaking distant sea and shore,  
Still will rave old Barnsdale o'er,  
To be heard by me no more!  
There, beneath the breezy west,  
Tired and thankful, let me rest,  
Like a child, that sleepeth best  
On its gentle mother's breast.

A Lawyer once came into court drunk, when the judge said to him: "Sir, I am sorry to see you in a situation which is a disgrace to yourself and family, the court, and the profession to which you belong." This reproof elicited the following colloquy: "Did your honor speak to me?" "I did, sir. I said, sir, that, in my opinion, you disgraced yourself and family, the court, and the profession, by your course of conduct." "May I-i-it please your honor, I have been an attorney in-in-in this c-court for fifteen years: and permit me to say, your honor, that this is the first correct opinion I ever knew you to give."

A SCOTCH WAY OF MAKING A PENNY.—One of our lairds, who shall be nameless, had occasion lately, in the course of business, to put into the hands of his law agent a small sum of money. The writer entered the money in his cash-book, and was proceeding to give a receipt, when the laird thus addressed him: "Now, Mr. So-and-so, it's needless for you to be at the trouble o' paper, an' stickin' a penny stamp on't; just gie me the penny, and I'll trust to yer books." The man of business good-naturally handed his client one penny accordingly.

REALLY VERY AWKWARD.—When a young lady is caught in a shower, and accepts part of a handsome gentleman's umbrella, it is provoking to pass a doorway where Alfred is taking shelter; and very unreasonable of him to be sulky for a month afterward.

The title of a book or a lecture is half a success. We see that a lecturer in Berks county has a lecture upon "The Men who spell Cabbage with a K." Quite as sensible as the titles of some of our more refined city lectures.

We have heard many a little beauty haughtily assert that "all the world could not buy her," when she knew in her own heart the day was fast approaching when she would very willingly allow some one to give her away.

"Tut teach you to play pitch and toss! I'll fog you for an hour, I will!" "Father, I'll toss you to make it two hours or nothing," instantly replied the incorrigible, as he balanced a penny on his thumb and finger.

## WANTED, TO LEASE, ETC.

## A Rare Chance for a Capitalist.

## THE COLLINSVILLE RANCH.

THE Advertiser has 3000 acres Land, half high rolling and hill land, and half Tule Land. The Ranch is bordering on the Sacramento River, and one-half of it has a Water-Front. The Tule Land is easy of reclamation, and a contract is already under way to reclaim and improve it.

The Ranch is situated at the mouth of the Sacramento River, at the upper end of Suisun Bay, opposite New York, and known as the Monteruma Hills in Solano county. A substantial Wharf for a Steamboat Landing has been built this winter, and the Sacramento and San Francisco River, as well as daily, taking Passengers, Produce, Cattle, pay, as well as the greatest ship company of the United States in the State, and one that is having increasing business, as the floods do not affect it. The advertiser desires to improve, and requires more Capital to insure to this point all its advantages; as it can be made one of the best paying operations in the State; and as he has other business, is not able to carry it on himself so as to secure all its advantages, and wishes a Partner with sufficient capital to make such other improvements as will insure the success which opens to it. The Ranch has a large stock of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine upon it.

To any business man with Ten, Fifteen, or Twenty Thousand Dollars, this will be a grand opening, as he would have possession of, and under his charge, Property worth about \$75,000; while the new Wharf, now the great landing for all this section of country, can be made a large source of income. For particulars, inquire personally or by letter, of Editor Farmer.

## Money Wanted in the Country.

\$10,000 WANTED.—On Property worth \$30,000; perfect title, and with ample guarantees of the prompt payment of the interest agreed upon.

ALSO—\$1500, upon Real Property, undoubted title, worth Three Times the amount asked on loan.

ALSO—\$20,000 in three lots; security ample.

Inquire of Editor Farmer.

## 1000 Acres of Land,

120 COWS,

AND

A Good Milk and Dairy Business,

For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to a man or woman with a moderate amount of cash to secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Business ever offered in our State. The location is near Suisun City, within five miles. There is 960 acres good Land, well fenced, which can be had at \$10 per acre, and 120 select COWS for \$20 each, together with Butter-Churn, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc., valued at \$1000. All these implements will go to the purchaser without cost.

The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted. There are also 1000 acres of good Land adjoining leased for two years at \$1 per acre; this goes also, and the lease can be renewed.

To a good and responsible party this property will be sold on the most liberal terms as will be satisfactory. Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address COL. WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will furnish all needed information.

Nov.



Wholesale Produce Report

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer. (Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tonn & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.)

The continuance of pleasant weather since our last report has caused the receipts of grain to increase. The traveling in the country is now very much improved. Farmers as a general thing are over their hurry, and seem disposed to market their produce on hand. The quantity of wheat arriving is on the increase, and most of that coming to market is choice. Millers, the principal consumers, find little difficulty in supplying themselves. They have become very particular, and now use great caution in buying.

The barley and oat market is very fluctuating; the extreme prices for barley are from \$1.30 to \$1.45, market slightly depressed. The Northern demand, in consequence of the advance in freights, has temporarily slackened. The oat trade is simply local and demand light.

The bark Commerce has completed her loading for Sidney, taking in part for cargo, 5000 sacks barley, 2000 sacks oats, 5000 sacks hay, etc.

The receipts of beans have been unusually heavy. Late arrivals from the Southern Coast, of 2d quality, have temporarily depressed prices.

The receipts of wool are daily on the increase, and the demand for both wool and hides is active and spirited. Competition exists between buyers.

Corn has arrived more freely of late, and a decline is plainly shown by our prices annexed.

The potato market is firm and very large prices are now being realized.

The arrivals of hay are liberal, but the market is well sustained and prices show no decline. We are conversant of a parcel being bought and shipped by steamer on the 19th to Oregon; prices there rule so high that there is a handsome margin left for profit, after paying freight, etc.

We learn that another charter has been effected for Australia, for barley and oats. Also an outside party, having a large amount of freight for Victoria, and being dissatisfied with the advance that steamer and sail vessels now charge, has chartered a vessel to load principally with barley, oats, and hay. We think these facts argue favorably for further advances and improvement in hay and feed grain.

Our receipts from around the Bay, for the past week, have been as follows: Wheat 13,651 sks, barley 842 sks, oats 1485 sks, beans 1195 sks, corn-meal 800 sks, flour 10,202 qrs, bran 1197 sks, hay 290 tons, wool 233 bales, potatoes 1592 sks, corn 864 sks, middlings 120 sks, salt 500 sks. Also, Coastwise: Wool 220 bales, potatoes 2366 sks, oats 750 sks, beans 2157 sks, wheat 902 sks, barley 600 sks.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Wheat, Barley, Oats, Beans, Corn, etc.

Butter, Cheese, etc. (Corrected by Martens & Brothers, Washington Market.)

San Francisco Cattle Market. May 1. Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. WHITNEY, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

All the change we have to note for the past week is a decline in beef, which has now got down to nearly the old prices of last year, which no doubt it will fully reach before long. Notwithstanding there has been great loss in some parts of our State, there are others where the cattle are in better condition than ever before, and these portions being extensive, will bring the prices down.

Average Slaughterers' Prices. Beef—American, first quality 5c to 7c; 2d quality 2c to 4c; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 2c to 3c. Veal—first quality, 4c to 5c; second quality, 3c to 4c. Hogs—Stock Hogs 2c to 3c; Dressed 7c to 9c. Mutton—dressed, 3c to 4c, according to quality. Milch Cows—1st quality \$25 to \$30; 2d quality \$15 to \$25.

Don't forget to look at our columns of Advertisers; they are all such Houses as every reader can go to, and trade with full confidence.

Do you want good Agricultural Implements? Hawley & Co., Knapp, Burrell & Co., and Arthur & Son, will supply you. Do you want good Harness work? Main and Winchester's is the House. Do you want Furniture? Selling, Marx & Co., that is the House to trade with? Do you want a Sewing Machine? None equal to Wheeler & Wilson's. Do you want Clothing? See the advertisement of "Important News, Clothing Cheap." Do you want Coal-oil Lamps, or the Field for them? Then remember that Stanford Brothers are ready to supply you. Do you want a good Store? See the Harp pattern of B. C. Austin. Do you want oil and Camphene? Call at Bailey & Harrison's, who have full assortment. Who wants a Washing-machine? Go and purchase one of Bailey's Patent. Do you want genuine Teas, etc.? Then you will go to 631 Washington street, for Smith's Tea-store cannot be excelled. And so we could go on and give a catalogue of good places; but just put on one of Collins & Co.'s new patterns of Spring Hats (no body has any superior), and walk with us to see, in Tucker's window, the curious ship in a decanter; it will do any one more real good than to "look on the wine when it is red." Then remember that Marnden & Folger's Spice Factory is worth a visit. John O. Bell wants everybody to call and buy his carpets; and Schreiber wants his Polo universally known, and everybody should try his Mattresses. Then your flower-border wants those Bulbous Roots and New Seeds at Moore's, on California street; and the women-folk want those Nice Things at Norcross's, at the Yeast Powders at Winans'; and the Nice Soap at Dyer's; for everybody should patronize the e-made goods when they can. All the needed goods can be found

Upstairs Down—See "Schreiber," a new advertisement of the Polo. Do you understand it? Why his quality of the article is claimed to be so superior as to have knocked all the other kinds upside down! Schreiber's Polo is the very best and purest in the market.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS A CLASSICAL OR MATHEMATICAL TUTOR in private families; would have no objection to a school or college. Having taught for several years in the Colleges of Georgetown, D. C., St. Mary's, etc., and at St. John's, Frederick, M. D., he can give unexceptionable testimonials, and as to character, an ability. Apply to J. O. D. on Montgomery street, cor. of Fiber

Retail Prices at Washington Market—May 1.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Apples, Peaches, Plums, etc.

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Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Apples, Peaches, Plums, etc.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

The undersigned are the Sole Agents of DANIEL L. PERKINS, the Pioneer Seed Grower, of Oakland, Alameda county, Cal., and they offer for sale this season the finest assortment of seeds ever produced in California, and at prices as low as the ruling rates in the Atlantic States. These seeds are warranted to be fresh and true to label, and in every particular equal to the best seeds produced in any part of the world. They have taken the first premium at each of the State Fairs, and many of our County Fairs, for several years past, which should be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness and superior quality.

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY, Pacific Fruit Market, San Francisco.

MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN. CITIZENS—FRIENDS: M. MINER, from Washington, D. C., comes to you endowed with that remarkable power of Sympathetic Clairvoyance, which enables her to discover the causes of Diseases, and apply the remedy.

To Agents of the Farmer. We would ask our Agents to whom payments are made for the FARMER to notify us, that we may give credit for them, as it frequently happens that our subscribers call and inform us that they have paid such Agents, although we have no notice of such facts.

Valuable Blood-Stock For Sale. We would invite all who desire Dairy-Stock of the very highest character, to call on us, or write to us, as we have for sale about twenty-five head of such choice Durham Stock as there is for sale in the State, as follows: One Full-Blood Durham Bull, 2 years old, of the highest pedigree, and as handsome an animal as has ever been offered in this or any other country.

Farms, Vineyards, and Gardens. Those in want of either should call at our office and gather information about several which we have for sale. Those who wish to sell should call and see us about them.

COMMISSION FRUIT STORE.—Our producers in the country can always find a ready sale for all their Fruit and all other kinds of Produce, and at a fair and generous price, and be sure of a quick and prompt return. By a reference to the card of J. W. Gale, Esq., they will see that an opportunity is afforded them of making sales not only of Fruits and farm produce, but also of Live Stock. We take pleasure in recommending Mr. Gale to their special attention as worthy their highest confidence.

MILITARY GOODS. Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Etc. Importer and Manufacturer of REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, MILITARY EMBROIDERY. Robes, Caps, Seals, and all Goods required by Societies, Military and Civic Processions.

Flax-seed Wanted. 10,000 LBS. FLAX-SEED WANTED BY CONTRACT, from parties who are the growers of it. Persons who are now growing Flax, if they will please inform us of the number of acres they are growing, and the probable quantity they will desire to sell, we shall be glad to enter into contract for same. Address Col. WARREN, Editor of the Farmer.

FARM STOCK, &c.

A Belmont Stallion. A FINE FOUR-YEAR OLD BELMONT Stallion, from Fine Stock on the Belmont. The animal is a fine one and will be sold a bargain. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

Thoroughbred Stock FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE A FEW YOUNG SHORT-HORNED DURHAM BULLS and HEIFERS, likewise some AYRSHIRE and DEVONS. Also, pure bred Essex and Berkshire PIGS. All the above stock is from late importations and can be seen at my ranch, near San Antonio, Alameda county, California. Address J. D. PATTERSON, San Francisco.

Splendid Stallions for Sale. SEVERAL STALLIONS OF THE VERY best character. Heavy Roadster Stock; also, two Morgan Black-Hawk stock, splendid animals, and for sale at a Bargain. Inquire of the Editor of Farmer.

Splendid Flock of 600 Sheep. A VERY SUPERIOR FLOCK OF ABOUT 600 AUSTRALIAN MERINO EWES now having LAMBS by a PURE FRENCH MERINO BUCK. This lot of Merino Sheep can be had at a Bargain, if applied for soon, as the parties are desirous of closing up business. Any persons who may desire a superior Flock of Sheep to begin with, this is a rare opportunity. Address: Editor California Farmer.

Well Bred Stock For Sale. HAVING A LARGE BREEDING STOCK OF SHORT-HORNED CATTLE, SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, THOROUGH-BRED TROTTER HORSES, "WOODBURN FARM," Those desirous of purchasing, can be supplied at any time.

Splendid Bucks! CRYSTAL PALACE! THOSE WHO WANT THE PROGE-ny of this noble animal should make immediate application for them. CRYSTAL PALACE has produced the finest French Merino Bucks that have ever been exhibited. Persons in want can see the young Bucks by applying to the Editor of the Farmer.

BLUE VITRIOL Or Bluestone, The Indispensable Article for Wheat-Growers. CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURE; ALSO, ENGLISH AND PHILADELPHIA, GUARANTEED PURE. For sale in quantities, AT LOWEST RATES. REDINGTON & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 105 and 107 Clay Street.

Family Marketing. Stall No. 1, Washington Market. Families that desire the very best kinds of Market Fruits and Vegetables, in their various seasons, with all the choice selections, can be supplied with them FRESH every morning, by calling at

BUDDINGTON'S, No. 1, Washington Market, Washington street, San Francisco. Fruit and Produce Received and Sold ON COMMISSION. Orders left at the stall, and the purchases will be sent to any part of the city promptly, and free of expense. 1-3m.

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's STEAMSHIP Sonora, Will leave Folson street wharf THURSDAY, May 8, 1880, At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually, FOR PANAMA. Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company. TORRES & BARCOCK, Agents, Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

California Steam Navigation Company. ARRANGEMENT FOR 1880. Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL. Steamer ECLIPSE, Captain E. C. M. Chadwick; " ANTELOPE, Captain E. A. Pools; " CORNELIA, Captain E. Conklin; " HELEN HENSLY, Captain E. Z. Clark; " J. DRAGON, Captain D. B. Mosely.

For New York—Direct. The A 1 Clipper Ship Lookout, Will have early dispatch for the above port. For Freight, which will be taken at the Lowest Rate, Apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

COLEMAN'S LINE. SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK. HAVING ESTABLISHED A LINE OF CLIPPER SHIPS, To sail regularly from San Francisco to New York, are prepared to offer unusual facilities to Shippers of California Produce. Freight will at all times be taken on the most Favorable Terms.

Rebuild Your Fences. The universal loss of Fences in our State will be a heavy blow upon our Farmers, and every opportunity means for their being replaced at as little cost as possible should be availed of at an early day. We call the attention of all who desire to build Fences to little cost to HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER, for sale at this Office.

A Grand Chance for a Homestead. A valuable tract of very rich land, comprising 300 acres, situated in one of the most delightful valleys in our State, which there are 2000 Fruit-trees in bearing, a neat house and small buildings, and a Young Nursery, to continue Orchards and Vineyard. A fine large stream of water runs through the grounds continually. The whole is under the best of the best kind. The fruit the present year will bring \$1.00 per bushel. This Ranch will be sold a great bargain for Cash. Inquire of Editor of the Farmer.

A Grand Opportunity for a Home. For sale in one of the interior Mountain Towns, a fine House and Garden, with outbuildings, including a fine Income in successful use, being capable of realizing a fine income. The buildings are good. The Orchard is in full bearing with Peaches, Plums, Apples, Grapes, etc., and small Fruits. There are also on the estate several small tenements, which bring in an income of about \$50 a month. The Fruit from the Garden, together with the certain income, will in two years or less the price now required for the estate is offered low for an immediate Cash sale, as the owner desires to locate in a different part of the State, where he owns other property which requires his attention. For particulars inquire of Editor of Farmer.

Four Hundred and Fifty Acres Rich Land. A valuable tract of rich land, of the extent named, beautiful location. Will be sold a bargain if applied for early. Title perfect. Inquire of Editor of the Farmer.

Who Grows Flax! Growers of Flax can have the highest price paid for crop by applying to this Office, or sending samples of crop and the quantity for sale.

CALIFORNIA FARMER. List of Agents. (Our Subscribers can send money by mail order, and Register at the Post-office, and the money will be sent to them.)



# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES

VOLUME XVII.

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### The California Farmer.

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COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

#### The Sierras, and Sierra Valley.—No. 3.

We left our readers at Gates' Hotel last week, as that is a good place to spend a week or two. We shall now resume and take our readers to "Shady Nook."

This spot, familiar to our readers in years past as the home of "Alice," whose writings have so often gratified them, we visited next. We found it all and more than anticipated. "Shady Nook" is also known as the Sulphur Springs, and as such, as a place to be widely known, we shall speak of it more in detail. Shady Nook was sold and is now owned and kept as a hotel by Mr. Fenstermaker. It is directly in sight of the "Pass" over to Washoe, the famed Silver Country. This place is truly a beautiful spot, and we wonder and regret that Alice and her liege lord should part with so charming a place; but we learn that they sought a more quiet home than this public thoroughfare afforded, as every body wanted to stop there—therefore we don't blame them.

These sulphur springs are indeed a wonder. One, the boiling spring, is made into a swimming-bath, with a building some 20 feet by 20, a neat place, where in this transparent water at full heat, one can luxuriate indeed. The water is as warm as can comfortably be borne, and as it is soft, this renders the bath delightful. Near by are other springs, one too hot for a bath, being at boiling heat; while another close by is pure and cold as ice-water. Who can explain these wonders in nature? The dwellings are not large, though neat buildings for hotel, with a good barn for stock, and preparations for new buildings another year.

Shady Nook stands at what is called the foot (one end) of this great Valley, upon the slope of the mountain side. Over all the buildings stately pines wave their broad arms, and over the whole earth are bright and beautiful flowers; this was the "Home of Alice." We regretted indeed not having the pleasure of seeing one so identified with this place; but that pleasure was deferred till we could ride some twenty miles and visit her new home at the upper end of the Valley.

Most earnestly do we commend our citizens to visit Downville and this Great Valley, the coming summer, and there enjoy, as we did, Shady Nook and the Sulphur Springs. We append a few thoughts at this spot:

SHADY NOOK.  
A shady nook indeed!  
Yet all around, far as the eye its vision sends,  
Over hill and mountain and broad plain, the glorious view extends:

The towering pine, on rock-crowned bed,  
The snow-capped mountain, overhead,  
The eagle on the vale and hill,  
With rural beauty the picture fill.  
But seal who comes down yonder trail?  
On jaded beast, wearied and pale,  
There on his brow that careworn look—  
Oh, let him rest at "Shady Nook!"  
He's from that famous "Land of Gold,"  
Where for his body and soul are sold;  
He's been where sells the Silver Shrike,  
While those at home in grief repine.  
Was it for these our Homes were given?  
Shall men seek Gold, and give up Heaven?  
Here in this quiet spot I stand,  
And see the "Gate" to that Golden Land.  
But Washoe! we will pass thy door;  
A "Better Land" would we explore.  
Our love, 'tis for the valleys green;  
Where, fat and sleek, fine stock is seen,  
And heavy heads of Golden Grain  
Bow to the breeze on every plain;  
Where trees bend down with luscious fruit:  
Oh how much nobler this pursuit,  
Than to waste life in hunting Gold,  
For which both health and life are sold.  
Look out upon this mighty plain,  
And here behold a richer gain:  
Build up good Homes, here all most thrive,  
And in these homes of joy can live.  
Look out upon the shining earth,  
Good thoughts will surely spring to birth,  
And like good seed, oh plant them deep,  
Good deeds are always sure to keep;  
They will pay better than shining gold,  
They always pay an hundred fold.  
Come, ye Cultivators of the soil,  
Let not your crops or labor spoil;  
Sow noble thought, oh cherish well,  
Like that "good seed," they always tell;  
Aye! like fine stock within the fold,

Or stocks of grain—these bring the gold!  
Your sweet new hay, your yellow cheese,  
Your cream in yellow lumps—these please;  
Bear these, ye Farmers, to the mines,  
For these ye'll win their "silver shrikes."  
And when around your quiet Home,  
A brighter, happier day must come,  
Make these Homes beautiful, make them shine  
With sweetest flowers and climbing vine;  
The luscious fruits thy hand shall raise,  
Reward you by your loved ones' praise.  
Hear thou these words: wouldst know the book  
Where I have learned? 'Twas "Shady Nook!"  
There, mid these vast and towering trees,  
Where song was made by shining leaves,  
We called up thoughts from memory's chalice,  
At the Hillside Home of generous Alice;  
There on that hillside flower-crowned sod,  
We worshiped Nature! we worshiped God.  
Go thou, each one, and read the book  
From which we read at Shady Nook.

From Sulphur Springs we visited the ranch of B. F. Lemon. He has 50 head cattle, 7 milkers only. Had tried wheat, barley, buckwheat, corn, and finds they can be grown successfully. Buckwheat did well. Had 2 acres of vegetables; intended keeping bees. Mr. Lemon makes hay, and raised some fine grasses as experiment.

Our next call was at the ranch of T. S. Bartlett, Esq. Here we found a good ranch and evidence of care. He had 150 head of stock, twelve milkers, and made 70 pounds of butter a week. He keeps American cows, with some half-breeds. Cuts 50 tons of hay; had tried Alsina Red Clover, and Timothy, which will do well here. Has a fine dairy house, with an ice house also; this is a capital plan, and others should follow the good example; churning by water-power. Has a carpenter's and blacksmith's shop. His son has invented a good hay press, highly creditable to him. This farm, or meadow (for this valley is principally a meadow), covers about 500 acres. An excellent barn, all the work of himself and son, reflects great credit upon them. The barn is 80 feet by 15, with shed 16 by 80 each side, giving ample room for hay and also for reapers and tools, which were all in order and under cover. Here is an example worthy of extensive practice among farmers. We were pleased with all we saw, and as to Captain Bartlett, we can only say, go ahead Captain, lead off, such an example is a good one. We tender our thanks and good wishes for kindly attentions.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

#### The Sheep Shearing Festival at Marysville, May 6th.

We very much regret that it was not in our power to be present at this Festival, as we intended, but being unexpectedly called to other duties, we were prevented; but fortunately on our passage down the river, we met Mr. Wells of the Alta, who kindly and courteously furnished us with the statistics, and permitted us to copy from his notes, the particulars of the shearing.

It will be recollected, that this Festival was inaugurated by A. L. Bingham Esq., as announced through our columns by us. The sheep to be sheared were imported by Mr. Samuel Brannan, and were the full blood French Merino, consisting of forty-four ewes, and eighteen bucks, all of last years lambs. This flock of sixty-two sheep with their full fleeces, were indeed most highly creditable to Mr. Bingham, under whose skillful care they have been bred; and they were also highly honorable to Mr. Brannan, and to our State, for we are confident the report which we submit will be found as to amount of clip, unsurpassed in the United States. Yuba, Sutter, and Sacramento counties being largely interested in sheep raising, this affair attracted quite a number of Sheep raisers, and they seemed much pleased at the success of the show. The weather was fine, and the citizens of Marysville, took quite an interest in the proceedings. Many carriages were on the ground containing the families of the citizens.

The shearing commenced at 9 o'clock A. M., and continued till 4 o'clock P. M. Eight Shearers competed for the premiums. Mr. Galbraith, and Mr. Hodge, took the first and second premiums. To Mr. Peck, of Napa, was accorded the fame of being the *Best Shearer*, but being interested in the flock, would not permit himself to be a competitor for the premium. Refreshments were liberally provided for those who were workers, and those who were lookers-on; and all the usual merriment of wit, joke, and repartee, was sheered off and spun out, for this celebrated affair.

The flock of sheep from which this lot were taken, were raised by Mr. Bingham, the Manager of the Brannan Ranches, of which in the flocks, Mr. Bingham has his interest as Manager, and Raiser; and being an experienced Sheep raiser of about thirty years experience in Vermont, we should expect great results, as we now see from his efforts.

We could but wish that these Festivals may increase, and that Stock raisers may all take an interest in them. It is a good time and place to meet, compare notes and ideas, as well as samples; for great good will result from them. Such exhibitions will also show the great capabilities of our climate, and forage for sheep raising, of which but little is yet known or believed in other States, but which coming years will reveal in such a

manner as to astonish the world. Even now, the report we give, when he added in Vermont, the former great emporium for great clips, will hardly be believed.

We give the time of the Shearers, and the number of sheep to each. The awards were made for the manner in which the work was done: not to the rapidity of the performance. The wool was immediately shipped to Messrs. McLennan & Leonard of the Mission. Wooden Mills, to be made into fine broadcloth for officers' uniforms, Army and Navy; as this can be done here in admirable style, at less cost to "Uncle Sam," than in the old States, as evidenced by the excellent work done by this factory during the past winter. The clip was of more than usual fineness: was really beautiful, and had the real "kick" to it; the whole amounted to eleven hundred pounds, as seen in the report. We hope Messrs. McLennan & Leonard, will make a public exhibit of the samples of the cloth from this clip; for this will induce public attention to it, and thus prompt all to patronize "Home Manufacturers."

Such scenes as this, the evidence of our resources to live, will induce a still greater emigration to our State, and we are glad to notice not only in this Festival and its associations, but everywhere, a returning life to business, and the wiping out the "breaks" and "bruises" of the hard winter which has just passed, and which has so severely tested that *unbreakable energy* with which Californians are so liberally blessed. This Sheep Shearing, will give a character reliable for the ability of French Merino sheep to give weighty clips. Mr. Brannan has a flock of about four hundred of the pure blood French Merinos, on his two farms in Napa, and Sutter counties. Another Sheep Shearing Festival will come off next year, and at San Francisco, when it will be inaugurated with great éclat, and in rare splendor; and we suggest that Mr. Brannan, and Mr. Bingham, shall name thirty-four of the best lambs after the thirty-four States, which will then be enrolled under the glorious Stars and Stripes, for then we shall not be talking of "wars and rumors of wars," but all our words be of "peace on Earth, and good will to man," fitting sentiments for rural laborers, and rural spots.

The following is the time of each man's shearing:

Weller.....	6	sheep in 6	hours 25	minutes.
Scott.....	9	"	5	" 50 "
Peck.....	10	"	6	" 38 "
Cutting.....	5	"	6	" 38 "
Galbraith.....	8	"	6	" 25 "
Builer.....	8	"	7	" 5 "
Anderson.....	6	"	7	" 5 "
Hodge.....	5	"	6	" 25 "

The following table will show the weight of each fleece, and the weight of each sheep after shearing.

ONE-YEAR-OLD EWES.			
No.	Weight of carcass.	Weight of wool.	Weight of wool of wool.
1.....	98	15	24..... 98
2.....	90	12	25..... 109
3.....	90	16	26..... 94
4.....	105	17	27..... 79
5.....	88	13	28..... 80
6.....	78	18	29..... 83
7.....	78	18	30..... 79
8.....	92	18	31..... 95
9.....	91	13	32..... 91
10.....	74	11	33..... 90
11.....	85	17	34..... 85
12.....	83	16	35..... 89
13.....	93	13	36..... 79
14.....	84	14	37..... 97
15.....	77	13	38..... 79
16.....	88	12	39..... 88
17.....	95	16	40..... 86
18.....	107	16	41..... 91
19.....	85	17	42..... 85
20.....	100	12	43..... 89
21.....	84	12	44..... 70
22.....	99	15	
23.....	94	13	

General average of wool of Ewes.....15 lbs. 7 oz.

BUCKS, ONE AND TWO-YEAR-OLDS.			
No.	Weight of carcass.	Weight of wool.	Weight of wool of wool.
1.....	110	25	11..... 114
2.....	127	32	12..... 164
3.....	133	25	13..... 119
4.....	114	25	14..... 134
5.....	119	25	15..... 124
6.....	122	30	16..... 129
7.....	151	24	17..... 154
8.....	121	23	18..... 106
9.....	128	25	
10.....	124	21	

General average of wool of Bucks.....25 lbs. 1 oz.

Total weight of wool of Bucks and Ewes.....1125 lbs

#### Smut in Wheat.—Curious Fact.

A writer in the "Farm and Garden," Australia, says: As any additional fact relative to smut in wheat may be acceptable to those who study the matter in theory to arrive at satisfactory conclusions, with a view to discover ultimately, if possible, an antidote, I send you the following:

I sowed this season—rather early—some White Lammas wheat on one of the outside lands, of which one-half of the land had been lightly manured, and sent up so strong a growth that in order to prevent its being laid by the wind or rain, and so becoming useless, I mowed off the top. This had the effect I expected in one way, though not in another, for though it headed well I found on looking it over a day or two ago that it was nearly all smut; whilst the other half land, sown with the same seed, at the same time, and in the same manner, is perfectly free from smut or any other disease. In small patches of the field, sown in the same way, the effect has been similar.

#### Liquid Grafting-Wax.

BY HORTICOLA.

Mrs. L'Homme-Lefort (or, as others spell the name, L'Homme-Lefort) invented, not many years ago, a grafting composition, which, when generally known, will, no doubt, supersede all others now in use, either for grafting purposes or for covering wounds of trees. It is very cheap, very easily prepared, and keeps, corked up in a bottle with a tolerably wide mouth, at least six months unaltered. It is laid on in as thin a coat as possible by means of a flat piece of wood. Within a few days it will be as hard as a stone. In addition to all the advantages indicated above, it is not in the least affected by the hot sun of our summers, nor by the severe cold of our winters; it never softens nor cracks when exposed to atmospheric action or changes. A single instance which came under my own observation, will suffice to show this clearly. In April last the bark of a double-flowering peach tree had been destroyed by some goats several days before I noticed the mischief. There was hardly a place as far up as the goats had been able to reach, where any bark was left; the few remaining particles were in no connection whatever; the wounds were rough, and had already turned brown by an exposure so long continued. Although I despaired of the possibility of saving the tree, yet I determined to try it by an application of the Liquid grafting wax of L'Homme-Lefort, which I had just purchased for the first time.

The result is surprising. The tree is as vigorous as ever, the wounds having healed over under the cover of the hardened grafting wax, which, after the lapse of so many months, sticks as firmly to the tree as if laid on a few days ago.

As long as the inventor kept the preparation secret, it was sold at very high prices. Even now it is unknown to many; I feel, therefore, induced to give the recipe, as follows:

Melt one pound of common resin over a gentle fire. Add to it an ounce of beef tallow, and stir it well. Take it from the fire, let it cool down a little, and then mix with it a table spoonful of spirits of turpentine, and after that about seven ounces of very strong alcohol (95 per cent), to be had at any druggist's store. The alcohol cools it down so rapidly that it will be necessary to put it again on the fire, stirring it constantly. Still the utmost care must be exercised to prevent the alcohol from getting inflamed. To avoid it, the best way is to remove the vessel from the fire when the lump that may have been formed, commences melting again. This must be continued till the whole is a homogeneous mass similar to honey.

After a few days' exposure to the atmosphere in a thin coat, it assumes a whitish color, and becomes as hard as stone, being impervious to water and air.

The editor of the Horticulturist adds: A good liquid grafting wax has long been a desideratum. We have seen the above as used by "Horticola," and are much pleased with it. It is better than the shellac preparation, and is much cheaper. It is an admirable preparation for covering wounds in trees.

#### Loss from Weeds.

Very few of our farmers seem to be aware of the great loss they sustain annually, from the growth of weeds of one kind or another, with which quite too many of our farms are overrun. The late Sir John Sinclair made some experiments on this subject, the results of which we annex, and which are worthy the consideration of all cultivators who have failed themselves to discover how great an extent their crops are lessened by weeds.

"1. Seven acres of light gravelly land were fallowed, and sown broadcast; one acre was measured off, and not a weed was pulled out of it; the other six were carefully weeded. The unweeded acre produced eighteen bushels; the six weeded acres 135 bushels, or 22½ an acre, which is 4½ bushels, or one-fourth more produce in favor of weeding. 2. A six-acre field was sown with barley, in fine tilth and well manured. The weeding, owing to a great abundance of charlock, cost 12s per acre. The produce of an unweeded acre was only 13 bushels; of the weeded, 28. Difference in favor of the weeding, 15 bushels an acre, besides the land being so much cleaner for succeeding crops. 3. Six acres sown with oats; one acre plowed but once, and unmanured, produced only 17 bushels. Another six acres, plowed three times, manured and weeded produced 37 bushels. This experiment proves that oats require good management, and will pay for it as well as other crops. Ten bushels of the increased produce may be fairly attributed to the weeding, and the other ten to the manure."

#### Cucumber Ketchup.

Take green cucumber, and chop very fine; sprinkle on salt, and then let stand an hour or so. Put into a strong cloth, and press out all the liquid possible; put the fine pieces remaining into bottles, and add vinegar; afterwards put into it black pepper and salt; cork tightly, and set aside for use. The cucumber ketchup soon moulds by exposure to the air—therefore it is better to put it into small bottles, so that when one is opened it may be speedily used.

#### Fruit Trees.

A letter from Mr. John Geddes to the *Galavara Chronicle*, on the cultivation of fruit trees, contains practical observations of value to fruit growers:

Next is budding all not known to be good seedling varieties, which may be done in the latter end of July, or early in August. The buds ought to be set in the north side, in order that the shade of the tree may protect them from the rays of the noonday sun, and also ought to be inserted in the stock about three inches above the surface of the soil. In all cases where the bud has taken, it will be necessary to remove the top grown from the seed sufficiently close to the bud not to injure it. This cutting down ought to be done early in the season, or about the time vegetation begins to show itself.

The whole force of the sap from the root being thrown into a single bud, as a natural consequence, the growth will be luxuriant. This one luxuriant stem which emanates from the inserted bud will in most cases prove so growthy or thrifty as to throw out lateral branches, which, during the first two or three years of the growth of the tree, ought to be strictly attended to, and not allowed to become a part of the tree. This being properly attended to, with an annual removal of one-half of the bearing wood, the peach would not only yield better fruit, but live longer to do so.

I have seen a few instances already, in the mountains, where that pest among fruit trees, the Borer (the result of eggs deposited by a destructive flying moth), known to all peach-growers, has been at work. The only remedy for this nuisance is to top-dress, or apply a thin coating of wood-ashes, or air-slacked lime, to the surface of the soil around the tree.

The application of too much water to peach trees is fraught with too many evils to be enumerated here. Better have none at all than the doses I have seen to some. In the garden of Mr. Finnie, of Murry Creek, irrigation of the peach orchard is intended to be dispensed with this season—substituting, in its stead, what gardeners call "mulching." The result of this, I have no doubt, will show it to be a decided improvement upon the ordinary method of watering.

#### Will Farming Pay?

This is a question which elicits greater diversity of opinion than any other connected with the industrial interests of the State. This is certain; some make farming pay, and others do not: some get rich; others fail. Old fashioned, slovenly ranching will not pay. Intelligent, snug, careful farming, will pay; as well here, we believe, as in any part of the United States. Take for instance, Stock raising. As a general thing, it is no longer profitable to have a ranch overrun with a thousand head, more or less, of wild scrub California cattle. The same value may just as well be represented in two hundred head of graded Durhams, always saleable at their full value, and better at all times, even for beef, whatever may be said to the contrary. It costs no more to keep a good animal than a poor one.

We believe Dairy farming will pay. In the New-England States, the dairy farmers have got rich. And yet these farms comprise poor, cold, sour, land; and the cows must be housed, and kept on hay, at least half the year, and then the product of the dairy does not bring over half as much as in this State. But dairy farming may not pay with poor scrub cows. Choice stock, selected for milking, is the thing. A half-blood Durham, or Devon, is worth at least as much in the market as two common cows, and the increase may be bred in, until it is almost pure blood.

So of Horses. It is too late in the day to raise California horses. It is degenerate stock; originally, they had a dash of Moorish blood, which gave them spirit and endurance. A fair three-year-old California horse is worth, say \$60. But a fair American horse of the same age, is worth from \$100 to \$125, and if crossed with good blood, runs up to \$200. It is just as easy to raise the good horse, as the poor one.

The same argument will apply to Sheep raising. A lot of mangy Mexican sheep, with hair on them like dogs, will not pay. But a few choice bloods to begin with, are the foundation of a competence, if rightly managed.

So in Crop raising: the men who are to succeed hereafter, are such as raise a variety of crops, each of the best kind, and who make their farms better by culture, every year. Small farms of 160 acres or less, will pay better than large ones.

We say then, as the result of our observation, farming will pay, if well conducted, and it will not pay otherwise.—[Santa Cruz Sentinel.]

And all very well said, Mr. Sentinel. Keep doing so.

#### Fallow your Lands.

From the long and late rains that have fallen this season, the cultivation of the soil will easily permit thousands of acres of land to be plowed late and left in fallow, making it much richer and better for cultivation another year.



## Fruit-Growers Society of Western New York.

We continue from the last number of the FARMER the report of Discussions before this Society at its Annual Meeting.

## BEST FORM FOR AN APPLE TREE.

V.—What is the best form of an Apple Tree, and which is the best time for pruning?

Mr. Sharp thought he might not agree with others in his views of pruning. Would head all fruit trees low. Branches pruned near the ground are more vigorous and stocky than those formed further up the main stem. They show a disposition to ascend instead of running out horizontally, making a good spreading top, and can bear more weight without injury. Trees trained in this way are also less exposed to the winds. This is particularly the case with pears.

J. J. Thomas was opposed to pruning the heads of trees high. In many orchards trees might be seen some three stories in height, from successive grafting.

Mr. Fish agreed with Mr. Sharp. Branches pruned near the root are stronger than those formed six or seven feet from the ground.

Mr. Hooker considered the question a difficult one. Trees grow naturally of all forms. The Northern Spy has an upright growth, Greening crooked and drooping, while the Baldwin makes a round-headed tree. Cut out the young wood from a Tompkins County King, as is desirable for a Northern Spy, and soon there would be no bearing wood left. It is well to study the habits of trees, for, do the best we can, they will have their peculiar shape.

Mr. Barry said there is a difference of opinion about the high heads should be formed in orchard trees. He believed in having heads low. Many advantages result from this course: the sap has not to travel so far; branches near roots are stronger, and not subject to so many accidents, are less exposed to weather, and protect the trunk from effects of sun and freezing. All our orchard trees are found leaning to the east, the effect of our strong west winds. The higher the head is formed from the ground, of course, the more they are exposed. Low-headed trees are more easily pruned, and the fruit is gathered with much less difficulty and danger. The advantages are numerous and obvious to every grower of fruits. Some think the head should be formed so high that a horse with plow could work under the branches. This is not necessary. The principal feeding roots are at the extremities, and as far out as the ends of the limbs or further. Manure and culture are not needed under branches. Plowing injures the roots by tearing and breaking them. The best fruits are produced from trees where the ground under the branches is always shaded. A slight forking under the trees is all that is required.

Mr. Moody said they had to come to some system of culture that would suit farmers. Farmers would not use the fork. Had found no evil from plowing. Commence plowing when the trees are young, and the roots will not come near the surface. Would form heads four or five feet from the ground. Some tender trees have the bark injured by the sun in winter. This is prevented by growing branches low.

Mr. Beadle said the climate in which trees are grown, may have a good deal to do in determining the form of the tree. Mr. Moody spoke of the sun burning the trunks of trees. Had seen the same frequently in Canada, the bark injured for seven or eight feet up the trunk. Thought it the effect of the sun followed by hard frosts. By keeping the head low, the trunk is protected. Never saw any ill effects from heading trees low. In Canada they have severe southwest winds. Every tree leans. The main crop is blown off high trees. Mr. B. would not use the plow under or near the trees in an orchard. The roots like to come near the surface for light, and air, and dew.

Mr. Hooker said the advocates of low heads seemed to drive those in favor of higher heads into a false position. Although he did not believe in forming heads as low as some, he was equally opposed to having heads as high as some have described, and as often seen. But the heads should be formed so high as to admit of horse work under the trees. Farmers cannot use forks and spades in cultivating their orchards—they must depend upon horses.

J. J. Thomas had made a good deal of observation in the length of roots. The radius of the roots is equal to the height of the tree. If the tree is twenty feet in height, the roots will extend twenty feet from the trunk in every direction. Mr. T. inquired if any one had ever known injury to result from plowing an orchard. The tearing of roots a little he thought not so injurious as neglecting to stir the soil. Apple tree roots, many of them go down low, but peach roots lie near the surface.

Mr. E. Moody said orchards should never be seeded down. In order to allow the dew to penetrate the ground, it must be kept mellow, and the natural attraction and affinity from below will draw the moisture. A good "summer fallow" never becomes dry. An orchard should be so planted as to be cultivated almost entirely with plow and cultivator, using but one horse, with a short a whiffletree as to drive within one foot of the tree. I say horse, because in large orchards farmers will use teams, and will not use forks or spades.

Dr. Sylvester said it is necessary to shade the trunks of trees, and it is also necessary to keep the tree growing to obtain good fruit. To effect this, it is necessary to keep the ground well cultivated, and it is hard to do this if the head is formed very low.

Mr. Sharp is determined to head his trees low, and has a pair of small mules for working under them; and when the trees are too low for these, will try a pair of asses.

Last part of Ques. 5.—Best time for pruning? Sharp.—Whenever you see a limb which ought to be removed, cut it off; but, as a rule, general pruning after the flow of sap has commenced is injurious; has learned this from experience.

B. Fish objected to late pruning, whether in orchard or nursery trees, causing deformity to the tree.

Ellwanger.—If you wait until the 1st of June before pruning, you get no growth, and that is the case with all late pruning. The best time for pruning is February, if you want a healthy growth of the tree. The most of the pruning, formation, and shaping of the tree, should be done while the tree is young.

Langworthy.—Experience has taught that late pruning stops the growth of the trees, and is the most injurious thing in the world. Old trees, if pruned even as late as April, will bleed, will rot and turn black; while pruned in winter the wood will season perfectly, the wound heal over hard and bright and remain so.

H. E. Hooker agreed with Mr. Langworthy, that late pruning is a most severe check upon the fruit tree, and in some instances is perfectly ruinous, causing stagnation in the system of the tree. To cut off large branches in May injures the circulation in large trees; while if cut in January or February the wound seasons and grows over perfectly.

Mr. Holmes argued that the pruning had best be done either before the circulation of the sap commenced, or after the leaves were formed.

At the close of the discussion on this subject members were requested to prepare and leave with the Secretary a list of the best six summer, the best six autumn, and the best twelve winter varieties. The following is the aggregate vote:

Best Six Summer.—Two Sweet.  
Red Astrachan.....12  
Primrose.....10  
Early Harvest.....8  
Early Strawberry.....8  
Keswick Codlin.....2  
Summer Rose.....5

Best Six Autumn.—Two Sweet.  
Colvert.....2  
Twenty Ounce.....10  
Gravenstein.....9  
Duchess of Oldenburg.....7  
Porter.....7  
Jeffries.....3  
Pomme Royal.....3  
Beauty of Kent.....2

Best Twelve Winter.—Two Sweet.  
Rhode Island Greening.....13  
Tompkins Co. King.....12  
Northern Spy.....12  
Baldwin.....12  
Spitzenburgh.....8  
Golden Russet.....8  
Roxbury Russet.....7  
Peck's Pleasant.....7  
Yellow Bellflower.....5  
Pomme Grise.....4  
Canada Red.....4  
Swar.....4  
Red Cheek Pippin.....3  
Wagner.....3  
Belmont.....2  
Fameuse.....2  
Rambo.....2  
Vandevere.....2  
Minister.....2

Mr. Barry announced that among the distinguished fruit growers present, he was happy to observe the Rev. J. Knox, the celebrated Fruit Farmer of Pittsburgh, who has two hundred acres in fruit and fifty acres in strawberries. The President requested Mr. K. to favor the meeting with an address.

Mr. Knox stated that he has had more experience with strawberries than any other fruit, and without pretending to make an address, he would give the members the benefit of his experience in strawberry culture, treating of soil, cultivation, and varieties. He considered a rather light clay soil preferable to a sandy soil, for strawberries. The first work in its preparation is thorough drainage, next breaking up or pulverizing, from twenty to twenty-four inches in depth. This is effected by the plow alone. First, use an ordinary plow, with two horses, followed by Mages' lighter, a kind of sub-soil plow, with two yokes of oxen. Give the ground several plowings in different directions, until it is well broken up and pulverized. Could produce two or three very good crops on land plowed in the ordinary way, eight or ten inches, but on that two feet deep could obtain ten or twelve crops in succession. Strawberries do not require much manure. Any good wheat or corn land is good enough for strawberries. Plants in rows thirty inches apart, and the plants ten inches apart in the rows, making twenty thousand plants to the acre. When he commenced strawberry culture, he plowed between the rows, but latterly has discarded all implements in his strawberry plantations, except the hoe. Weeds are taken out by hand. The less the soil is disturbed after planting the better, as the whole ground is covered with a net-work of small, fibrous roots. Never allows the vines to bear the first year planted, but picks off all the fruit-stems and runners, and removes the runners every year that the plant is fruited. Prefers setting out early in the spring. Protects the plants in the winter by wheat or rye straw, thrashed with the flail. Oat straw is not heavy enough, and blows off. Plants bear much better for this protection. The straw is removed in the spring, and placed around the plants as a mulch, and helps a little towards furnishing manure. One half the straw is wasted each year, and needs to be supplied every autumn. Two tons to the acre is about the right quantity of straw to commence with, but after that, one ton of new straw each season will answer.

Varities that succeed in some soils and situations, fail in others. The Hovey is good in Boston, and he had seen it good in Cleveland, but with him it never succeeded. Some varieties seem to run out, after culture a number of years. Pistillate varieties do better when impregnated with some staminate sorts, than with others. On this subject he is trying experiments. The strawberry season ought to be lengthened. It is usually about three weeks, but with proper selection of sorts can be extended to five weeks. The sorts he liked best were the following:  
Early—Baltimore Scarlet, Jenny Lind, Burr's New Pine.  
Late—Trollope's Victoria, Kitley's Goliath, Nimrod, Bulst's Prize.  
Medium—Brighton Pine, Boston Pine, McAvoy's Superior, Scott's Seedling, Moymensingh, Downer's Prolific, Fillmore, Golden Seedling, British Queen, Vicomtesse Hericart de Thury, Wilson's Albany, Triomphe de Gand.

For a general crop, Wilson's Albany and Triomphe de Gand are the most profitable. The latter is the strawberry of all strawberries, and possesses all the excellences that can be desired—productive, beautiful, large, of fine quality, berries shipping well, and the plants are hardy. It is not as productive as the Wilson, but an acre will bring more money. Sent them to Cleveland, Chicago, Philadelphia and New York. Received orders from New York for more than his whole crop. If confined to one strawberry, he would plant the Triomphe de Gand. Although not quite as productive as the Wilson, he could say with safety, that it produces more than 300 bushels to the acre. For canning, the Wilson is preferred. The only manure used is well rotted stable manure. The same plant, if the runners are kept off will bear ten years. A good many crows will start and cluster around the original plant, each bearing a fruit stem, and all producing a very large amount of fruit. He observed several fruit growers from Canada present, and expressed the wish that all the troubles of nations could be left with the lovers of fruits and flowers for adjustment; then our spears would soon be turned into pruning-hooks, and our words into plowshares.

Mr. Vick expressed pleasure at the remarks of Mr. Knox. They show that the very best culture is successful on a large scale. We are too apt to think that good culture must be confined to amateurs or garden culture exclusively, and is unsuitable to the orchard and market garden. This is an error. That system which is most profitable in the garden, will be generally found so in the orchard.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL MEETING.  
The third Annual Meeting of the Contra Costa County Agricultural Society, was held at Pacheco, on the 26th ult.  
The meeting was called to order by the President, J. C. O'Brien, Esq. The reading of Officers' and Committees' reports being first in order, they were immediately taken up. The reports of the President, Secretary, and Treasurer were read. None of the Committees were prepared to report, and as the President's report is an embodiment of the Secretary's and Treasurer's, and gives the financial condition of the Society, we give merely an abstract of it, without going much into detail. The total amount of receipts derived from all sources last year, amounted to \$3,123.50; and the total amount of expenses, \$4,191.41; leaving a balance against the Society of \$1,067.91. To meet this demand, the Society will get \$300 from the State, and \$250 from the county, making the sum of \$550; thus leaving the Society's real indebtedness \$517.91. We certainly have cause to be proud that in the dawn of the third year of our existence, after having erected a spacious building, and inclosed a large area of ground suitable for a race track, and exhibition purposes, we find ourselves encumbered with so small a debt as \$500. To liquidate this, will take but a very small sum from each citizen of the county who has heretofore taken an interest in the rise and progress of the Society, and surely no one will let his interest flag, or his zeal diminish, when he looks back and sees what we have already accomplished: a very flattering index of what we may yet do.

After passing a few resolutions, the meeting proceeded to the election of officers, which was accomplished *circa voce*, under a suspension of the rules. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected to serve for the ensuing year. President, J. R. Howard, Alamo. Vice Presidents, M. R. Barber, Martinez; John Larkyer, Pacheco. Recording Secretary, H. H. Fassett, Pacheco. Treasurer, S. W. Johnson, Pacheco. Corresponding Secretary, L. M. Brown, Lafayette.

The business of the meeting being accomplished, it was adjourned *sine die*. There was a rather slim attendance, the cause being attributable in a great measure to the fact, that the farmers are all busily employed in their Spring work, the unprecedented winter bringing them behindhand.—[Contra Costa Gazette.]

A correspondent of the Gazette, who attended the above meeting, makes the following remarks. It is to be hoped that every citizen of the county will come squarely up to the work, with the feeling and determination that the Agricultural Society of Contra Costa County shall be a fixed and permanent institution, and such an one as will compare favorably with any county in the State. We may well feel flattered at our past success, and proud of the encomiums lavished upon us by strangers who visited our last Annual Exhibition. Let us look to it then, that the laurels already won, be not tarnished or forfeited; let every citizen of the county who has any pride in its welfare, and who feels that an institution of this kind that calls us altogether as one common family, once a year, to talk kindly and familiarly on all subjects that tend to the promotion of happiness, enlightenment and civilization, should be encouraged, supported, and sustained; add his mite, and there need be no fear but our Society will go on prospering, until it shall stand in the front rank of California's Agricultural Societies.

Marrowfat Beans.  
A correspondent of the Rural American, says: From observation, I am forcibly impressed that there are but few Farmers who realize the worth of marrowfat beans, compared with others that are generally raised. Some Farmers think that if they plant a few beans, they must occupy some odd corner, or some poor spot of ground. My advice would be, to procure the marrowfat, as they will yield on good ground, from one-third to double more than any I have tried. I will give my experience. Three years ago, I plowed and planted from the 13th to the 15th of June, eighty feet square, in drills about 33 inches apart, and 16 inches in the row, on land suitable to raise good corn, and I harvested 1 1/2 bushels of good beans. I would recommend planting as early as corn, because it gives better weather to harvest them, generally, which is very essential to keep them in good merchantable order. The beans are quoted the highest in the New York market.

The Yankees at Newbern.  
Tuncannon the rebellion thus far, the Yankees have been spoken of by the "chivalrous" rebels, with only loathing and disgust. They were called cowards, whose only test of courage was Bull Run, where it failed. Even after the late decisive battles in Tennessee, the fugacious rebels did not cease to taunt the Yankees with cowardice. "We know that you Northwestern folks will fight," said one of the rebel officers captured at Donelson, "but the Yankee traders will not." This was said even after the battle of Roanoke, where our brave New England soldiers acquitted themselves so honorably; that defeat, the rebels ascribing to our superior numbers, and the effective assistance of the gun-boats.

What will they say of the victory at Newbern? The army there, was composed entirely of Northern and Eastern men, and principally of men from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. In numbers they were scarcely equal if they were not inferior to those of the enemy, who fought behind well constructed intrenchments, and near a city from which they could easily draw supplies. Our men were weary from a long march, and a night's bivouac in mud and rain, and utterly unacquainted with the country through which they advanced. Yet in generalship and active fighting the whole triumph was ours. We not only beat back the enemy and took his fortifications, but we scattered him in wild dismay, and panic.

There never was a more fatal illusion, than to suppose that the men of the North, and East, cannot fight. They are of a class which makes the best fighters. They are laboring men, inured to hard hip and toil, whose lives have been passed in the open air, or in the practice of industries which require endurance, strength, and skill; while they have intelligence enough, to act always with discretion and judgment, and to know the objects for which they fight. Few European armies which are raised by conscription, and very largely from the debased population of the larger cities, embrace such materials. Massachusetts, and New Jersey, their iron forgers and colliers, and New York her mechanics: and these compose their most hardy, indefatigable, and ingenious classes. They can be readily used in any branch of the military service, and whether in the camp or the field, prove themselves equal to any emergency.

A Bad Heart.  
A great many husbands, especially in the country, spend their evenings away from home; formerly at the tavern, but now at the store talking politics and general business. Is this right? Is it generous? Has not the wife as good a right to spend her evenings abroad? And what would the husband think to be left alone to take care of the house? Is it fair? Did you not promise to love your wife, and cherish her, and is this the way you fulfil your vows? Home should be the pleasant place of all places to both husband and wife. There the evenings of both should be spent. And this is the way to keep alive the fires of love, and warm the heart with a generous selfishness. Wives may not complain, but they feel, and deeply, the absence of their husbands. They want their company, and their sympathy, and they ought to have it; specially, if there are children in the house, the husband should be at home. The wife, in her sphere, labors as hard as the husband in his; and when the evening comes, she and her little ones have a right to the company of the husband and father. And what good comes of lounging at the store? It is a habit and a bad habit. We do not object to passing an evening occasionally in this way, when it is necessary in the way of business. But it is a bad sign to see a man hanging about a grocery in the evening. He does not care much for mental improvement, or the society of woman. The best husbands are those who love their wives the best; love their company, and do the most to make them happy. The best fathers are lovers of home—lovers of their children. The good husband's absence from home is always regretted; it is submitted to as a necessity, when it cannot be avoided; but the good husband and father loves his home; loves his family; delights in the domestic circle of affection; and is never so happy as under his own roof, and among those of his own blood. Husbands, think of this, and if you have acquired the habit of absence from home for mere trifles; if your evenings are lounged away at the store, break off at once and acquire the habit of staying at home, of helping your wife and becoming her companion, and the companion of your children.

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## California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIAN GEOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA  
THIRD SERIES.

No. 14 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of May 2, 1892.

XV.—O.  
The Indians of Pacific Mexico—Their  
Connection with California.RECENT CHANGES IN THE EARTH'S SURFACE IN THE  
CALIFORNIA, ETC.—THE METATES OR CORN-GRIND-  
ING STONES OF MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.The Metate, Hand-mill or Corn-grinding Muller,  
in California, prior to the Spaniards of 1600.The use of this domestic utensil of the Mexican  
Indians seems to have obtained in all the parts of  
Mexico and Central America occupied by the semi-  
civilized tribes conquered by the Spaniards, and  
it still so to this day.It has been a subject of the most interesting in-  
quiry with us, if the Metate was not also indig-  
enous in its use among the ante-1770 tribes of the  
California. The only proofs have been able to  
acquire up to this time (May 1891) are those  
referred to in the note on the Santa Rosa Island  
Indians and note of 10 May with this, in the Third  
Series of the Indianology (Coast Indian Notes),  
in which it is stated that broken metates have  
been several times found on the sites of the old  
rancherías of the island, and that the Indians of  
Santa Rosa, before being brought over to the  
main land by the Spanish authorities (1800 to  
1820), traded with the coast Missions and often  
received orders from the Priests to make metates  
from the black rocks of the island. (See also ad-  
ditional notes on Metates following this paper.)The Metate is also in general use throughout Hin-  
doostan and Ceylon, but made of softer materials.  
But a confirmation of its use among the California  
Indians, who were the predecessors of the Digger  
or present tribes, is to be found in the Ind. No.  
Second Series, vide FARMER 14 Dec. 1890, in which  
the following note occurs from the Sacramento  
State Journal of 1853: "Hand-mills (or metates)  
similar to those described by Capt. Walker in the  
ruined cities of the San Juan and Little Colorado  
(vide First Series of Ind. 22 June 1890), have been  
found scattered through all the mining regions of  
the State: collections of them may be seen in al-  
most every mining camp. We remember to have  
seen two taken out in one day on the bank of the  
Tule river from a distance of sixteen feet below  
the surface of the ground. They are all made  
from a peculiar kind of hard stone, full of small  
cavities, but not porous, apparently combined of  
granite and burre stone. Two of these metates  
near the court-house, door in this (Sacramento)  
city, probably brought as curiosities from the  
Indians, etc."We see but little to doubt the foregoing account,  
as it was taken from a journal of credit and char-  
acter. The metate stone described answers pre-  
cisely to the cellular basalt of Mexico used by them  
in making metates.If the fact is established, it becomes a matter  
of great historical value, as showing the inhabitan-  
ce of the Sierra Nevada of California of a race of In-  
dians or people assimilating to the Toltecs or Az-  
tecs, or to the semi-civilized tribes of the Moquis,  
Zuni, etc., still remaining in New Mexico (who all  
have the metates in daily use), and that this race  
of people have either been swept off the face of  
the country, within a few hundred years, by con-  
quests in the earth's surface or volcanic fires as  
those described by Walker in 1850 of the Little  
Colorado, or those mentioned by Farley of the  
Oso country in 1860, vide Ind. No. of 21 Dec. '60.This is a subject of great import not only to the  
Indiologist, but to the Geologist, and rather in-  
teresting to all Californians. Can it be that Cali-  
fornia is raised up, or depressed, several hundred  
feet every five hundred or a thousand years? How  
likely that there are such immense numbers of fossil  
shells found now all along the coasts from fifty to  
two hundred feet and even over, above the present  
level, which are the more exact counterparts or fel-  
low of those living in the coast waters now; some of  
them even preserving their natural color, as  
may be seen in Prof. Whitney's collection made at  
Santa Barbara in March 1861, and also in the rail-  
road volumes.And while we are on this subject, we will here  
recall, what is generally assumed as a geographical  
fact of the old authors, but which needs further  
attention on the part of future inquirers: it may  
be more indicative of truth than fable—at any  
rate it would be well to sift the matter on the  
basis of the earth's changes of the different authors  
quoted in the Indianology.Our extract is made from Ogilby's America of  
1671, as referred to in the Sept. 1856 number of  
Gentle's Cal. Magazine, to wit:We shall close up our discourse of these Is-  
lands that lie north of the Equinoctial line, with a  
discourse of California, specially so called, which  
was by many thought and described to be a Peninsula  
or half island by reason of the bay which divides  
it from Quivira (Quivira) and New Galicia  
towards the north, which made them think that  
somewhere or other at the north it was joined to  
the mainland of America; but later discoveries  
have found it to be a perfect island and altogether  
separate from the continent; for about the year  
1500, some adventurers beating upon the coasts  
northward, accidentally and before they were aware,  
fell upon a strait, the waters whereof ran with  
such a torrent and violent course, that they  
brought them into Mar Vermiglio (Gulf of Cali-  
fornia) whether they would or no, and before they  
saw it and by that means discovered that Cali-  
fornia was an island, and that the waters that were  
devised to fall so violently into that sea from  
the north, were not the waters of any river empty-  
ing itself into the Bay from the mainland as was  
generally thought, but the waters of the Northwest  
pass itself, violently breaking into the Bay and di-  
viding it wholly from the Continent. It lieth  
north and south, extending itself in a vast length  
from twenty degrees of latitude, viz: from twenty-  
two to forty-two; but the breadth nothing answer-  
ing, etc., etc.; and that Alarcón sailed many  
times up the river called Buen Guis (Colorado)  
and received homage (1540) of Nuyacatus, one ofthe heads of the California tribes." (Hal King Na-  
guacatus.—r.)Now we know also that Alarcón or his pilot  
Castillo showed California to be a peninsula in  
1540—that Cabrillo, Vizcaino, and others to 1602  
made it ocean-wise continental, as far as they could  
ascertain—that Kino about 1705 showed it also a  
peninsula. Nevertheless, may there not have  
been some great change in the earth's surface be-  
tween the Bay of San Francisco and the Gulf of  
California since 1540, which is unrecorded in any  
written history? The powers of the hidden forces  
of nature have been proved every day since the  
discovery of America—lands sunk, and lands  
raised—thousands of people swallowed up in the  
earth in a twinkling. May not the Tejon Moun-  
tains have been raised from the bottom of an in-  
ternal sea, connecting with the Bay of San Fran-  
cisco and the Gulf of California, within the bound-  
ary of the proper traditions of Indians living in,  
1700, say? The great Earthquake of Mexico City  
of 1856 or 1857 was said to be the most terrible  
one since the Conquest of 1525. Great physical  
changes have taken place in Japan, Laconia, the  
Eastern Archipelagoes, Kamchatka, and other Pa-  
cific districts, within the last one hundred years.  
A reference to Beechey's Pacific Voyage of 1825-  
28 will throw much light on this subject of dy-  
namic upheavals.

## Storm-tides or Swells.

Storm-tides, or those waves which occasionally  
rush without any pause along narrow and confined  
seas or up funnel-shaped inlets [as in the Straits  
of Juan de Fuca, Bay of San Francisco, Gulf  
of California, etc.—A. S. T.], have occasionally  
proved disastrous to a fearful extent. Thus it is  
recorded that upwards of 100,000 persons perished  
in the year 1232, and again in 1242, in this way,  
numerous complete villages and towns being  
washed away by a wave advancing from the North  
Sea over the low lands of Holland. Between Nova  
Scotia and New Brunswick the ordinary spring  
tide often rises to a height of 100 feet, sweeping  
away the cattle feeding on the shore.—[All the  
Year Round, 1861.]The Great Cañon of the Colorado River—The Llano  
Estacado of the Territory of New Mexico.This highly interesting geological feature in the  
topography of the eastern frontiers of California, sit-  
uated in the northeastern portion of the county of  
San Bernardino, has been lately, through the explo-  
rations of Capt. Sitgreaves in 1851, for the first time  
accurately located on a map. It lies very near  
the latitude of 36° N, and about 114° 30' west  
from the Meridian of Greenwich, as laid down on  
the map of Capt. R. B. Marcy, 1854, lately pub-  
lished by order of the Secretary of War. Capt.  
Sitgreaves, it appears, only explored a small part  
of the southern portion of the Great Cañon. It  
is asserted, by the few old hunters and trappers  
who have strayed into its desert and inhospitable  
vicinity, to be about one hundred and thirty miles  
in length. Through its whole course the Colorado  
River, from the north, is violently forced through  
a rocky, narrow bed, or rather box of volcanic  
formation of basalt and igneous upheavals. This  
highly curious feature of our physical geography  
is one of the great wonders of the world and a  
theme of marvel and daring exploit at the camp  
of every old hunter of New Mexico and California.  
Old Mother Nature appears to have been in a fit  
of ungovernable rage when she made this part of  
the earth's surface. It lies across the Eastern Sa-  
hara, about three hundred miles in a north-by-east  
direction, from the Mormon settlement of San  
Bernardino, or some four hundred miles from Los  
Angeles.

## The Llano Estacado.

On Captain Marcy's map, aforesaid, is laid down  
also for the first time with any approach to accu-  
racy, that other curious physico-geographical  
feature of our new western territories, called by the  
Spaniards the Llano Estacado, or Staked Plain.  
It lies at the altitude of 2500 feet, and between  
the meridians of 102° and 104° west of Green-  
wich, and is inclosed by the north parallels of 32°  
and 36°. It is said to be entirely desert, and is  
composed, like many parts of California, of hard  
beds of clay, and on its edges of sulphate of lime  
or gypsum. Captain Marcy in 1852 explored along  
its center, on the line of the Red River of Louisi-  
ana, for a distance of over one hundred miles.  
[A. S. T. in S. F. Herald, June 1855.]The Bay of Magdalena, of Lower California,  
Sir Edward Belcher's Voyage of the Sulphur in  
1839 to California and Pacific gives a very inter-  
esting and valuable account of this part of the  
Pacific Coasts of Lower California. It lays in the  
vicinity of the old Mission of San Ignacio Kaka-  
kamung. Belcher notes the very great deposits  
of fossil shells and fossil remains of all kinds in  
the lands surrounding this extensive bay, which  
since 1850 to 1860 has been the resort of vessels  
from San Francisco engaged in whaling and seal-  
ing.Rains without Clouds in Lower California.  
Both Humboldt (1824) and Beechey (1827) men-  
tion the circumstance of rains without clouds oc-  
curring in the Lower California Gulf Countries,  
both at sea and on land, while the "sky was quite  
clear and the atmosphere perfectly serene." This  
fact has been noted in Lower California, in the  
San Francisco papers since 1850.GRAFTING THE GRAPEVINE.—No clay, or cover-  
ing of the grafted part is necessary, beyond the  
natural soil, below which the graft is to be in-  
serted. Saw off your stalk and put in your scion  
with two or three buds, wedge fashion, as in the  
clef-grafting of fruit-trees, and then cover up a  
few inches, leaving one or two buds above ground;  
where the stalk is very large and inconvenient to  
split, a gimlet hole so made as to bring the two  
barks together, answers. The sprouts of the old  
stalk as they spring up to rob the graft, must be  
pulled off. Grafts often bear some fine clusters  
the first season of growth, and many more, the  
second.TALL SKATING.—Daniel McDermald, while skat-  
ing on snow-shoes at Newark, Sierra county, a  
few days ago, ran over a house and fell from the  
roof upon the door steps, injuring his spine, and  
braising himself severely.

## NEW YORK REAPER

...AND...

## Combined Mower &amp; Reaper

THE ABOVE CELEBRATED MACHINES NOW ON  
hand. They are the BEST BUILT, the STRONG-  
EST, and yet the LIGHTEST running Ma-  
chine, ever sold on this Coast;And are a PRACTICAL illustration that a  
Combined MachineMay possess the greatest efficiency, both  
AS A REAPER AND A MOWER.1st. DEEPER PLATFORMS—enabling the Reaper to  
get off the heaviest grass,  
2d. IMPROVED GUARDS—with solid caps.  
These Guards have been tested the past season in  
California, and have not clogged in Clover, Wire grass,  
or any growth fit for Hay. They are fitted with two  
Sickles, and one smooth Knife or Mower, each six feet  
six inches long.  
Diameter of MAIN WHEEL, three feet; of Grain-wheel  
31 inches; and  
Will Cut Twenty to Twenty-five Acres  
per Day.

## Testimonials.

We insert a few to show the estimation of our Machines.  
Over Eight Hundred of our Improved New York  
Reaper and Combined Machines are now in use in  
California and Oregon:MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:  
I have one of your Combined Reapers; it is the LIGHTEST  
running Machine and BEST Mower I ever saw.  
WM. ABELY, San Leandro.MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:  
I cut with two small horses, five acres of grass in two hours  
and a half; cut it even and smooth.  
BARKER VALLEY.MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:  
I have one of your Machines; cut 100 acres of grass; am  
much pleased with it, and consider it the Best Machine in use.  
WM. INGRAHAM, Alameda county.MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:  
The Machine I bought of you is doing capital work as a  
Mower. I think it is light as a running Machine as I ever saw.  
I cut 15 acres of heavy grass per day, and it gives perfect sat-  
isfaction.  
A. BAKER, Alameda county.I have your New York Combined Reaper and Mower, and  
find it to come up to your guarantee. It runs lighter than the  
Mower Machine, and I consider it a superior machine.  
L. M. CHARLES, Petaluma.I have your New York Improved Reaper and Mower; have  
cut 100 acres of grass and 600 acres of grain; the Reapers on  
the Machine have not cost one cent. It is a very light running  
machine, easy on the horses, and does not clog at all. I have  
cut all kinds of grass, and it gives perfect satisfaction.  
S. P. MILLER,  
San Ramon Valley, Contra Costa county.I have one of your New York Improved Combined Ma-  
chines. I think it the best Mower I ever saw; and as a Reaper  
it cannot be beaten. Added to this, it is the lightest running  
machine and the simplest in its gearing of any machine in use.  
D. C. RUPE, Sonoma City.MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:  
I have one of your Improved New York Combined Ma-  
chines, and think it the best Machine I ever used; it works  
well on our side-hill land, keeping up to the grain.  
I think it a superior Machine.  
B. HALL, Tomales, Marin county.MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:  
I have your Combined Reaper and Mower, and con-  
sider it the best Mower I ever saw; it cuts Clover grass  
as smooth as a scythe could do it. I think it the best machine  
in use.  
Z. WOOD, San Mateo.MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:  
I have one of your Combined Machines, have cut 420 acres  
of Grain and Grass, this season, and it has not cost one cent  
for repairs. Have used the McCormick, Hussey, and Mundy  
Machines, and have seen the Eastern Self-raker in operation,  
and consider the New York Combined, as the best of all. Used  
three horses and cut 20 acres a day.  
MILTON FORD,  
Lake Ranch, Contra Costa county.MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON:  
I have used your New York Combined Machine; it runs light,  
cuts close to the ground and clean, and is as good a mower as I  
ever saw used.  
STEPHEN JEWETT,  
Capeville, Alameda county.We challenge all other kinds of Machines for  
Mowing and Reaping—for DURABILITY, ease of Draft  
and Amount of Grass or Grain that can be cut per day.  
They are the most durable Ma-  
chines ever got up, for the  
purpose designed. A full supply now on hand, with a  
large and varied assortment of all kinds of

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

For sale at the Lowest City Prices—Wholesale or Retail  
By  
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,  
Corner Washington and Davis streets,  
March 20, 1892.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## To Dairymen.

## SALT! SALT! SALT!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECEIVED, DIRECT  
from Liverpool, ex Golden Rule, an invoice of  
FINE STOVED LIVERPOOL SALT.  
This salt is manufactured expressly for Dairy Use, being  
free from all impurities or specks.ALSO—Constantly on hand:  
LOS ANGELES DAIRY SALT;  
CARMEN ISLAND ROCK SALT;  
SAN QUENTIN ROCK SALT;  
SANDWICH ISLAND ROCK SALT;  
GROUND ALUM SALT;  
COARSE LIVERPOOL SALT.For sale, in lots to suit, by  
J. C. HOLLENHECK,  
513 Front street, corner of Oregon.

## FARMERS!!

## TAKE NOTICE!!!

10,000

Large Grain-fed

## HOGS Wanted

For Packing purposes, and for  
which the Highest Cash Price  
will be paid, by

WILSON &amp; STEVENS,

Pork Packers,

Corner Sansome and Broadway.

v16-11 3m

## BUY ALL YOUR

## WATCHES

.....OF.....

## TUCKER!

## SEED. PLANTS, ETC.

NEW  
IMPORTED SEEDS!J. H. WRIGHT & Co.,  
MARYSVILLE,ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM THE  
NEW CROP OF SEEDS,Put up expressly for us by THORBURN & CO.,  
of New York.

Our stock comprises a full assortment of

## GARDEN SEEDS,

Including a great variety of  
PEAS, GRASSES, CLOVER,  
BEANS, SWEET-CORN, BUTTER-ONIONS,  
&c. &c. &c.The superiority of Imported Seed over Native grown  
is now acknowledged by all experienced Planters.We invite the attention of DEALERS and PLANT-  
ERS to our stock, which is UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY by  
any in the State, and is for sale at REDUCED PRICES.  
J. H. WRIGHT & CO., PLAZA.

## Bulbous and Tuberous

## FLOWERING ROOTS.

THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED:  
Hyalanthus, Lilies, Tulips,  
Tuberous, Dahlias, Narcissus,  
Crocus Imperialis, Allium Moly,  
Crocus, Anemones, Jonquills,  
Ranunculus, &c. &c.

## FLOWER SEEDS, and

Hyacinth Glasses, all colors.

The time for planting most of the above roots is now.

J. H. WRIGHT &amp; CO.

## Tobacco Seed.

BEST HAVANA AND CONNECTICUT  
TOBACCO SEED.

15 For sale by— J. H. WRIGHT &amp; CO.

## Important to Farmers!

ENGLISH  
WHITE BINE HOP-ROOTS

...FOR SALE BY...

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,  
Pacific Fruit Market,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

11

## ALFALFA! ALFALFA!!

300 BAGS OF THE LATEST IMPORTATION OF  
this CHILE CLOVER-SEED, for sale in lots to  
suit, by  
CROSS & CO.  
613 Battery street.

To the Seed Trade!

## J. M. THORBURN &amp; CO.,

15 John street,  
NEW YORK,

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF

## VEGETABLE,

Flower, Field, Fruit,

AND

## TREE SEEDS,

Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest  
Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising  
every tested desirable variety known in the several depart-  
ments.By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we  
are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE  
PURCHASERS OF

## First-Class Seeds.

For further particulars and Trade-Catalogues, address as  
above, or toTHOS. DAY,  
No. 722 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

## Alfalfa Seed.

8000 POUNDS ALFALFA SEED, FROM CHILE  
for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply at California Farmer Office.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

## AGENCY

OF THE

## Mission Woolen Mills

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1891.

Gents: The proprietors of the MISSION WOOLEN  
MILLS respectfully announce to the trade, that they are pre-  
pared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the  
following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;

MACKINAW " " " "

SCARLET " " " "

BLUE " " " "

GRAY " " " "

GOLDEN STATE GENTS' LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with  
plain or graduated borders;TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable  
colors;

EUROPEAN FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;

OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are  
made of Selected Wools of California production, and are  
superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and  
being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, pur-  
chasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture  
and finish.

LEONARD &amp; McLENNAN, Proprietors.

OFFICE—Over Farrott & Co's Bank, cor. Montgomery  
and Sacramento streets.

## NURSERY BUSINESS, &amp;c.

## AT PREVOST'S

## San Jose Nursery,

ALWAYS ON HAND  
A Fine Collection of the Best  
Varieties of

## FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, GREENHOUSE  
PLANTS, ROSES, ETC.

...ALSO...

GRAPE-VINES, Foreign Varieties, and of  
the California,Rooted Plants and Cuttings, for sale by the hundred or  
Thousand.  
Direct to  
L. PREVOST, San Jose,Agent in San Francisco—  
MR. DELABIGNE, 29 Clay street.

## Golden-Gate Nursery,

Corner Fourth & Folsom streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## THE COLLECTION OF

## HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY

At this establishment, embraces a great variety of  
Flowering Plants and Evergreens,

...SUCH AS...

Fragrant Eucalyptus, in variety;  
Cupressus, of sorts;  
Hardy Acacias, of 70 varieties;  
Laurestinus; Pittosporums;  
Laurels, Ericas,  
Snowballs, Lilacs,  
Monthly Roses, of 200 sorts;  
Carnations, Dahlias,  
Climbing Vines;Together with a great assortment of TREES and  
SHRUBBERY, suitable for the Garden,  
the Green-house, or Cemetery.

W. C. WALKER, Proprietor.

Catalogues sent on application, 20

## FRUIT TREES!

THE SUBSCRIBER OF-  
fers the present season, an  
extensive assortment of

## Fruit and Ornamental

## Shade Trees,

## SHRUBS, EVERGREENS,

## Greenhouse Plants, &amp;c.

...ALSO...

200,000  
FOREIGN GRAPE-VINES,THE LARGEST AND FINEST SELECTED STOCK  
FOR WINE AND TABLE USE,  
IN THE STATE.We are prepared to sell the above in large or small  
quantities, at

## GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

from previous years, and lower than the same kinds are  
sold, as per Eastern catalogues. Also,  
The California Grape-vine,  
OF TWO YEARS' GROWTH.

## Nursery Stock,

CONSISTING OF

## Shade and Ornamental Trees,

Locust, Maple, American Elm, Linden,  
Linden, Mulberry, Osage Orange,  
Poplar, Weeping Willow, Catalpa,  
Laburnum or Golden-Chain,  
&c. &c. &c.

## EVERGREEN TREES,

California Arbor Vitae or Cedar, Sugar-Pine,  
Spruce, Fir, Decid. Cedar, Cypress,  
&c. &c. &c.Persons ordering particular varieties of Fruit Trees  
will please mention whether they will allow us to sub-  
stitute, in case we have not the particular varieties  
named; we will, however, in all cases, adhere to the  
orders, as far as possible; and when allowed to substitute  
varieties, will give kinds of the same class ordered, as  
Early, Autumn, Late or winter Fruit.

## PURE CALIFORNIA

## White and Red Wines

For Sale, by the Gallon or Case,  
Containing nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

## Garden Seeds.

A large and varied stock of Home Grown  
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,All of which are guaranteed to be of OUR OWN  
GROWING, and being the present season's crop, all are  
warranted to be Fresh and Genuine.CATALOGUES of the above are now ready for mail-  
ing to all applicants, free of charge.All orders must be accompanied with the cash, to  
receive attention.

## TREE AND SEED DEPOT:

No. 40 J, between Second and Third streets,  
SACRAMENTO.A. P. SMITH, Proprietor,  
Pomological



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO: FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1862.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paper, marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

Do you take the FARMER? If not go and subscribe at once. You are a loser of many times the cost of the FARMER in the information it gives its readers. As a FAMILY PAPER, it has no equal.

**Sales of Grain and Wool.**  
Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

**Durham and Decon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale.** See advertisements in the Special Column.

**AN EXPERIENCED MAN,** who understands the best mode of manufacturing Linseed Oil—a man who is familiar with the various processes of converting flax-seed into oil—can hear of an excellent opportunity and a permanent engagement in the business. Apply at the FARMER Office.

**Look at this—High-landers, Pay Up.**  
Our subscribers, who have not been swept by the flood, should bear in mind that while we are called upon to sympathize with the sufferers and relieve those who are flooded, we need the prompt response of the "able" ones that we may do the more, and therefore hope every subscriber will feel bound to remit to us promptly.

**Purchasing Agency.**  
Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct. In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall with that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them. Our charge will be Five per cent together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery. We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special "obby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

**The Lams and Alpaca Goats.**  
Measures are in progress to secure these animals for this State, and it is now proposed to import them through Gov. Bigler, who has left at our office important documents which we shall be happy to show to those who desire to enter into an arrangement for their introduction to this country, and which can now be done with great success and profit.

**Leicester and Cotswold Rams.**  
Six very splendid Leicester and Cotswold Rams Fall Blood, and in very superior order, three of each, for sale at a bargain. Inquire of Editor of Farmer.

**Pay Us Through the Mail.**  
We are often lagged by our subscribers, "How can we send our dues?" We answer: Send by Mail. Money is always safe in the Mail. We have agents in many important places, but distant subscribers can always send by Mail safely.

We hope our subscribers will not forget that we send their kind remembrance, and by reference to our book there are several hundred of good names that we should be happy to hear from. Those who have received bills, and those who may now receive, we hope, will not forget that we depend upon them for the reward of our labors; and we desire to feel that they appreciate a good paper, by a cheerful and prompt remittance.

**Now Subscribe!**  
We invite all our friends to send us their names and four dollars, and become the patrons of the Pioneer and only Agricultural Journal in California. Those who desire to send important information to their friends abroad, can find no paper that will convey so full an account of the real industry and rural condition of our State as the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

**Send us the Produce.**  
We shall be glad to receive any kind of Family produce, from our subscribers, in return for dues to this office; or for new subscriptions. Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Flour, Grain, etc., will all be useful; and the better in quality, and the more of it, the more acceptable to us. One thing is sure, those that send us the most, and the best; shall not have their talents hid under a bushel; we will set them—not on the house top, but on our table, and will prove them by a special committee of our own choosing: so send along friends! We will only say: "The liberal, devise liberal things; and by liberal things they shall stand."

**Tobacco Seed.**  
We have a few parcels of fine Cuba Tobacco seed, kindly sent us by F. G. Hughes, Esq., of Carson City (originally from the Patent Office), which can be had by those who desire to plant.

**MAJOR D. NONCROSS** of the California Militia, has lately received a splendid sword, epaulettes, sword-knot, and other military trappings, from his friends in Philadelphia. Good! The Major deserves it. He has girded on many swords for the officers of our army, and we are right glad he has now been so justly remembered. The Major will never show a coward blade, nor retreat, or run.

The steamer Sonora left for Panama yesterday (Thursday) with not a large number of passengers, owing probably to the new arrangement of weekly, or four times a month departures. The shipment of treasure was also small, namely: \$399,827.85, of which \$222,797.85 goes to New York, \$172,030 to England, and \$5000 to Panama.

## The Faithful Steward.

"Give an account of thy Stewardship, for thou mayest be no longer Steward."

"The faithful servant shall become the son at length."

The parables of the Steward, should be the subject of more study to every man, whose business requires that he should entrust that, or his confidence, to others. There is in these parables such a picture of human nature, such a foreshadowing of what occurs in our everyday experience, that it is a self-evident truth, that the Bible (that "Book of Books") is indeed a sealed book to the mass of these people. The is no book that can be read, that will furnish so many plain and simple truths for the guidance of business men, in all their everyday duties; none that will present so many exemplifications of human character, in all its phases, as this book; and the thousands of persons who look upon the Bible as a book of theology, or a text book for the sectarian, lose sight of those simple and beautiful teachings which can be found in the Parables, uttered by him "who spake as never man spake." If business men, the Merchant, Manufacturer, Mechanic, Farmer, would each and all take these "Parables," and consult them as often as they do their "Price-current," the "Scientific American," the "Builder's Guide," or any Agricultural Journal, they would learn this Great Truth: that any work that does not recognize these parables, and plan and build, buy and sell, sow and reap, according as they teach, will sow in vain, will plan in vain, will build in vain; for on "no other foundation can any man build."

Now dear reader, we are not about to preach you a sermon, as the world calls it, but only to show how beautifully applicable the text, which we use at the head of this article, would be, if we desired to preach; but we only intend to hold a kindly talk with the readers of this journal, upon a subject that is intimately connected with their pecuniary interests, and with their personal comfort, happiness, and prosperity.

Every Cultivator of the Soil is a Steward, in the strict sense of the word—a steward of God's bounty, and especially so in this Land of abundance. Every Cultivator is intrusted with opportunities and privileges in this State, such as have rarely been given to those of their profession in any other civilized or christianized country. The Cultivator of the Soil in California has not only a genial climate and a fertile soil, but he is freed from a thousand difficulties and hindrances which beset him in other lands. Added to the natural advantages for cultivation, he is guarded and shielded by a climate and atmosphere remarkably advantageous for developing his physical powers, and their capabilities for enjoyment, and if he will but open the great "text-book" to which we have referred, and learn the truths there recorded, wherein in the simplest way he can apply them to their practical use in his daily avocation, if he will refer to them without prejudice, cant, or disrespect, as he would refer to any book that treats upon his business matters—we are confident he would learn some wholesome truths that never before had appeared in the light of teachings.

We now come to the subject directly before us—the Stewardship. Every man engaged in business, who may have been called to confide great trusts, important matters, where confidence was required, has seen and known how often these trusts have been betrayed, this confidence been misplaced.

Read the history of the officials of our State; remember those men on whom the breath of suspicion never rested; recall the young men that have occupied posts of honor and trust; alas, how many, like the unfaithful steward, ere their fall have said to those around them, "How much owest thou, my Lord?" If it was one hundred, they too have said, write fifty. But this page is too dark; our knowledge of the fall of many, our own experience by heavy losses arising from misplaced confidence, and wrongs under which we have suffered, makes the picture too dark to pursue. Suffice it to say, that all who do possess faithful stewards, let them value them as they ought—such men are priceless.

To the Cultivators of the Soil we would say, if you have a faithful overseer, one that has been long with you and you know him and he knows you, he is then that faithful servant that is spoken of in the sacred writings; he will become, as it were, the son at length; for he should and will enjoy your confidence. Such a Steward is indeed priceless; never part with such. A few dollars in wages is nothing; your own interests demand that you should retain him, for he is trustworthy. Better pay such an overseer double price, than intrust your business in the hands of a stranger.

The experience of all men goes to confirm the sad truth of losses on the farm, in the workshop, and everywhere, through those to whom the business has been intrusted, the mere dollars and cents in wages having been the cause of a discharge of old and well tried servants. Therefore we say again, those who have well tried Stewards of their business, never part with such, for the faithful steward shall become the son at length, enjoying that confidence and respect which, alas, in this country is too often misplaced when bestowed upon those who claim even the title of kindred and friends.

**THE GOLDEN GATE NURSERY AND GARDEN—BEAUTIFUL HOMES.**—We would again remind all those who, in the flooded districts, may have had their home gardens destroyed, that they can repair damages at all seasons of the year; even the most waste places can be made to "blossom with the Rose," and beautiful evergreens, and other gems, can be planted every week in the year. Let all who desire to beautify, visit the Golden Gate Nursery and Gardens, and see the rare collections of Col. Walker, and lose no time in securing many rare plants found there, many very beautiful, that can be found at no other place in the country.

**MORE RAIN! MORE RAIN!**—The vast quantity of snow that is still piled up in the mountains, sends forth as it melts its moisture upon the valleys below; this is caught up by the sun, condensed again and carried over a wide portion of the State in gentle rains and mist. We shall have rains every month this summer.

## Foundation Men—Corner-Stones of Sacramento.

"SACRAMENTO CITY," in future history, will be classed as one of the "Seven Wonders of the World." Every man, woman, and child, that can spare the time, and has the desire to see the wonderful, should take a trip to this city and behold it at the present time. Let them quietly go over the entire city, and visit the suburbs; let them look at all the landmarks of the flood (the water-marks too), and they will see, hear, and feel, of the reality of the losses and sufferings of the Sacramentoans, of those who never can be cast down or destroyed; it can literally be said of them, "though they fall seven times, yet they shall rise again."

We spent several hours during a beautiful moonlight, in visiting the submerged portion of the city, and it reminded us of "days of Lang Syne" when we too were submerged; we now found many who were watching the waters recede, standing like "Caesar amid the ruins of Carthage," for the lower portion of the city is indeed a ruined portion of it, and we fear that many of the water-logged brick buildings will be found worthless when the waters recede and the sun shall try them, for they may be so affected by the waters as to lose their strength and utility. We visited nearly all portions of the city, and could not but notice with much real pleasure and satisfaction, the signs of coming prosperity in the raising and repairing of stores and dwellings, and in the many evidences of energy and endurance of the citizens of the Levee City. In going over the city we could often see the names of citizen merchants, the old pioneers, the real "Corner-Stones," the "Foundation-Men," those whose names have been connected with all the history of the rise and progress, the fires and floods, the weal and woe, of this devoted city. We can remember this city from early '49, and can remember the "Old Pioneers," and as we passed over the city, we could see such names as R. T. Brown & Co., D. O. Mills & Co., B. F. Hastings & Co., Carroll & Mow, E. P. Figg, Hamburgher & Co., Sneath & Arnold, Booth & Co., J. L. Polhemus, Meeker & Co., Stanford, Huntington & Hopkins, McWilliams, Dr. McDonald, and a host of others, who from the early days of '49 and '50, have done nobly to build up and sustain the city through all her trials, and now stand ready to do and die, if needed, but that Sacramento shall triumph in her present final struggle.

## Keeping the Gold here—Rising out of the Ashes.

PREMIER-like, everywhere, we see "flooded spirits," men women and children (not ardent spirits), yet ardent and hopeful men and their families, busy at work to reclaim, to rebuild, clearing away the rubbish from the homestead and farm, and letting the fresh air and sunlight into their dwellings; as well as turning up the soil and letting it in also to the soil. This, and a rigid economy and real hard labor shows grand results in the short shipments of gold. We are keeping the "sinews of war" at home now, thank Heaven! and soon, with such labors and plans, California will be herself again. It will be seen that the treasure shipment to Europe increases; this however is but an evidence of returning capital that is not wanted here at 2 per cent. This is a good sign. California is making her own capital by her productions and her own industry, and soon she will rise and shake herself like a Lion. The only thing we have to fear is lest among the horde of dissatisfied spirits that float when the war is over, they may float here to breed trouble; and so let the loyal and true teach them quickly that this will be no place of safety for them, and California is safe.

## Wedding among the Flowers.

Birds choose their mates, And Flowers choose too.

As birds and flowers go in pairs, we presume that is the reason why men are called plants; so they should follow the general law of nature and pair off. We said there was a wedding among the flowers; it must be so, for we recorded lately the marriage of our esteemed correspondent and friend, L. Provost, Esq., the excellent Florist of San Jose, and this notice should have appeared at that time, but was omitted. We rejoice most sincerely to know of the good fortune of our friend, who has always been so successful a cultivator of choice Plants and Flowers; and now that he has completed his collection by adding the "Queen of Flowers" to his "Home" Garden, we tender to him and his bride our best wishes, that their lives may be prolonged, so that for many, many years, every lover of home, when they visit his excellent garden, shall always find Roses and Plants in plenty; specially that choice Rose, the Baron "Provost," of which we hope he will rear a due share of young plants.

## Not So Bad.

We had a pleasant call from Mr. Haskell, brother-in-law of Mr. Briggs, the celebrated Orchardist of Marysville, and upon inquiring of him of the true state of things, learned that although the flood sported and raved amid the fruit trees, the orchards have not been abandoned, as was reported by the Stockton Independent; but the luscious fruits that have for years been sent to this market, will still come down by steamer daily, and Mr. H. says as fine fruit as ever come; but thinks, and we do, that fruits will be about 100 per cent higher this year.

**PUBLIC LANDS.**—Amendments have been prepared by Senator Latham, to extend or make permanent, the law authorizing the establishment of preemption rights to unsurveyed lands in California, and to provide that whenever a settler on the public lands notifies the Surveyor General that he is ready to pay the expenses of a survey, the Surveyor shall cause the work to be done. The purpose of this provision, is to enable settlers to get surveys anywhere on the unsurveyed lands, without being compelled to wait until the Government sees fit to take the expense of having the entire district surveyed.

## A Kind Word for the Farmer.

We cannot omit to give the following kind words sent us by one who is a subscriber and practical working man, and a good citizen. They are a living example of the kind and worthy expressions that emanate from his pen:

I shall ever speak a good word for the FARMER, when by doing so there is any prospect of benefiting you or any other member of this great human family. It is a journal that would honor any fire-side; its high moral tone would tend to imbue the minds of the inmates of any household with the beautiful principles of perfect purity, and all that is good and noble. This, to my mind, is the best feature of any journal, and all other objects are secondary in importance; but the secondary objects are well represented in your journal, and the best interests of the hard working farmer—whose occupation is the noblest and most independent under God's Heavens, when properly conducted,—are carefully guarded, and his welfare continually studied, in such a manner that they all tend to the consummation of one grand object; that of beautifying and ennobling the human character. I might notice many other estimable features of your journal, but these few thoughts will suffice to assure you that I entertain the same good will for your paper as ever, and if I should ever have any thoughts that I deem worthy of being carried to other minds, I shall be happy to give them to you, and if you should consider them in the same light, you can place them before your readers. With many good wishes, I remain as ever, &c. Napa City, May 3d, 1862. R. E. W.

## Salmon.

This is one of the luxuries of California, and yet very few of our citizens have any conception of the immense quantities now caught on the Sacramento river. On the down trip of the Chrysopolis last evening, 1064 Salmon, many of extraordinary size, were taken on board at Rio Vista. What epicures we San Franciscans are; a thousand Salmon in a day! They are now very cheap, selling at Sacramento at three bits each, large and fresh. "Who would not luxuriate on Salmon and Worcestershire?"

RECEIVED.—We have been kindly furnished with the Wool Report of the Boston Board of Trade, from which we shall extract valuable statistics.

We have also received the Programme of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society for this year: plans of the Society with an address to the friends of Horticulture; a list of officers of the Society and the list of Premiums for this year. This Society was instituted in 1827, incorporated in 1831, is admirably managed, and is doing great good.

Received also the Transactions of the R. I. Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, containing many valuable reports, from which we shall hereafter glean.

Letter from a young miner with numerous practical questions, which shall have our attention and reply.

Lines from E. F. Richards, Esq., "The Haunted Rain," will appear next week.

Several other Communications will have due attention.

**S. F. FIREMEN'S ANNIVERSARY PARADE.**—The Anniversary parade of the San Francisco Fire Department on Monday, was a very imposing affair. The various divisions formed in the morning on Stockton street, and marched off with waving flags and banners, each company preceded by a fine band. A banner bearer, followed by torch bearers, attended Chief Engineer Scannell. The first Division was preceded by First Assistant Engineer E. F. Stewart; second division marshaled by Second Assistant Engineer J. G. Corson; third division by Third Assistant Engineer Frank Evans. The procession attracted much attention, and was nearly a mile in length. After marching through the principal streets of the city, they all united at the Metropolitan theater, where the Annual Report was read, and an oration delivered by C. A. Sumner. This celebration, was the best of its kind that we have ever had, and was highly creditable to the Department.

**FROM THE MERCED.**—The Stockton Independent, of the 4th inst. says: The steamer Eureka, arrived on Saturday evening from Courtner's Landing, on the Merced, bringing ten passengers, a small lot of hides, and 100 bales of wool. We learn that the water in the Merced, and San Joaquin, has risen rapidly during the past week, in many places running over the banks. Farmers and others, are busily engaged in cutting grass on the Government lands, between the San Joaquin and the foot-hills. The crop this year is very heavy, and the quality unusually good. The country along the foot-hills, presents a delightful appearance, in the abundance of vegetation and foliage which has been brought out by the late rains. Stock raisers are everywhere engaged in the spring "rodeo," while many of the Farmers are still busy in putting in the balance of their crops.

**MOUNTAIN FLOWERS.**—The Republican says in many of the Gardens in Stockton, which have been overflowed, there are noticed delicate and very pretty little flowers, such as have never made their appearance here before, and have only been seen previously, in the foot-hills of the mountain country. It is by no means unreasonable to suppose, that the seeds of those plants which fall upon the ground in their season, have been washed down from the hills, and deposited with the slum. It is said they are only found where it has been left on the ground.

**THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MINT.**—A government mint has been established in British Columbia, where gold coins of the denomination of twenty and ten dollars, are made. The machinery of this mint was made in San Francisco. The device on the coin upon one side is, an oak wreath within which are the words: "20 Dollars, 1862." Upon the other side are a crown in the center and around near the edge of the coin the words: "Government of British Columbia."

## BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

Some important events have been reported by telegraph, during the week. Gen. McClellan forced the rebels to abandon their position at Yorktown, and fall back on Williamsburg, where their defensive works were very strong. They were here attacked, and driven out, after some sharp fighting. The gun-boats had reached West Point, and thus obstructed the most practicable route for the retreat of the rebels to Richmond. The following items will present what is transpiring, more in detail.

Yorktown was evacuated on the night of the third of May. The rebels left a large amount of camp equipage and guns, which they could not destroy for fear of being seen.—Gen. McClellan's dispatch, dated May 4th, to E. M. Stanton, says: We have transports, guns, ammunition, and camp equipage, and we hold the entire rebel works, which our Engineers report to be very strong. I have thrown all my cavalry and horse artillery in pursuit, and they are supported by the infantry. I have sent Franklin's division, and as much more as can be transported by water, to West Point to-day. The gunboats have gone to the York river to Gloucester, which is also in our possession. I shall push the enemy to the wall. Deserters all agree that the rebel troops were much demoralized and disheartened, when the order to evacuate was given, as all anticipated a fight. They had a hundred thousand men on the Peninsula, also four hundred pieces of artillery. Official report says the enemy has left seventy-five guns in the works. The Gloucester Point ordnance store was also left.—At Williamsburg, the enemy's works were very formidable, extending across the Peninsula, but Gen. McClellan telegraphs May 6th, "I have the pleasure to announce the occupation of this place, the result of a hard fought action yesterday. Hancock's brigade, during the fight, turned the left of the enemy's line of works. The enemy abandoned the entire line during the night, leaving all the art and wounded on our hands. Their loss yesterday was very severe. We have some three hundred wounded, and more than 1,000 prisoners, including the enemy's wounded. Our victory is complete. I have sent the cavalry in pursuit.

The conduct of my men, with scarcely an exception, was excellent. The enemy's works are extensive, and exceedingly strong. Gen. Hooker's division suffered considerably; the losses of the others are comparatively small. Gen. Hancock's success was gained with a loss of not over twenty killed and wounded. The rebels are flying toward Richmond. Other battles are to be fought before we reach there.—Among the prisoners taken at Yorktown, is the chief engineer of Gen. Johnston's staff, who states that the rebel army numbered 85,000. He gives a deplorable account of the condition of the rebel army, and says that it will be unable to make a stand anywhere this side of Richmond.—Gen. McClellan has telegraphed that the rebels have been guilty of the most murderous and barbarous conduct. They placed torpedoes in their abandoned works, at wells and springs, near a flag-staff, and in cartridge bags, and barrels of flour.—In Richmond, the Merchants are in great consternation, closing their stores, and selling out.—The secessionist Frederickburg, says that the capital of the Southern "confederacy," has been temporarily removed to Danville, N. C.

From New Orleans, we learn that the city was held by a battalion of marines from the Federal squadron. Gen. Butler's forces were within a few miles of the city, having landed from Lake Pontchartrain. The fleet has ascended the river and taken possession of Baton Rouge. In all the cities and towns along the river, there was great terror at the unexpected capture of New Orleans. Nothing of special importance from Halleck and Beauregard. The two armies still confront each other. Halleck, at last accounts, was pushing his troops forward. Mitchell's detachment was penetrating into Mississippi, cutting off the rebels' line of communication, and some lively engagements are reported, in which the enemy were routed.

The Marysville Appeal is responsible for the following weather item: "Yesterday (May 3) we had a touch of thunder and lightning weather, for the first time this season. It is so seldom that thunder is heard in these parts that it attracted considerable attention, though it roared as gently as any ten-pin alley or rolling lager beer keg, but it was the genuine thunder, for we never hear any ten-pin alley, and no keg of lager beer rolled into this office since the nuptials of the Appeal and Democrat. The rain fell plentifully at intervals yesterday, but appears to have subsided. The river remains in statu quo." The Auburn Union Advocate is responsible for the following: "The indications are that we are to have considerably more rain. We shall be grateful therefore and not growl as we did last winter. The flood of December washed the Legislature as far as San Francisco. If this washes them outside the Golden Gate, we will try to stand the inflection."

**THE GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL, SACRAMENTO.**—The Golden Eagle is a very good name for a hotel, and the Golden Eagle Hotel is a very good "home" for the traveler. It is a quiet and orderly hotel, good rooms, clean bed and bedding, good food, particular attention, and very moderate charges. Mr. Callahan, the proprietor, and his attentive clerks, will always insure the traveler or permanent boarder a very pleasant time, and to this hotel we can confidently recommend our readers. The Golden Eagle too, is emblematical of the glories of our country in the crowning days of her final triumph.

**CHINESE INNOCENCE.**—A store was robbed, in Columbia, a few days ago, of several hundred dollars and the burglary has been traced to a Chinaman, who was foolish enough to make a grand splurge on his ill-gotten gains, by purchasing a \$450 wife and other extravagant luxuries.

**NOT MUCH DIFFERENCE.**—From January first, to May first, there was \$11,711,891.70 in bullion shipped from San Francisco, and in the corresponding period last year, the sum of \$13,185,661.61, showing a falling off this year of less than a million and a half notwithstanding the floods.



## STATE SUMMARY.

Good indications of coal have been discovered in West Creek, Sonoma county.

At Santa Cruz lumber is worth \$16 to \$17 a thousand by the cargo, with an upward tendency. The Tolson Telegraph says they had a regular fashioned thunder shower in that place on the 14th.

There were heavy showers in Stockton on the 14th, accompanied with thunder. It also rained copiously in Marysville on the same day.

A new paper, to be called the San Andreas, is to be published weekly in San Andreas, Calaveras county, by Soule & Otterson.

The Coburn House, O. T. Roubach's store and J. E. Edwards' Meat Market, were burned at Quincy, Plumas county, on the 24th ult.

Mrs. Oranbell was thrown from a horse in Stockton a few days ago, and had one of her legs badly fractured.

The Knight's Landing News says that a resident of that place has a cow which gives eight gallons of milk a day, and from her milk two pounds and a half of butter a day is realized.

The Plumas Standard says: Most of our farmers have their crops in, and the balance have finished their plowing preparatory to the performance of the same operation. Late crops are generally conceded.

Three pairs of twins were born in Yolo county within a few days of each other, lately. It is supposed that there will be a large emigration to that prolific locality of people who have no olive plants.

The Stockton Independent says: The steamer Foreka brought to that city, on the 4th inst., a lot of some four or five hundred turtles, taken on the Stanislaus river, and destined for the San Francisco market.

Henry Thompson, a native of Connecticut, was drowned on the Yolo side of the Sacramento river, in the rear of Washington, by stepping into an excavation, while wading for his hat, which had blown into the water.

QUESTENEN from San Joaquin as high up as the mouth of the Merced, inform us that the river has risen rapidly within the past few days and now on the 3d inst. over its banks in many places, and still on the rise. The late rains and melting snows in the mountains combined are the cause.

On the 1st inst. there was a race over the Marysville course for a purse of \$200, mile heats and five to all, best two in three. Ben Lippincott entered by B. T. O'Haulen took the stakes. The weather was unfavorable, and the track not in a very good condition. 1:55, 1:54, 2:01.

The Sacramento and American rivers continue to rise, in consequence of the watery contributions from the interior. In the lower part of the city, on the 2nd inst., the water, during the previous twenty-four hours, had raised about five inches.

The Yreka Union says that crickets have made their appearance in large numbers, neither the rains or frosts producing the effect to destroy them. One peculiarity about the ranch fences in that region, as we have noticed, is that a guard, of a projecting board or strip of tin, is put on the lower rail of almost all of them.

The editor of the Sacramento Bee has been presented with two eggs by Mr. Patrick Bannon, who has a ranch in American township, as samples of what his fowls are able to produce. One of the eggs measures 7 1/2 inches round, in length, and 5 at its greatest circumference; the other is 7 1/2 inches round longitudinally and 6 1/2 inches latitudinally.

An Indian *Vaquero*, who herded cattle on the San Joaquin, was drowned in the slough near Manley's Ferry, on Friday last, while endeavoring to swim his horse across the same. The whole bottom country in that district is now overflowed by the rise in the river occasioned by the late rains and the Indian got lost in the wide waste of water, and was swept away by the rapidity of the current.

The Stockton Republican says: We understand that a large quantity of wheat in this county has degenerated into what is called "cheat" grain. This article is known to farmers as a great nuisance. There are but few kernels in a head, and when separated from the stock it is hardly fit for anything but chicken feed, and contains but little nourishment. We are not well posted in these matters, but the above is what the farmers tell us.

The first lot of copper ore from the Calaveras mines since the opening of the roads, was received in Stockton on the 2d inst., from the Union Company's claim at Copperopolis. The price paid a ton for the transportation of copper ore from Copperopolis to Stockton is \$7, at which price teams can well afford to take down-freights which are attended with little or no trouble in receiving and discharging.

The Spring races at the Marysville Park commenced on the 29th ult. The race was a sweep-stake for five year olds, mile heats, with \$100 entrance, to which was added \$100 by the proprietor. The forfeit was \$50, and four of the six horses originally entered paid it. Shepherd Boy and Ben Lippincott ran, the latter winning the two straight heats. Time: 2:00-1:59. On the 1st inst. there was a two-mile race between Ruby, Dashaway and Musidora. First heat, Dashaway first, time 3:54; Musidora second, and Ruby third. Second heat the three horses all came to the stand in precisely the same order as at first, Dashaway being the winner.

In Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, the dwelling house of Mr. Rosecranz was burned on the 27th ult., less about \$800. On the 30th inst. the Europa Hotel, owned by Messrs. Rippe & Bills, and by Mr. J. S. Van Doren, was burned, together with a store adjoining, and most of its contents, owned by J. G. Maxwell. The following are the losses sustained: Rippe & Bills, \$4,000; J. S. Van Doren, \$2,300, covered by \$1,000 insurance; J. G. Maxwell, \$2,000; O. Reichardt, \$50; J. Burgess, \$75. Some money, in various small amounts, was lost by the boarders of the house. It is supposed the fire caught from a stove-pipe.

## Married.

In this city, May 1st, Edward Galpen and Frederica Wilkes. 3d, Andrew Robertson and Jane McIntosh. 4th, Oliver Lovell and Estella D. Tucker.

Sacramento, April 28th, W. H. Henderson and M. A. Norton.

Strawberry Valley, El Dorado county, April 23d, by A. G. Stewart, J. P. B. F. Nesmith and Fidele Miller, both of Strawberry.

Marysville, May 4th, John Pomeroy and Veronica Mutter.

San Antonio, May 1st, Samuel D. Simmons and Frances E. Mannie.

Napa, April 26th, John M. Patchett and Susannah Quant.

Vallejo, Solano county, May 1st, Ambrose M. Spaulding and Margaretta Elliot.

Mokelumne Hill, April 19th, Lysander Washburn and Harriet Trevis.

## Born.

In this city, at her residence, 329 Broadway, Mrs. Thomas A. Toring, of a son. May 1st, wife of D. H. Walton, of a son; wife of John T. Frisbeck, of a daughter. 2d, wife of the late Henry I. Isaac, of a daughter, wife of James Hickey of a son. April 27th, wife of J. R. Fitch, of a daughter.

Sacramento, May 5th, wife of J. Hackett of a daughter.

Oakland, April 23d, wife of A. S. Hurlbutt, of a daughter.

San Leandro, April 22d, the wife of Frederick Short, of a daughter.

## Died.

In this city May 6th, George Lindsay, step-son of Alexander Crabb, aged 6 years and 2 months. 4th, J. C. L. Booker, aged 43 years.

Sacramento, May 5th, Hattie, daughter of the late John Miller, aged 10 months and 15 days.

Virginia City, U. T., May 6th, William Friable, late of this city, and formerly of New Haven, Connecticut, aged 61 years.

Near Coltonville, Alameda county, April 27th, Arthur Randall, aged 7 years.

Upper Clear Lake, April 19th, Elizabeth Frances, wife of George Bucknell, aged 34 years.

Weaverville, April 21st, Hiram Merrill, aged 31 years.

Trinity county, 17th, Elizabeth Johnson, aged 35 years.

## 500 Acres Good Land &amp; Dwellings.

Who wants a Good Farm Cheap?

We can offer them Three Quarter Sections, 480 acres, GOOD LAND, suitable for Cultivation (Grain and Orchard Land) and Grazing.

This farm is situated on the county road, twenty-five miles from Sacramento, and thirteen from Suisun City, and three miles from Main Prairie Post Office. The land is well watered by living Springs, and inclosed in Fence. On the Farm is a good HOUSE with seven rooms, Stock-sheds 140 feet long, Barn 60 feet, connected. The House is already furnished, so that a Family can take possession and be at home readily.

There are 200 Ewes and Lambs; small Farming Tools; 75 Domestic Fowls; Cow and Calf, etc. The whole will be sold a bargain, if applied for soon. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

## A GOOD GARDENER.

AN EXPERIENCED GARDENER WANTS A PERMANENT situation. Whoever wants a Good Working Gardener can obtain one by applying at the office of the California Farmer.

## Wool, Hides, and Skins

Purchased

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,

R. FEUERSTEIN & CO.,

212 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

## Two Ranches

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.

ONE CONTAINING 1972 71-100 acres,

the other 1258 38-100 acres, being portions of our Ranch in Solano County.

Or, if preferred, an undivided half interest in the whole Ranch, containing 5350 87-100 acres,

WITH STOCK AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Consisting of a good Dwelling House, Cheese House, Stables, Sheds, Wind Mills, Work Oxen, Horses, Farm Tools, Boats, and everything requisite for the Dairy and Stock business.

One hundred good American COWS, new in milk.

The above Ranch is capable of supporting 2500 head of cattle. Out of over 600 head ranched there during the recent flood, WE LOST ONLY TEN CALVES.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, where a map can be seen; or at the Ranch; or to Col. Warren, Editor Farmer.

HALE & WHEELER

Stockton, San Joaquin county, Cal.

## MILITARY GOODS.

Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Etc.

Importer and Manufacturer of

REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, MILITARY EMBROIDERY

Robes, Caps, Seals, and all Goods required by

Societies, Military and Civic Processions.

T. RODGERS JOHNSON,

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## A GENTLEMAN

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N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is \$21 per annum.

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LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

24 Gold street, New York.

## Statistics of French Poultry.

The article on Poultry, in the last Number of the Journal of Agriculture, Edinburgh, from which we have already made some extracts, furnishes the following statistics of French poultry:

"The whole country rears 30,960,000 hens, yielding 3,715,200,000 eggs, of the value of 148,008,000 fr. (\$29,721,600). When to this we add the value of fowls as food, the number of cocks, pullets, and capons, we find that the entire produce of poultry in France may be valued at 182,880,000 fr. (\$36,576,000). But while this may be regarded as the actual produce of France at the present time, an immense increase is calculated upon. By an improved system of feeding, and by increasing the amount of laying eggs by means of artificial heat, the grand total is enlarged from the amount just named to 835,640,000 fr. (\$167,128,000). Eggs are consumed in Paris to the amount of 3,784,243 pounds weight annually; and in many parts of the country they constitute, along with bacon, the principal food of the inhabitants. France exports to England, in eggs and poultry, to the value of 6,000,000 fr. annually (\$1,200,000); and also largely to Russia, Spain and Switzerland."

NEW BIBLE HOUSE.—The corner-stone of a new Bible House, was laid on Market street in this city, on the 2nd inst. The Society has been in existence for twelve years, and have sold 60,000 copies of the Bible.

## Original Eagle Hat Store.

COLLINS & CO.,

HATTERS,

Again in the Field.

C. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and J. C. COLLINS, late of Washington street;

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HAT AND CAP BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES

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The BEST in Every Respect.

HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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WE MOST RESPECTFULLY INVITE OUR OLD FRIENDS

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We claim to be the best in the State to RESTITUTE

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Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats.

Orders and Hats from the Country will

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Stock-Raisers,

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STABLE KEEPERS

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EXAMINE THE MILL

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THIS MILL IS OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER. IT

IS WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT.

THE BEST MILL

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

These Mills Were Awarded the

FIRST PREMIUM!

—AT THE—

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and at the Santa Clara Fair.

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Mill complete, with Bolt for Family

Flour..... \$150

Mill complete, without Bolt..... 140

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superior to

all others

in use.

They

are adapted

to every variety

of Family Sewing,

they are not liable to

get out of order,

and a child can

learn to use

them.



## Home Miscellany.

## COMPENSATION.

BY JOSEPH BREXAN.

[The following lines were written on the death of my dear friend James Clarence Mangan. Mangan's name is not familiar to many outside the student class; but the time will come when his genius will be appreciated, when men will acknowledge that a Poet, in the highest meaning of the word, a great Maker, passed from the earth when the author of the "German Anthology" and the "Lays of Many Lands" died in a hospital. His life of misery, it appears to me, must be compensated for in an immortality of happiness, and this rhyme was written with that faith.]

There is no light without companion shade:  
There are no griefs which do not herald joys:  
In Nature's balance all are fairly weighed,  
And everything must have its equilibrium.  
There is no gold without some alloy,  
And no alloys which are entirely dress;  
Day weighs with Darkness; Silence follows Noise;  
Life has two sides: its profit and its loss;  
Even the Moon has two—the dark and luminous.

Great Nature is a choral hymn sublime,  
Its melody complete, its octaves true;  
Its notes all harmonious, as rhyme with rhyme;  
If there be any discords they are few,  
And when they cease, the rhythm flows anew.  
The Systems are the music of God's soul;  
The orchestral notes of Human Life peal through  
The diapason, which doth upward roll,  
And Action and Reaction rule the wondrous whole.

There was a Man who walked this earth of ours  
Engirt with misery as with a shroud,  
Gathering, with eager hand, the wayside flowers,  
Flinging the roses to the expectant crowd;  
But every rose had thorns. Men cried aloud,  
When they beheld the hand which blessed them, red  
With its own blood, which trickled rich and proud  
From that great heart. "Behold, he bleeds," they said;  
Yet none stanch the wound, although for them he bled.

And still he plucked the roses, though he knew  
That none beheld him with a loving eye;  
To his belief, and to his mission true,  
He wore rich garlands for Humanity.  
For he was unlike those who live and die,  
Leaving no deeds, as flowers, to scent the tomb;  
He merged the Present in Futurity,  
And twined the wreaths which shall forever bloom,  
Not the less brightly because worn in the gloom.

Long, long ago, when first his soul had birth,  
It must have throbb'd within an Angel's breast;  
Then sunk, maybe through air, to lowly Earth,  
And form assumed, and Human hopes possessed;  
For sometimes in its visions it was blessed  
By scenes of light, and music of the Spheres.  
But soon again 't was pained by dark unrest;  
An Angel-soul, begirt by earthly fears,  
It grew less strong beneath its woes, as rolled the years.

And he is dead! the solemn rites are done!  
The few who bore the corpse look their last—  
The human clay is clay—the friends are gone—  
He's sleeping with the worms and with the Past.  
No flowers of love upon his grave are cast;  
No legend tells his tale; the Earth is dumb;  
The Cloud, the Sunshine, and the Tempest-blast,  
These are the only pilgrims to his tomb—  
No friendly hand erects the rich mausoleum.

Now, where is Compensation? Life was pain,  
Death was release unto the sleeper there.  
He gave us wealth—received he ought again?  
If life be dual, for his grief and care  
Has he obtained the price, the garden fair?  
What balance due we? All seems misery.  
Ah, no. His life of pain makes us aware,  
That answering Joy awaits his soul on high;  
LIFE-GRIEFS ARE HERALD SHADES OF IMMORTALITY.

\* This rule is beautifully illustrated in one of Emerson's great Essays. To this Essay I would refer all who desire to see proved what I have asserted.

## Jim Blander and the Quaker.

THESE lived in a certain neighborhood not far distant from here, a roystering rowdy, Jim Blander. Jim was "some" in a fight; a kind of pugilistic Napoleon. Many and bloody were the affairs he had had in his life time, and had invariably come off best. Jim not only considered himself invulnerable, but all the fighting characters in the surrounding country, conceded it was no use fighting Jim, as he was considered to be a patent thrashing machine, that could not be improved on. In Jim's neighborhood, had settled quite a number of Quakers. From some cause or other, Jim hated the "shad bellies," as he called them, with his entire heart. He often declared, that to whip one of these inoffensive people, would be the crowning glory of his life. For years Jim waited for a pretext. One of Jim's chums overheard a young Quaker speak in disparaging terms of him. The reports soon came to Jim's ears not a little magnified. Jim made desperate threats what he was going to do with "Nathan," the meek follower of Penn, on sight; besides various bruises and contusions he meant to inflict on Nathan's body; in his chaste language, he meant to "gouge out" both his eyes, and "chaw off" his ears.

Nathan heard of Jim's threats, and very properly kept out of his way, hoping that time would modify Jim's anger. It seems however, this much to be desired result did not take place. One day friend Nathan was out riding, and in passing through a long lane, when about midway he espied Jim entering the other end. Nathan might have turned and fled, but his flesh rebelled at the proceeding. "I will pursue my way peaceably," said the Quaker, "and I hope the better sense of the man of wrath, will not permit him to molest me, or allow him to do violence to my person." Nathan's calculations as to the lamb-like qualities of his adversary, were doomed to be disappointed.

"Ah ha!" thought Billy as he recognized Nathan, "I have him at last. Now I'll make mince-meat of shad-belly. I'll salt him, and pickle him too."

"Will thou please dismount from thy horse?" said Jim, seizing the bridle of Nathan's horse, and mimicking his style; "my soul yearns above all things to give thee the biggest mauling ever man received."

Friend James," replied Nathan, "thou must not molest me, but let me go on my way in peace. Thy better judgement will surely tell thee, that

thou cannot possibly be benefited by personally injuring me."

"Get down this minute!" thundered Jim; "get down you canting, lying, mischief-making hypocrite. I'll drag you down if you don't dismount."

"Friend James, I demonstrate against thy proceedings, and thy language," replied Nathan. "My religion teaches me sincerity; I am neither a liar, a mischief maker, nor a hypocrite; I am no coward, but a man of peace; I desire to pursue my way quietly. Let me pass on."

"Get down I say," quoth Jim, "down with you! I want to beat some of your religion out of you; I must give you a flogging before I leave you. I think by the time I'm through with you, you'll pass for a tolerable decent man. I'll teach you a short and easy lesson on minding your own affairs, and the risk you run in slandering your neighbors."

"I will not dismount," said Nathan, firmly; "loosen thy hold from the bridle."

"You won't, won't you?" said Jim, "then here goes," and he made a desperate plunge to collar the Quaker.

Nathan was on his feet in an instant, on the opposite side of the horse. The Quaker, although of much smaller proportions than his persecutor, was all sinew and muscle, and his well knit form, denoted activity and strength. His wrath was evidently kindled.

"Friend James," he implored, "thy pertinacious persistence in persecuting me, is annoying. Thou must desist, or peradventure I may so far forget myself as to do thee bodily harm."

"By snakes!" said Jim, coming toward Nathan, "I believe there is fight enough in broad brim, to make the affair interesting. I wish some of the boys were here to see the fun. Now friend Nathan, I am going to knock off the end of your nose. Look out!"

Suited the action to the word, Jim, after various pugilistic gyrations with his fist, made a scientific blow at the nasal formation of our Quaker friend, but Tom Hyer could not have warded it off more scientifically.

Jim was evidently disconcerted at the ill success of his first attempt, and saw he had undertaken quite as much as he was likely to accomplish. However, he straightened himself out, and approached Nathan more cautiously. The contest began again. Nathan stood his ground firmly, and skillfully warded off the shower of blows which Jim aimed at him.

"Friend James," said Nathan in the heat of the contest, "this is mere child's play. It grieves me that thou hast forced me into resistance, but I must defend myself from bodily harm. I see that there is but one way to bring this scandalous and wicked affair to a close, and that is by conquering thee. In order to do this, I must inflict a heavy blow between thine eyes which will prostrate thee." Following out the suggestion, he struck Jim a tremendous blow on his forehead, which brought him senseless to the ground.

"Now," said Nathan, "I will teach thee a lesson, and I hope it will prove to be a wholesome one. I will seat myself astraddle of thy breast; I will place my knees upon thy arms thus, so that thou cannot injure me when thou returnest to consciousness. I hope I may be the humble instrument to tame thy fierce warlike nature, and make a better, and more respectable man of thee."

As the Quaker concluded, Jim began to show some signs of returning life. The first impulse of Jim when he fairly saw his condition, was to turn Nathan off. He struggled desperately, but his utmost efforts proved unavailing.

"Friend, thou must keep still until I am done with thee," said Nathan. "I believe I am a humble instrument in the hands of God, and I hope when I am done with thee, thou wilt be a changed man. Friend James, does thee not repent of attacking me?"

"No," said Jim, "let me up and I'll show you." "I will not let thee up thou impious wretch," replied Nathan. Darest thou profane the name of thy Maker? I will punish thee for that; I will check thy respiration for a moment."

Nathan, as good as his word, clutched him by the throat. He compressed his grip, as a gurgling sound could be heard, Jim's face became distorted; a tremor ran through his frame. He was evidently undergoing a process of strangulation. The Quaker relaxed his hold, but not until the choking process had sufficiently as he thought, tamed the perverse spirit of his adversary. It took some moments for Jim to inhale sufficient air to address the Quaker. "I will knock under," said Jim; "enough; let me up."

"No, thou hast not got half enough," replied Nathan. "Thou art now undergoing a process of moral purification, and thou must be contented to remain where thou loyest until I am done with thee. Thou hast profaned the name of thy Maker, friend James," continued Nathan, "confess; dost thou repent thy wickedness?"

"No, hanged if I do," growled Jim.

"Thou perverse man," replied Nathan, in an imploring tone, "say that thou repentest thy wickedness."

"I'll be hanged if I do," growled Jim.

"Will thou not?" replied the Quaker, "must I use the compulsory means? I will compress thy windpipe again, unless thou givest me an answer in the affirmative; say, quick, art thou sorry?"

"No,—y—e—s," shrieked Jim, as the Quaker tightened his grip, "yes, I am sorry."

"Is thy sorrow a goodly sorrow?" inquired Nathan.

Jim was disposed to demur giving an affirmative answer to this question, but a gentle squeeze admonished him he had better yield.

"Yes," said Jim, "now let me up."

"I am not done with thee yet," said Nathan. "Thou hast been a disturber of the peace of this neighborhood time out of memory; thy hand has been raised against every man; thou art a brawler. Will thou promise me that in future, thou wilt lead a more peaceful life; that thou wilt love thy neighbor as thyself?"

"Yes," answered Jim, hesitatingly, "all but the Quakers."

"Thou must make no exceptions," replied Nathan. "I insist on an affirmative answer."

"If I say yes to that, I'll die first," replied Jim. A struggle now ensued between the two, but Jim had his match.

"Thou must yield, James," said Nathan, "I insist upon it," and he again grasped Jim by the throat. "I will choke thee into submission; thou must answer affirmatively; say after me, I promise to love my neighbor as myself, including the Quakers."

"I promise that," said Jim, "I'll be cursed if I do." "I will check thy respiration if thou dost not," replied Nathan. "Wilt thou yield?"

"No, I won't, I'll be blasted if I do," answered Jim.

"These had better give in," replied Nathan; "I will choke thee again if thou dost not; see, my grip tightens." And Nathan did compress his grip, and the choking process went on. Jim's face became distorted, then purple; his tongue lolled out, and his eyes protruded from their sockets; his body writhed like a dying man's. Nathan persisted in holding his grip, until Jim became entirely passive, he then relaxed his hold. Jim was slow in recovering his speech and senses; when he did, he begged Nathan for mercy's sake to release him.

"When thee will make the promise I desire, I will release thee, but not sooner," replied Nathan. Jim saw he was powerless, and that the Quaker was resolute. He felt that it was of no use to persist in his stubbornness.

"I will give in," he replied, "I will promise to love my neighbor as myself."

"Including the Quakers," insinuated Nathan. "Yes, including the Quakers," replied Jim.

"Thou mayest arise then, friend James," said Nathan, "and I trust the lesson thou hast learned to-day, will make a more peaceable citizen of thee, and I hope, a better man."

Poor Jim was completely humbled; he left the field with his spirits completely cowed. Not long after this occurrence, the story became bruited about. This was more than Jim could bear. He soon after left the scene of his many triumphs, and his last defeat, and emigrated to the "far west." The last I heard of him, he was preparing to move again. Being pressed for his reason why he emigrated, he said a colony of Quakers were about moving into his neighborhood. He was under an obligation to love them, but he was of the opinion, that distance would lend strength to his attachment.

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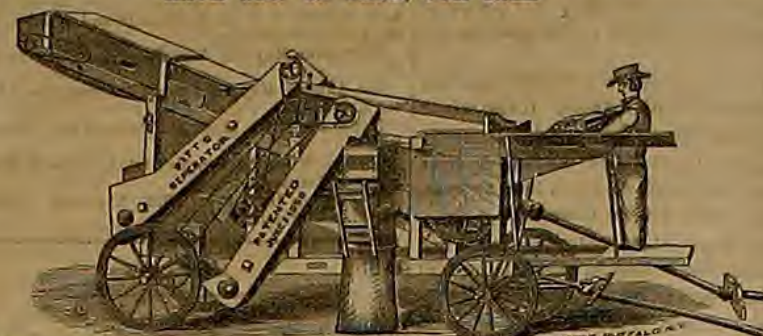
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In all respects the same as the large Machine, to run with GEAR, same as old style Pitts'. All of the above Machines are made at Buffalo, N. Y., expressly for me and under my direction. A person in want of such machines cannot fail to be pleased, as this Machine stands unrivaled for Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at one operation. It is acknowledged to be superior to any other Machine in the WORLD, in Operation, Finish, and Mechanical Construction.

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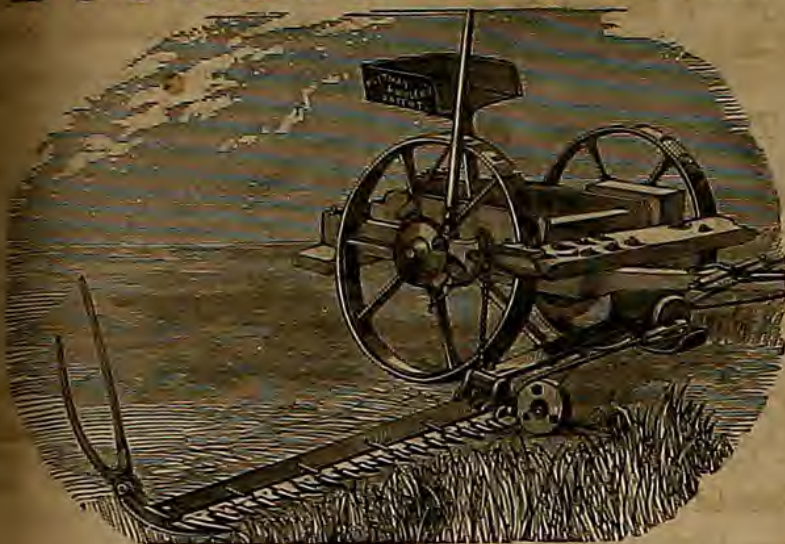
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IT HAS A DOUBLE-HINGED FINGER-BAR,

(Belonging exclusively to the BUCKEYE MOWER.)

which conforms to all varieties of surface, and can be easily raised to pass obstructions. The Bar can be folded over the top of the Frame with perfect ease, so that it can be moved from place to place without trouble.

It has no Cog Gearing in the Driving-wheels; it is entirely free from side-draft, and has no weight on the tongue or horses' necks. The draft is lighter than ordinary plowing.

## THE BUCKEYE AS A REAPER.

The Important Advantages which belong Exclusively to the Buckeye as a Mower, are Retained in the Reaper.

The Two Driving-wheels and Double-Jointed Cutter-Bar make it the ONLY REAPER perfectly adapted to uneven ground.

The REEL is attached with a FLEXIBLE JOINT, which allows it to follow all the movements of the Platform on uneven ground, and can be readily raised or lowered, according to the height of the grain.

The grain is delivered at the back of the Machine, entirely out of the way of the Team on the next round, in good shaped gables for binding.

The Platform is readily adjusted to any required height of cut. The lateral brace at the rear of the Machine is of great advantage in steadying and supporting the Platform, and can be

obtained only in a Machine which has the Cutter-Bar in front of the Driving-Wheels.

The Raker's Seat is so placed as to secure the most comfortable position, and the easiest and most natural movement to the Raker.

The weight of the Raker is sustained directly on the axle of the Machine, instead of being carried on the Platform, where it adds greatly to the side-draft.

By a late improvement in the hanging of the Reel, the tallest or most tangled grain will not lodge in the outer reel-arm.

The outer wheel of the Reaper is nearly in a direct line with the Driving-wheels, thus avoiding all cramping and straining in turning.

—WE HAVE ALSO THE CELEBRATED—

ESTERLY MOWER AND REAPER.

THE KENTUCKY HARVESTER, A Combined Reaper and Mower.

—AND—

LEITCHUM'S MOWER, and Mower and Reaper Combined.

—ALSO—

## The Sweepstakes Thrasher.

MANUFACTURED BY C. AULTMAN & CO., CANTON, OHIO.

This Separator has taken the lead in the Western States during the last few years, and now STANDS UNRIVALED for the purpose of

Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at One Operation.

Superiority is claimed for it to the following particulars, over all other machines, viz:

"For Thrashing and Cleaning, fit for market, more Grain, and doing it better, than any other."

"For being more Durable, and less liable to get out of repair."

"There is no other machine that will do the same amount of work, with as little power."

"The only limit to the amount of work it will perform is entirely dependent upon the facilities for getting the

bundles to the Machine, and taking care of the Grain and straw after being thrashed."

Also—A Full Assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Farmers in want, give us a call; or send for Circulars.

## HAWLEY &amp; CO.,

Corner California and Battery streets, - - - San Francisco.

And E and First streets, Marysville.

## THE HARP STOVE.



It is a splendid stove for the country trade, being perfectly adapted to the use of wood.

## THE HARP STOVE.

—ALSO—

The BAY STATE and other Stoves,

With a large assortment of Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelled and Tinned IRON-WARE,

COFFEE-MILLS, BAKE-OVENS, SADDLERS, &c. &c. For sale by

B. C. AUSTIN, Pacific Tin-Works,

324 Clay street, below Battery,--San Francisco.

## THE VERMONT

SEED-SOWER AND REVOLVING HARROW!

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

With this machine, any person that can manage a pair of horses, can perform the operation of

Seeding and Harrowing at the same Time.

It is adapted to the sowing of ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, and is regulated by the gauge to DISTRIBUTE

EVENLY OVER THE SURFACE, any desired number of pounds of Grain per acre, covering the Seed immedi-

ately, so that NONE OF IT IS LOST IN SIGHT FOR THE BIRDS TO DESTROY.

IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, STRONG, AND DURABLE.

See the implement the Farmer needs at the present time, to enable him to raise Grain profitably at the pre-

valuing low prices.

It now makes its first appearance on the Pacific Coast. For sale by

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

310 Washington street,

San Francisco, Sept. 10, 1881.

BUY ALL YOUR

GOLD ORNAMENTS

OF.....

TUCKER!

FURNITURE  
AND  
BEDDING!

## SELLING, MARX &amp; CO.,

HAVE RE-OPENED THE

Extensive Furniture Warerooms,

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

J. G. CLARK & Co.,

No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufactory, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture.

All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to order.

## East India Tea Store.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

631 Washington street,

Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.



## GEO. M. SMITH &amp; CO.

DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN

Choice Green and Black TEAS

Of Chinese and Japanese production;

COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.

Our TEAS are acknowledged to be the Best

ever offered in this Market.

Observe, this is the ONLY BONA FIDE TEA STORE

in this State.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

Read! Read!

WHY WILL YE SUFFER?

Read the following Certificates and be convinced:

To JOHN DEPRIES, Esq., San Rafael.

I hereby certify that I have been afflicted with the most severe case of Rheumatism of a most unusual character, for several years, and during that period I have been advised and under the treatment of some of the most eminent Physicians without the least benefit, and have been pronounced incurable by several of them. I was advised by a friend to try your

treatment. I did so, as a last resort, as I was lame and helpless as an infant, and to my surprise and gratification found myself cured and able to go to work in the short space of five weeks, and have been cured and well now for about one year, and find your medicine most excellent, without any bad effect—the same as mercury or other medicine often has—and I can recommend your treatment to all those afflicted.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 16th day of September, 1881.

J. T. STOKER, Justice of the Peace,

San Rafael Township, Marin county.

SAN, RAFAEL, Marin county, Jan. 17th, 1882.

This is to certify that I was afflicted in January, February, and March, 1882, with the Rheumatism by which I was unable to move hand or foot the most of the time during said months. To my great relief I obtained two bottles of Rheumatic Medicine, prepared by JOHN DEPRIES, which entirely cured me, and I have never since felt any rheumatic pain.

R. W. FRINK, County Judge of Marin county.

This is to certify that I have used the Medicine prepared by JOHN DEPRIES, in my family, and am prepared to testify as to its efficacy in all cases, and have never known it to have a bad effect.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of October, 1881.

DANIEL T. TAYLOR, County Clerk.

Mercury Never Used. Chills and Fever

Cured in two days, without Drugs and Medicine Inter-

ference.

Persons whose systems have been injured by Mer-

cury, can have the poison eradicated entirely.

Address JOHN DEPRIES,

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New Remedies—Quick Cures.

DR. GIBBON'S DISPENSARY,

No. 423 Commercial street, corner

of Sanson and San Francisco. For the cure

of diseases without the use of Mercury.

Dr. Gibbon's pills in the treatment of

all kinds of diseases, cannot be excelled in

this or any other country, and he invites

the incurables, who have been afflicted

with mercury until they are walking

barrenness, to place themselves under

his treatment and be cured. Dr. Gibbon's

is enabled, from a practical experience

in the treatment of all dangerous complaints, to guarantee a

good sound and lasting cure, and in the shortest time, ac-

cording to the exigencies of the case. Dr. Gibbon will forfeit

his fee if he fails in affording a cure.

Address Dr. J. F. GIBBON, P. O. Box 2, or 423 Com-

mmercial street, up stairs.

Sugar-beet Seed.

AN INVOICE OF FRENCH SUGAR-BEET SEED.

Apply at Office of Farmer.

## The Question Solved.

COOK'S  
Improved Portable  
SUGAR EVAPORATOR  
FOR MAKING  
SORGHUM AND MAPLE SUGAR.

ALL DOUBTS ARE DISPELLED! THAT CHINESE

SUGAR-CANE YIELDS

TRUE CANE-SUGAR

IN A SETTLED QUESTION.

The difficulties in securing its Granulation have been

entirely overcome by the invention of

Cook's Evaporator.

By its peculiar arrangement it throws off all scum and

feculencies, and secures a deposit of a kind of wax,

which would otherwise prevent granulation, and WHICH

HAS YET BEEN REMOVED BY NO OTHER PRO-

CESS. Thus in this machine are combined all the

requisites for DEFEATING WITHOUT CHEMICALS, and

evaporating with an unparalleled rapidity.

Attention is called to the following Claims of

this Valuable Invention:

1st. It so liberates the sirup from its gummy and

glucose matters that crystallization may readily be se-

ured.

2d. It will make more and better sirup in a day than

any other evaporator.

3d. Being made of sheet metal it is more sensitive to

heat than cast iron, and can suddenly be brought to a

very high heat without cracking, a danger to which cast

iron Evaporators are greatly subject.

4th. It consumes less fuel by one-half than any other

Evaporator.

5th. It is the only one in which great heat can be ap-

plied to shallow bodies of juice without danger of scorch-

ing; hence its greater rapidity of evaporation and more

certainly of success.

6th. It is more convenient for use than any other style;

always ready for work without calling upon all the

neighborhood mechanics, and causing great delays when

you are in the greatest haste.

7th. It thus combines in an eminent degree all those

essential requisites of sugar machinery, viz: speed, su-

periority of work, convenience, and economy.

We will furnish Evaporators adapted to brick arches

at the following prices, LIBERALLY REDUCED to meet

the state of the times and to promote the successful

manufacture of Home Products:

No. 3—Copper Pan, 45 by 90 inches.....\$100

No. 4—do do 45 by 100 do ..... 125

No. 5—do do 45 by 144 do ..... 150

Two Skimmers, one Door, and one Grates accompany

each Pan.

Copper Pans are used for this Evaporator, on account

of their great durability and cleanliness.

In connection with the EVAPORATOR, we shall also

Manufacture

Sugar-Cane Mills,

OF THE LATEST AND BEST PATTERNS

now used, for descriptions and prices of which we refer

to our advertisements.

For any further information and Pamphlets con-

taining full directions for the Culture and the Manu-

facture of Sorghum; also for testimonials of its success-

ful Manufacture by this Evaporator in the hands of

Farmers of the different States; and for Orders for the

Machines, address—

CAROTHERS & BATES,

MANUFACTURERS,

Sacramento.

N. B.—A MODEL of this Evaporator, and Samples of

Sirup and Sugar made with it, can be seen, and impor-

tant information had, at California Farmer Office, where

Orders can also be left.

17

WANTED, TO LEASE, ETC.

A Rare Chance for a Capitalist.

THE COLLINSVILLE RANCH.

THE Advertiser has 3000 acres Land, half high rolling

and hill land, and half Tule Land. The Ranch is

bordering on the Sacramento River, and one-half of it

has a Water Front. The Tule Land is easy of reclama-

tion, and a contract is already under way to reclaim and

improve it.

The Ranch is situated at the mouth of the Sacramento

River, at the upper end of Suisun Bay, opposite to New

York, and known as the Montezuma Hills in Solano

county. A substantial Wharf for a Steamboat Landing

has been built this winter, and the Sacramento and San

Francisco Steamers stop there daily, taking Passengers,

Produce, Cattle, Fish, etc; this being the great ship-

ping point for the Salmon Fishery in the State, and one

that will have increasing business, as the floods do not

affect it. The advertiser desires to improve, and re-

quires more Capital to insure to this point all its advan-

tages; as it can be made one of the best paying opera-

tions in the State; and as he has other business, is not

able to carry it on himself, so as to secure all its advan-

tages, and wishes a Partner with sufficient capital to

make such other improvements as will insure the success

which opens to it. The Ranch has a large stock of Cattle,

Sheep, and Swine upon it.

To any business man with Ten, Fifteen, or Twenty

Thousand Dollars, this will be a grand opening, as he

would have possession of, above under his other busi-

ness, worth about \$75,000; while the new Wharf, Property

worth about \$20,000, and the new Wharf, now the

great landing for all this section of country







# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XVII.

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### The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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BY J. K. PHILLIPS & CO

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SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or \$5 a year in advance.

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All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

#### The Sierras and Sierra Valley.—No. 4.

We left our readers in the valley, at the fine ranch of T. S. Bartlett Esq. (not "Bartlett," as was printed in our last issue, and we apologize to Capt. Bartlett, for the error), who has one of the best ranches in the valley.

Our next call was at the ranch of E. B. Albee, who has a dairy of 40 or 50 cows, 20 of them milkers, and then (August), made 50 pounds of butter a week (price 50 cents at home). He cuts 50 tons of hay; has two part-Durham bulls; stock generally American, and in good order.

J. M. Reeves is an old settler; has been six years in the valley; has forty head of horn stock, 200 sheep, and milkers only for family use. His farm consists of 1000 acres, all meadow, hay land; cuts 150 tons of hay; has five good barns; three and a half miles of fence, and good attention paid to farming. We think his land would yield fine timothy (Herdsgrass). Mr. Reeves is one of the hard workers.

Mr. Charles Bordee, has a quarter section of land, 30 dairy cows, 28 calves, two yoke of oxen, two horses, cut 35 tons of hay, and made from 100 to 125 pounds of butter a week. Price of butter, 50 cents at the dairy; hay, at the farm, \$20 the ton: the market for both, Washoe.

Wm. Freeman, has two quarter sections, 85 head of dairy stock, 34 milkers, and made 80 pounds of butter a week. Butter market, Forest City; price, 40 to 60 cents, and ready sale to the milkers.

E. V. Peck, has a quarter section, 50 head of stock, ten milkers, and makes 20 pounds of butter a week. He raised barley and vegetables, has 120 acres under fence; will plant barley and fruit trees, another year.

It should be remembered by our readers, that although this great mountain valley is situated so high up, and to many, thought to be inaccessible, yet in this broad and beautiful valley, thirty miles long, and from seven to ten miles wide, there is, when all considered, a real hum of business at the general center, or place for meetings, political gatherings, and horse racing (for they have famous ones here): we witnessed one, and the racers marked quite low down in the 2-40's. Here all meet to get the news at G. W. Ames' store, Post Office, and Express Office. On Saturdays and Sundays, is the general concentration of all who buy, sell, and get the news. Mr. Ames, is the Express Agent of the Langton's Express: has a general assortment store, and "Uncle Sam" should establish a Post Office in Sierra Valley, the Express is the only conveyance for settlers. There should be a Post Office here, and one at the upper end of the valley, at Beckwith's Pass at Adams' Hotel, or near by. These things can easily be decided by the people, and we shall be glad to aid them all that we can; if they will only speak by "Memorial," it can be effected. They need and deserve this accommodation, although Langton & Co., have done nobly for the valley, and will still have a prosperous expressage, a Post Office will increase business for all.

A wagon road to Downsville, should be opened this season; the people will all help; this will increase the business and prosperity of the valley, too, and tend to turn a greater travel of the Washoe miners that way. There is material enough in these mountains and in this valley, to make great improvements; timber enough for the natives of the world; room enough for a thousand settlers on "Uncle Sam's" land, yet untouched; hay abundant to feed all the stock needed. There are twelve good Carpenters, five Blacksmiths, several Millwrights, and other Mechanics (they were then, unless they have all got the Carribo, or Salmon river fever), and all it wants, is a little Sierra Valley fever, to build up a grand city in the Sierra mountains.

Smith & Spencer, have a quarter section, thirty head of stock, only seven milkers; made 30 pounds of butter a week: sends butter to Downsville: cut 40 tons of hay. A good family home.

John Lipscomb, has 600 acres of land, 100 dairy cows, a band of twenty fine mares, and a few good swine. At that time he had only 16 milkers, yet made 75 pounds of butter a week, which sells readily at the dairy, at 50 cents: makes No. 1

butter. Mr. L. has a large churn that is worked by water power, and works admirably, making forty pounds at a churning. He cuts 100 tons of hay: has tried Alfalfa and Timothy, Wheat, Barley, and Oats, and all have proved successful. So with many efforts. The grasshoppers for three years have committed depredations, and put back experimental efforts. Now we trust the Farmers will go ahead.

Mr. Lipscomb has a very fine gray stallion, the Sir Charles, 15½ hands high, weight 1000 pounds. He is a true descendant from the famed Sir Charles. (We had his pedigree, but lost it, with memoranda, in going over the mountains; will thank Mr. L. to send another). This is a stallion that will prove not only a getter of fast stock, but good stock, and will prove very valuable to this valley.

From the Home of Mr. Lipscomb we had a grand view of one of the Sierra peaks covered with snow, seven miles distant. From this valley, all summer long, the snow and ice covered summits present grand views.

Mr. Lipscomb desires, with a commendable public spirit, that the valley should receive the benefit of good schools, good roads, &c. He offers to build a school-house, if others will co-operate, and find a good teacher and continue the school. We know several good citizens near by who will gladly co-operate, so go ahead, Mr. Lipscomb, finish the school-house, and the teacher will come—it will be a good work. Good school teachers are wanted in this valley.

Mr. L. has a very pleasant location, a pleasant cottage home, and all the delightful surroundings of a happy family, like many other beauty-spots we found in our roamings.

Wm. Himes has a quarter section of land, and is beginning cultivation. He is a mechanic. Several places we visited the proprietors were absent in the mountains, wooding; we regret that we did not see them all.

At this time (August 16th) a death occurred, that of a Mr. Newell, of whom we spoke on our mountain trail—a daughter going to the death-bed of a father. This was the first death in this valley since 1852, save by accident. A remarkable case in the history of our State.

Merritt Hardin, with a half section of land, good home, dairy stock, and fifty to seventy tons of hay for home use only, is preparing to have a fine farm. He has tried a variety of crops, but grasshoppers did the harvesting for him.

We found Mr. Hardin at work ditching, and his work was the best we have seen done—a wide, deep ditch, and the sods set back a foot or more from the edge. This is the right way, prevents the wearing or washing away, makes a good fence and a secure one, for a deep ditch gives the material for a high embankment, and a wide ditch makes a broad embankment, and thus a high and broad one, well set back, makes a secure one. This work of Mr. Hardin's is highly creditable to him.

David D. Newman has a half section, nearly all under fence, which is more than half completed. He has 80 head of stock, 40 cows, of which 25 are milkers; makes 140 pounds butter per week, for which he realizes in Forest City, by contract, 50 cents; cuts 100 tons of hay.

We saw at this place a fine Kentucky stallion, Oregon Charley, sixteen hands high, thoroughbred, a fine dark bay; he has also four fine farm horses. We noticed seven extra hogs of large size, and a good lot of domestic fowls.

In our next we shall continue our notes.

THE SACRAMENTO BEE, says the fine May showers of the past week, have given such an impetus to vegetation, that a vast area of the land laid down to grain, will yield extensively without further favors of this character. The impression prevails, that California is now pretty well assured of a rich harvest of grain.—In many sections the hay-harvest has been commenced, but the grass now being cut, is intended for immediate market, and use, as nowhere has this crop attained maturity. Although every man will make and save all the hay he possibly can, yet the demand will, it is thought more than equal the supply, in consequence of the extent of meadow land whose crop has this year been destroyed by flood.—The stock upon hill and dale, begins to look sleek and fat. That portion of it which had to live outside, and pick its living during the winter, was reduced to very skeletons, and the change between then and now, is very marked, desirable, and pleasing. The price of beef and mutton, is coming down materially, although still beyond what it was last season.

Some twelve or fifteen swarms of Italian bees were sold at auction in Sacramento, recently, at prices varying from \$14, to \$17. While the sale was progressing, some one holding a hive, let it fall, when the top came off and the bees came out en masse, dispersing the assembled crowd. The sale being thus unceremoniously interrupted, was not again resumed. About one-half only of the entire lot was sold.

The late terrible inundations in Holland, have reduced 60,000 people to the depths of poverty.

#### Stocks for Budding.—The Borer, Etc.

We take pleasure in giving our readers the following letter, containing valuable, practical facts, which we know by years of experience to be true.

In answer to our correspondent, we reply, the Plum is often budded on the Peach, to produce a quicker growth, and expedite its fruiting, but we think it a poor plan: better far to reverse, and bud the Peach on the Plum. The Peach stock being less hardy than the Plum, the result is, the rapid growth of the Peach-stock, induces as in this case a rapid growth of suckers about the roots. Cutting them off only induces more, and also leads to disease; gum soon begins to exude from the wounds when near the surface ground, and soon borers follow. Where trees in such cases sucker, the best way is to remove the earth low down, and with a sharp knife cut off smoothly all suckers; then plaster the wounds with clay, and leave the tree exposed a short time, until the clay dries, and the wounds heal, then cover up above all, and the tree will resume its vital forces again, and direct all its energies to the top and bearing wood. We are of the opinion that our correspondent's trees will bear fruit for a little time; we would however hope, that in a climate like ours, Nurserymen would forbear budding Plum, on the Peach. It is a bad practice: it is in fact, budding a very strong fruit on a weak stock, which shows a poor judgment: true science would dictate a far different course.

We heartily approve the plan of the writer in destroying the borer in his trees. Let others who are similarly afflicted, "go and do likewise." We shall be glad to hear again from our correspondent of his experiences in Horticulture.

ANIMUS, Placer county, May 10, 1862.

EDITOR FARMER:—In the Spring of 1861, I purchased a number of Plum trees, and made a small Plum-Orchard. The trees were from four to five feet high, and had apparently made a thrifty growth. During the Summer of 1861 they grew finely. This Spring they have made a good start, but on examination yesterday, I found that from just beneath the surface of the earth, below where the buds had been inserted, Peach sprouts had made their appearance, showing that Plum buds had been inserted in Peach stocks, and I would like to inquire, whether my trees will hereafter produce fruit, and be of any value?

I have noticed in the FARMER, frequent communications concerning the loss of fruit trees by the ravages of the borer. I have made the subject one of considerable study for the past four years, and am satisfied there is no effectual way to prevent their attacks. There is however no necessity of losing a tree if attacked by them. Let the Nurseryman commence the first of June, and from that time until September, make a weekly examination of each tree. Wherever the tree has been stung, he will see a dark spot from which the sap exudes. Take a common pocket-knife with the blade well sharpened, and shave off the bark until the affected part has been cut out. He will find the small grub lying between the bark and wood. If any of the places attacked should accidentally escape his notice for several weeks, he will find the bark dead, and upon removing it, will see the grub has penetrated the wood. Should this be the case, let him not fear to cut, and if the knife will not do the work, take a small chisel or ax and cut vigorously until he has found and destroyed the insect. There is no danger to the tree, and if obliged to cut it half down, drive a stake by its side and tie it securely. These incisions will not hurt the tree, and it will be found the next Summer, that it will grow as vigorously as the others. The second year after transplanting, the borer seldom attacks a tree, but this examination should be continued for two or three years.

In the Spring of 1860, one of my largest Apple trees some four inches in diameter, was injured by water standing around its roots. It leaved out, but made no growth during the Summer. I neglected to look after it, and found in September, that the borer had been busy on the side exposed to the sun's rays. I went to work with my ax, and was obliged to cut two-thirds of the body away, for a space of about twelve inches, before I could exterminate them. In 1861, the tree made a fine growth, and is now loaded with young fruit. Truly Yours: CHARLES A. TUTTLE.

#### A Strawberry Challenge.

When last at Oakland, we spent some time in examining the strawberry grounds of several of the prominent growers. Among those we visited, was the grounds of G. W. Fountain, Esq., the grower of those famous "Longworth's Prolific," that made so much excitement the last year: his fruit bringing fabulous prices. The plants look remarkably healthy, and promise great results this year, and Mr. Fountain says that he is confident that he will exhibit Longworth's Prolific this year, that shall measure more inches in circumference, and challenge any one to beat him.

LINCOLN.—This pleasantly located little town is in progress of beautiful improvement and successful business growth. Buildings are being numerous erected and the people feel a firm faith in the permanent business importance of the place.

[For the California Farmer.]

#### Proper Cultivation for our Climate.

Agricultural writers seem to labor under a mistaken impression in regard to the conditions favorable to Capillary Attractions. This is not surprising when we find such doctrines as are contained in Olmstead's School Philosophy, page 158: "According to Prof. Leslie, if a soil of gravel contains pores the 100th part of an inch in diameter, water will ascend in it by capillary action more than four inches, and supposing the particles of coarse sand to have interstices of the 500th part of an inch, the water would rise through a bed of sixteen inches; and if the pores were diminished to the 10,000th part of an inch, water would rise twenty-five and a half feet. Hence, in agriculture, are derived the advantages of deep and perfect tillage: Since the more effectually a soil is pulverized the better fitted it is to raise and retain moisture near the surface." That deep and perfect tillage is attended with beneficial results cannot be doubted, but that it produces a more favorable condition in the soil for capillary action, is certainly an erroneous conclusion. The reverse of this will be found to be true, for the more perfectly the soil is subdivided by tillage, the more completely is the condition most favorable for capillary action destroyed. All uncultivated soil is already packed as closely by the action of water, treading of animals, &c, from the surface down, as its nature will permit. Fine clayey soils possess the power to raise water from a great depth, while a bed of sand has the power to raise it but a few inches. It should be the aim of the agriculturist to loosen the soil deep enough for a mulching, to prevent the heat of the sun from penetrating the earth, as well as to destroy the condition most favorable to capillary action at the surface, allowing the roots of the growing crop to remain in the undisturbed earth. For small grains the surface soil should not be disturbed to the depth of more than four or six inches at the most. The beneficial effects of subsoiling, chemically, are as great here as in any other country; but mechanically it renders the soil unfit to mature such crops as do not root deeply. Were a system of cultivation, with due regard to the laws of nature, adopted, the annual fall of rain would be found sufficient for the maturity of any crop where there is depth of soil to hold the water in reserve. F. A. H.

SANDWICH ISLAND COTTON.—The Honolulu Advertiser, of the 3d. ult., says: Messrs. Brewer & Co., set one of their cotton-gins at work on Saturday last, and a few bags of our Island cotton were passed through it. Both the Sea Island, and common varieties were tried, and the gin turned out an article as clean, soft, and downy, as the most ardent enthusiast of cotton culture could desire. Such cotton as the sample now before us, would bring probably under the present inflated prices, not less than twenty-five cents a pound in London, or New York, and would bring in ordinary times, 12½ cents. Let us have more cotton, and give the article a fair trial. We now have the machinery to clean and pack it in as good order as that produced in any other country. Let us have a sample of 1000 bales or so, raised by the close of this year. There need be no fear of any want of buyers, when such clean and white cotton can be produced.

COTTON IN UTAH.—The Desert News of April 16th, states that the cotton mill at Parowan, which was so far completed as to be put into partial operation about a month since, is said to be doing tolerable good work, with a fair prospect that it will be a success, satisfactory both to the proprietors and the public. Only seventy-two spindles have yet been put in motion, but others will be added soon. This establishment when put in complete working order, may be expected to furnish a market for some considerable portion of the cotton that was grown in Washington county last season. As the cotton growing business in the southern part of the State is expected to be greatly increased, other and more extensive mills will of course be erected at no distant day.

TO FARMERS.—The Portland Times closes an article concerning farmers, with the following: Before another year is passed, flour will be imported from the Eastern States and Ohio, and high prices will again rule; and this too, while splendid farms in our own State are lying idle. To our farmers, we say, "make hay while the sun shines;" work the claim you have at home, the pay of which is inexhaustible, enjoying the comforts of your home while, rather than endure the hardships of a miner's life in a new country; and our word for it you will be satisfied with the result, when the day arrives for "cleaning up."

Flour "imported from the Eastern States and Ohio," when you have prolific California for your next door neighbor! Well, that is good, Mr. Times.

The first load of new hay of this season, was offered for sale in Sacramento, on the 10th inst. Being quite green, and not having been sufficiently cured to keep in bulk, it brought only \$11 per ton. Old hay, baled, is now selling at about thirty dollars per ton on the levee.

#### Fruit and Flowers.

THESE will all be better, more truly appreciated this year, than in former years. The season is more backward, and fruit will be less plentiful, and being higher in price, that which costs us much, will be better appreciated. We would still urge a constant attention to fruit trees and flowering plants. They need especial care the present season. Those that have been flooded, require careful and continual cultivation, and all need more than usual care by reason of the backwardness of the season. All the varieties of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, that are not indigenous to this climate, must be helped to meet the circumstances by which they are surrounded, so as to approximate to their natural condition.

#### Wool and Hides.

THE large amount of wool and hides that have come, and will come forward early to market, is an evidence of the rapidly increasing productions of our State. We should not be at all surprised if the clip of wool the present season, should be increased over that of last year, fifty to seventy-five percent, even after all the losses of stock by the floods. Growers of wool should not fail to call and confer with the house of W. T. Coleman & Co., relative to the shipment of their wool: by this means, they will realize from twenty-five to fifty per cent additional price for the clip. Messrs. Coleman & Co., have large warehouses for the reception and shipment of wool, which will very much advantage the grower and shipper.

WOODBIDGE AND MOKELUMNE CITY RAILROAD.—The Stockton Republican says: Some time since we stated that the project for building a railroad from Mokelumne City was not a myth, but a reality, and we now repeat what we then said—the road will be built. A complete survey of the line has been made from Woodbridge to Sharp's ranch, on the Sacramento river, a distance of thirteen and a half miles. By this route Woodbridge is only seventy-eight miles from San Francisco. The money to build the road has been subscribed, and in less than two years the decision will be made from their lethargy by the sound of a locomotive whistle, on a road connecting Woodbridge with the Sacramento river. Then, and not until then, will the people of Stockton realize what they have lost by the lack of a little enterprise.

NEW SHEEP LAW.—A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature, forbidding the herding on the lands of others than the owners, of sheep in the counties of Sonoma, Marin, Mendocino, and Lake. Section 1 of the Act provides that: "It shall not be lawful for any person or persons owning or having charge of any sheep in the counties of Mendocino, Lake, Sonoma, and Marin, to herd the same or permit them to be herded on the lands or possessory claims of others, than the lands or possessory claims of the owners or herders of such sheep;" and Section 2 says: "The owners or agent of such owners of sheep violating the provisions of section first of this act, on complaint of the party or parties injured, may be fined from \$25 to \$200, and shall pay a fine of \$25 to the party injured."

QUICKSILVER IN NEVADA.—The Carson City Age mentions the discovery of an extensive cinnabar lead, in Nevada Territory. A careful survey and observations show the location to be within the limits of the Truckee Reservation secured by the government of the Pi-Ute Indians. Specimens brought in, yield sixty per cent quicksilver, and the supply of cinnabar is inexhaustible. The credit of the discovery is due to Mr. John O. Black. Immediate measures will, we understand, be taken to supply the necessary machinery for the reduction of the cinnabar, in expectation of meeting the immense demand for quicksilver in that Territory, at prices greatly reduced from present rates.

LARGE GAME ON THE EASTERN SLOPE.—Some person on the Sink of Carson, recently killed a white pelican and sent it up to Carson for the inspection of our Nimrods in the humming-bird line. This monster bird measures 8 feet 7 inches from tip to tip of the wings; from the end of his tail feathers to the tip of his bill, when laid on the floor, 5 feet 4 inches; length of the bill from the tip of the feathers, 13 inches, and the pouch will hold two quarts or more. The bird is a milk-white, except the quill feathers in the wings, which are black. They are said to abound at the Sinks of the Carson and Humboldt, and Pyramid Lake.—Silver Age.

A correspondent of the La Porte Messenger says: The roads from Indiana Ranch to Marysville are in excellent condition. The desolate appearance presented by acres of flood-wood, and leagues of rich bottom land more painfully desecrated by the waters than our mountain soil can ever be by avaricious miners, give the beholder at first sight a better realization of the immensity of the calamity which has befallen our State, and still holds in check the business life of every community, than any description that pen can paint.

THE Nevada Journal of the 12th inst., says the annual May snow-storm has come off, and fears great damage has been done to fruit trees and grape vines.



## Fruit-Growers Society of Western New York.

We conclude from the last number of the FARMER the report of Discussions before this Society at its Annual Meeting.

## GRAPES.

What are the best six varieties for family use, and which are the best two for vineyard purposes?

Mr. Knox of Pittsburg has been testing a number of varieties, of which three have given entire satisfaction, viz: Concord, Delaware, and Hartford Prolific. The Concord and Hartford Prolific are entirely free from disease in the vine and in the fruit also, while they ripen their fruit early and well. The Delaware is a very superior grape, and ripens in Pittsburg by the 5th of September, and is a very superior wine grape, without the addition of sugar to its juice. Concord generally ripens its fruit well, and is probably destined to be the great grape of this country. Hartford Prolific ripens its fruit by the 1st of September; but although the grapes readily sell for twenty-five cents a pound, he would not plant it very largely, as the fruit has a tendency, under some circumstances, to drop from the bunch. Had found that the Catawba produced much more abundantly if laid down and the whole vine covered with earth each winter. The Concord vine stands more hard usage than any grape that I know of, but repays well for good cultivation. The vine bears early and abundant crops of the most beautiful grapes that I know of. Adopts the renewal system, planting a thousand vines to the acre, and training upon trellis eight feet high. Obtains twenty-five pounds of grapes from each vine after the third year.

Dr. H. H. Farley, of Union Springs, finds Diana to be one of our most valuable hardy grapes, and it is his decided favorite. Delaware does not suffer at all from mildew, and we think a great deal of it. Concord will prove our most valuable native grape, the vine being as hardy as an oak, and not killed by cold nor variable weather. Isabella has proved valuable for vineyard purposes, but of late years has been winter-injured. Catawba can not be ripened to perfection in Western New York. The renewal system of pruning and training is unquestionably the correct one, as all vines bear their best fruit from young wood.

Mr. Langworthy spoke of Delaware, Concord, Diana, Hartford Prolific, Union Village, and Rebecca, as the best six for family use, and Clinton and Delaware as the best two for vineyard purposes in this climate.

In answer to several questions, Dr. Farley stated his vineyard to be high and dry land, originally poor and clayey, with the subsoil all clay. He plowed it from eighteen to twenty inches deep, by using three teams; then underdrained it all, and the tile discharges water now. Then applied muck in its crude state pretty freely, plowing it in; and planted the vines upon the land thus prepared.

Experiments.—Trenched one piece of land three feet deep, and the vines planted upon it made wood beautifully, but bore very little fruit. Tried planting the vines twelve feet apart each way, and found that they were too far apart. Tried eight feet apart, and found that they were too near. Tried eight by ten feet apart, and likes it best. Ringing the vines causes the fruit to ripen from two to three weeks earlier, and the grapes to be much larger than natural; but this earliness and size are gained at the expense of the flavor of the fruit.

Mr. Holmes of Syracuse, had found the Clinton better than any other sort with him for wine purposes. The chief fertilizer which he uses is hard wood ashes (and some soap suds), which causes the fruit to ripen from two to three weeks earlier, and in much greater perfection than other grapes near by, and not treated in the same way. Considered perfect underdrainage of very great advantage to vines. As to winter protection, would lay upon the surface of the ground and cover with loose earth.

Mr. Haywood had found that a barrel of ashes to each vine, would, under favorable circumstances, cause even the Catawba to ripen its fruit; while Mr. Moody had never yet seen a ripe Catawba in Western New York. Mr. Moody would recommend Delaware, and Concord, and Diana for family use.

Dr. Sylvester would advise for family use the Delaware, Diana, Concord, and Union Village, which is a fine large grape, and ripens at same time as Rebecca; Isabella, which usually ripens by the 25th of September; Hartford Prolific, and Rebecca. For vineyard, the Oporto, which ripens by the 15th of September, and the Clinton. Has found the Diana to ripen as early as the Delaware. Clinton are not in perfection until the frost touches them a little, and then they are the richest in wine-making qualities of any except the Cincinnati-ripened Catawba. Clinton keeps until February in perfection, and is the best of any grape we know of for keeping. Oporto produces three gallons of pure juice to the bushel of fruit, and from the residue we make a second quality wine by adding sugar and water. Oporto is perfectly hardy, and needs no laying down; but for winter protection Dr. S. Baries all his sorts of vines a little if possible.

Geo. Ellwanger referred to adding sugar and water to grapes, stating that the mixture thus produced was a cordial and not a wine. Wine is the juice of the grape, and nothing else. Clinton is the grape for wine in this latitude, and Delaware, Diana, Concord, Hartford Prolific, Rebecca, and Isabella, are our grapes for family use.

Wm. Brown Smith spoke favorably of Northern Muscadine, which this year with him did not fall from the bunch at all; and named Hartford Prolific, Delaware, Diana, Northern Muscadine, Isabella, and Concord as the best six grapes for family use.

P. Barry spoke of the Rebecca, when ripe, as being the highest flavored of all our native grapes; but the vine is rather delicate in its summer foliage, and requires a good situation with a warm soil and southern exposure.

O. L. Hoag from thirty sorts which he had fruit-ed, could recommend Concord, Delaware, Diana, Hartford Prolific, Perkins, and To-Kalon for family use. As to the dropping of grapes from the bunches, where the Hartford Prolific vines were shaded, the berries dropped, and where not shaded did not drop.

F. W. Lay liked the Concord better the longer he kept it, and would recommend Concord, Delaware, Diana, Rebecca, Isabella, and Hartford Prolific for family use.

Mr. Knox thought the Concord possessed all the good qualities of the Isabella, and more too. (Other remarks by other members.)

Adjourned to meet at Rochester in June, 1862, at call of Council.

## The Tulare Canal.

The Stockton Republican of the 25th ult. gives us the following information respecting the present condition and future prospects of the Tulare Canal.

This project should naturally interest the people of the San Joaquin valley. Should it be completed, and answer the purpose for which it was built, it cannot fail greatly to benefit Stockton, and the residents of the San Joaquin river district. A short notice of the enterprise, and its history, may be of interest.

An act was approved April 11th 1857, granting to W. F. Montgomery, and others, the right to construct a canal from the waters of the San Joaquin, to Tulare Lake, for the purpose of draining a large extent of swamp lands on the route of the canal, and for purposes of navigation. The act provided that the canal must be commenced within one year, and finished in five years; and that when it was completed, it must be capable of floating an eighty-ton steamer.

The right of way, and 200 feet on each side of the canal was granted, and also every alternate section of the land reclaimed by the work. A franchise of the same character was also granted the same parties, for connecting Tulare, Buena Vista, and Kern lakes, by canal. On the 20th of April, 1859, the act granting it was repealed, and all privileges granted, were forfeited to the State. This act was we think, declared unconstitutional, but the grantees still held possession, and an arrangement was made by them by which for a certain consideration, the franchise was transferred to Messrs. Jones, Boyd, Center, Polhemus, and others, of San Francisco, who caused work to be commenced upon the canal last August, under the direction of Mr. J. G. Fair, who had about forty men with him. He undertook the work at \$4,800 per mile. For some reason not explained, but what we have heard stated, was a misunderstanding as to the amount of cutting to be done between the three lakes, the work was suddenly stopped, the hands all discharged, and the contractor compromised with. Thus the matter has stood until recently.

Last week we had an opportunity of examining the work. After Fresno city is passed, the Fresno slough grows rapidly narrow, and at the point where the canal connects with it, one can almost jump across. The canal has been cut about a mile and a half. It is excavated three feet in depth, and the dirt thrown out, raises the bank two feet above the natural level. The width at the bottom is twenty feet. It is claimed by the friends of the project, that there are but eighteen miles to be cut to connect the lake and the slough, but opinions seem to differ greatly, as to the distance between the slough and the lake, and between the three lakes. It was promised some time since, that the surveyor of the company, Mr. Whitcher, of Alameda, would publish the result of the survey, but we have not yet seen the statement. There was about a foot of water running in the canal, and there was a fall of four feet, about one hundred yards from the slough. It was said that this water was from the overflow of Tulare lake. We also heard it stated, that Kern, and Buena Vista lakes, had cut through a communication to Tulare Lake during the past winter.

As to the probability of the success of this project, we do not choose to express an opinion. That the holders of the franchise have faith in it, is tolerably evident from the fact that they have spent a large sum of money upon the work, and are ready to spend more. We are informed that an extension bill has been passed in the Legislature, and that work will be recommenced upon the canal, at once, by the same contractor, Mr. Fair.

## Wool Report.

TO THE BOARD OF TRADE FOR 1861.

At the date of our last Report, the Wool Market was in a very depressed and unsettled state. As the year opened, the demand gradually increased, and there was a fair trade in fine Wools until the outbreak of the rebellion.

Prices however, yielded, as the season advanced, holders becoming anxious to realize.

In common with almost every other business, the Wool trade then became stagnant until the demand for army supplies created a corresponding demand for all descriptions of Wool suitable for their manufacture.

This called into operation all the machinery which had been stopped during the preceding months, and led to the conversion of several Cotton to Woolen Mills. This occurred to a greater extent in Pennsylvania, than here. Nearly all this machinery has been run extra hours, much of it night and day, and some even on Sundays.

The result of this is, that more Woolen goods have been made during the last quarter of the year for the army of the United States than were ever made during the same period for the whole population of the country.

In October, an estimate was made and presented to the United States Quartermaster General, based upon the statistics of machinery, appended to our Report for 1859, that Kersays enough were then being made in this country to clothe complete overcoats and all, 100,000 men per week. This statement was at the time by many regarded as extravagant, though the party who prepared it, in fear that it would be so received, cautiously kept far within the limits of the truth.

We incline to the opinion that he could safely have added very nearly, if not quite, fifty per cent to this estimate.

This manufacture has required a very large amount of Wool, and soon exhausted the stock of low and medium grades of home growth, which

advanced in price by rapid strides from 27c @ 33c in August, until in October they reached 50 @ 55c @ lb, and held this advance until the close of the year.

The stock of foreign substitutes on hand and imported during the year was, as our tables show, below the average of the past five years. It fully shared the same advance, yielding a liberal profit to the importers, and inducing large orders to be sent to Europe, which however were not fully filled, owing to the exhausted state of the European markets for all Wools that could be imported under the low duty, and to the derangement of trade caused by the course pursued by Great Britain in regard to the Trent affair.

Considerable purchases made previous to this occurrence, will arrive early in the year, but as the London credits were generally rescinded in time to check operations in South America and the British Colonies, just as the clips were reaching market in these countries, it is not supposed that the total imports of the first quarter of 1862 will exceed, and may not equal those of 1861.

Fine Wools which were also low at midsummer, and without demand from manufacturers, having been almost neglected in the early purchases from the growers, also improved in price in the autumn, owing to a faith in their intrinsic value, not however to the same extent as the lower grades, for, contrary to any previous experience in this country, the coarsest grades were quick of sale at prices some cents a pound higher than could be obtained for the fine.

Nearly all the machinery of the country having been employed upon Army goods, and those mostly made of coarse Wool, we expected to find at the close of the year a large accumulation of finer grades. Greatly to our surprise, the stock of domestic Wool in the chief markets of the country appears to be less than it was last year. This is mostly fine Wool, as is the stock of foreign Wool in this market, the chief item of which is fine Wool from the Cape of Good Hope, say 2,500,000 pounds against 1,250,000 pounds last year. The imports of this description of Wool in the first quarter of 1861 were over 1,600,000 pounds, an amount far beyond what is likely to arrive in the corresponding quarter of 1862.

The large quantity of goods adapted to civilian's wear that has been consumed by the Army and Navy, and the small amount manufactured and imported,\* encourage the hope of a demand ample to keep our machinery in full operation when the orders for the Government shall be filled.

We present herewith in addition to the tables usually published by us, one prepared at the request of the Hon. Henry S. Randall, for his report on fine Wool husbandry, to be read before the New York State Agricultural Society, Feb. 12, 1862, showing from the most reliable data within reach the value of American Fleeced Wool in this market in January, April, July and October of each year, from 1827 to 1861, inclusive; also, one prepared from this, showing the relative per centage of value of medium and coarse to fine, and to one another, during the same period.

Geo. Wm. Bond.

Geo. Livermore.

\*Comparative Table showing the Exports of Wools from Great Britain to the United States, taken from Parliamentary Returns:

	1850.	1860.	1861.
Cloths of all kinds, Duffels and Kerseys, pieces,	143,089	127,834	74,727
Mixed Stuffs, Flannels, Blankets and Carpets, yds.	\$5,607,000	\$2,377,607	\$7,294,000
Stockings, doz. pairs,	272,461	129,116	129,116
Worsted Stuffs, pieces,	813,150	763,352	366,053

Table showing the Relative Value of Medium and Coarse to Fine Wool for thirty-five years.

Year.	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Year.	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Year.	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.
1827	100	81	68.5	1839	100	90.8	74.3	1851	100	87.1	76.
1828	100	81.5	69.5	1840	100	92.2	75.6	1852	100	88.4	76.7
1829	100	80.6	67.4	1841	100	92.5	70.9	1853	100	86.6	73.4
1830	100	83.2	67.7	1842	100	90.5	72.	1854	100	87.7	73.5
1831	100	85.9	69.4	1843	100	88.4	73.	1855	100	81.5	72.
1832	100	82.2	67.4	1844	100	89.3	72.6	1856	100	80.6	69.8
1833	100	84.2	67.4	1845	100	88.5	72.6	1857	100	88.	71.7
1834	100	84.3	66.3	1846	100	88.3	72.6	1858	100	77.	63.7
1835	100	87.8	66.6	1847	100	84.	70.	1859	100	80.	67.6
1836	100	87.3	70.	1848	100	80.5	69.2	1860	100	87.5	73.7
1837	100	84.7	70.	1849	100	87.3	72.	1861	100	91.3	88.
1838	100	84.5	69.5	1850	100	84.	72.				

Average per Centage for the whole Term.

Fine. Medium. Coarse.

100 85 71

Average for Last Quarter of 1861.

Fine. Medium. Coarse.

100 190 110.2

Average Price for the Whole Term.

Fine. Medium. Coarse.

50.3 42.8 35.5.

HARNES BLACKING.—Take Isinglass 1 ounce, indigo in fine powder 1 ounce, soft soap 4 ounces, glue 5 ounces, log-wood four ounces, vinegar 2 pints, ground black 1 ounce, bees-wax 1 ounce. Infuse the log-wood in vinegar for some time in gentle heat, and when the color is well extracted strain the liquid and add the other ingredients to it; boil until the glue is dissolved, then put it into stoneware or glass jars. This blacking will be found very convenient for the harness of artillery and other army horses.

The Folsom & Auburn Railroad, is rapidly advancing to completion. The deep cut at Ashland, is finished. About seven miles of the track is now ready for the rail, which will be laid down soon. The contracts for ties for the entire work, have been made deliverable previous to the first of July.

The Appeal informs us that the contractors have commenced building the levee in Marysville, on the west side of the city. The price is 20 cents per cubic yard. The work is to be put right through, and will be as quickly done as is consistent with durability and strength.

SALMON PRICES.—A writer from Salmon River, gives the following scale of prices in that region on the 5th ult. Floor \$2 per pound, Coffee \$3, Bacon \$2, Dried Apples \$4, Beans \$2, Boots \$20 per pair, Socks \$4, and other things in like proportion.

## VOYAGE OF THE GOOD SHIP UNION.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

'Tis midnight: through my troubled dream  
Loud wails the tempest's cry;  
Before the gale, with tattered sail,  
A ship goes plunging by.  
What name? Where bound?—The rocks around  
Repeat the loud halloo:  
The good ship Union, Southward bound;  
God help her and her crew!

And is the old flag flying still  
That o'er your fathers flew,  
With bands of white and ray light,  
And field of starry blue?  
Ay, look aloft! its folds full oft  
Have braved the roaring blast,  
And still shall fly when from the sky  
This black typhoon has past!

Speak, pilot of the storm-tost bark!  
May I thy peril share?  
O landsman, these are fearful seas  
The brave alone may dare!  
Nay, ruler of the rebel deep,  
Who matters wind or wave?  
The rocks that wreck your reeling deck  
Will leave me naught to save!

O landsman, art thou false or true?  
What sign hast thou to show?  
The crimson stains from loyal veins  
That hold my heart-blood's flow!  
Enough! what more shall honor claim?  
I know the sacred sign:  
Above thy head our flag shall spread,  
Our ocean path be thine!

The bark sails on; the Pilgrim's Cape  
Lies low along her lee,  
Whose head and crooks its anchor flukes  
To lock the shore and sea.  
No treason here! it cost too dear  
To win this barren realm!  
And true and free the hands must be  
That hold the whaler's helm!

Still on! Manhattan's narrowing bay  
No rebel cruiser sears;  
Her waters feel no pirate's keel  
That daunts the fallen stars!  
But watch the light on yonder height—  
Ay, pilot, have a care!  
Some lingering cloud in mist may shroud  
The capes of Delaware!

Say, pilot, what this fort may be,  
Whose sentinels look down  
From moated walls that show the sea  
Their deep embrasures' frown.  
The Rebel host claim all the coast,  
But these are friends, we know,  
Whose footprints spoil the "sacred soil,"  
And this is—Fort Monroe!

The breakers rear,—how bears the shore?  
—The traitorous wrecker's hands  
Have quenched the blaze that poured its rays  
Along the Hatteras sands.  
Ha! say not so! I see its glow!  
Again the shoals display  
The beacon light that shines by night,  
The Union stars by day!

The good ship flies to milder skies,  
The wave more gently flows,  
The softening breeze wafts o'er the seas  
The breath of Beaufort's rose.  
What fold is this the sweet winds kiss,  
Fair-striped and many-starred,  
Whose shadow falls the orphaned walls,  
The twins of Beauregard?

What! heard you not Port Royal's doom?  
How the black war ships came  
And turned the Beauregard roses' bloom  
To redder wreaths of flame?  
How from Rebellion's broken reed,  
We saw his emblem fall,  
As soon his cursed poison weed  
Shall drop from Sumter's wall?

On! on! Polaski's iron ball  
Falls hushed on Tybee;  
Her topsails feel the freshening gale,  
She strikes the open sea.  
She rounds the point, she threads the keys,  
That guard the Land of Flowers,  
And rides at last, where firm and fast  
Her own Gibraltar towers!

The good ship Union's voyage is o'er,  
At anchor safe she swings,  
And loud and clear, with cheer and cheer,  
Her joyous welcomes rings;  
Hurrah! hurrah! it shakes the wave,  
It thunders on the shore,—  
One flag, one land, one heart, one hand,  
One Nation, evermore!

OFFICIAL REPORT ABOUT MANASSAS.—The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, has made a long report regarding the rebels at Manassas, and of the remains of the Union officers and soldiers killed. They say that facts are disclosed of a painful, and repulsively shocking character. That the rebels have crowned their rebellion by perpetrating deeds scarcely known even to savage Indians. Before the Committee, were men occupying high position in military and civil life, differing in political opinion. Their judgment is, that the rebel crimes exceeded the worst excesses of the Sepoys in India. Our soldiers were buried face downwards, or left to decay openly. Their bones were carried off as trophies, sometimes to be used as personal adornment. One witness deliberately avows, that the head of one of our most gallant officers was cut off by a secessionist, to brain; the skull to be used as a drinking cup, on the occasion of his marriage.

CANNOT UNDERSTAND THEM.—LL. D. Bull Run Russell, the London Times' correspondent, begins to own up that he does not know everything. His greatest trouble at present is, that he doesn't understand the "Yanks." That there is a "mystery," or something or other about them, that is a touch above his persimmons. "Ah! in fact ah! not exactly as we have things at home, ye know?" Says the immortal Bull Run Doctor:

"The Americans almost justify Mr. Bancroft's (?) assertion that no man can understand them, and that De Toqueville, was unable to penetrate the mysteries of the National character."

BROWNLOW'S MOTTO.—Parson Brownlow says, "My motto for the rebellion, is grape-shot for the armed masses, and hemp for the leaders." Good for the Parson!

THE GREAT EASTERN.—That overgrown monster of a steam-ship, the Great Eastern, is lying on the "gridiron," at Cardiff, nobody being willing to invest in her the £7,000 pounds needed for repairs. She will probably be broken up, and sold for old iron.

CALIFORNIA EXPORTS.—The exports from California, during the month of April last, were to the value of \$786,913. This is exclusive of the gold shipment.



## SEED WAREHOUSE

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,

IMPORTER

... AND ...

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

Agricultural

... AND ...

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 110 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,

CALIFORNIA



HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover,

Hungarian Grass,

Kentucky Blue-grass,

Orchard Grass,

Red-top Grass,

Sainfoin Grass,

English Rye-grass,

Timothy Grass,

Red Clover,

White Dutch Clover,

Crimson Clover,

Lucerne, &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEEF, CABBAGE, CARROT,

CUCUMBER, LETTUCE, MELONS,

ONIONS, EARLY AND LATE PEAS,

RADISH, TURNIP, TOMATO,

BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Havana Tobacco Seed

COTTON SEED.

GUANO from Johnson's Island

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties)

BULBS:

LILIES, TULIPS, HYACINTHS,

Amaryllis, Anemones, Ranunculus,

Narcissus, Tuberoses, Peony-roots,

Glandolus, Iris,

and in endless variety, imported direct from France

and GERMANY.

Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,

For EXPORTATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE

facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS

AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that ORDERS FOR SEED



## California Notes.

BY ALAN S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLGY OF CALIFORNIA  
THIRD SERIES.

No. 5 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of May 9, 1892.

XV.—O.

## The Indiola of Pacific Mexico—Their Connection with California.

RECENT CHANGES IN THE EARTH'S SURFACE IN THE CALIFORNIA, ETC.—THE METATES OR CORN-GRINDERS OF MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.

The Metate, or Table-stone Corn-grinder (2d note).

This utensil of the ante-Columbians will be found pictured in Squier, Bullock, Bartlett, and many other writers on Mexico, Central America, New Mexico, etc. It is still in common use in the old Spanish settled parts of the California, New Mexico, and throughout the remainder of Spanish North America. It has been met with in the ruins of all the limits south of the American line. It has been met with by Walker among the ruins of the Little Colorado, by Beale in the ruins further south, by Emory and Bartlett on the Gila and in Chihuahua, and it is still in use by the Moquis, Sonis, and other Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. It has been once, if not twice or three times, turned up in the diggings of the Sierra Nevada by our gold washers, at considerable depths below the surface. It is quite possible it was the family utensil of the ancient Indians who inhabited the California Sierras. True the metate may have been taken by the Mission Indians into the Sierra Nevada, or by the Mexicans, or by Americans, but this is not at all probable (where they were found), though it is possible. The metate is made about two feet long by one broad and three inches thick, hollowed in the middle and resting on two short legs at the head or place next to the operator, and it is made to decline downwards to facilitate the grinding of the grain. It is accompanied with a stone acting as muller, weighing from two to six pounds, and made to follow the shape of the surface of the metate. The best are made of basalt, though they are often met with made of hard granite and other such rocks. An excellent representation of the metate and women grinding corn, may be found in Lt. Sitgreaves' Zuni expedition, published by Congress in 1853-4. A utensil like the metate, similar in every respect, is used every day by the people of British India and Ceylon for reducing the materials for their daily curries dishes, and it is not too much to say that it is a highly useful addition to any kitchen. It has been known in India from the remotest antiquity.

(Note of 10 May 1861.)—A new Mexican who has lived in California for the last twenty years (Luis Martinez) and most of the time in Santa Barbara county, informed me a few days ago that he had himself disinterred on the Rancho Santa Rosa of the Cotas near Purisima Mission, five or six miles on the site of an old Indian rancho of the aforesaid farm, which were similar to the Mexican metates. An old Indian woman living in Martinez' family, over 98 years old, and who remembers when the Spaniards first came to California, also says the metates were made by the Indians of Santa Rosa island, and also by the rancheros of the upper part of Santa Inez Valley (San Marcos, Kalawassa, etc.) and the country among the Sierras of the head-waters of the San Buenaventura river, contiguous to these Indian settlements. Mortars of all sizes were also made there, one of which Martinez now has on the Patena farm which will hold five gallons. This mortar is made of a close-grained blue granite or hard compact slate, which was also the material of the Santa Barbara county metates. This mortar I found as well made as if done by a white mechanic; the old woman and Martinez said it was made near San Marcos, many years ago, in the time of the Padres, and sold to the Mission Indians of Santa Barbara; it would weigh about seventy pounds. The old woman was christened Aquario by the priests from a large rancheria of La Patena called Sucapilli, where the Padres built a small chapel, afterwards called San Miguel, the foundations of which may still be seen. Her Indian name was Walmalabwa. The old crony informed me that the metate was known in her language as Mehalis, and its hand-roller choneyickey; the common mortar was called alapey, and its pebble sacolo-alapey. She was very lively, nearly blind and bent in body, yet I found her at work in the fields pulling up the weeds.

It is a noteworthy matter among the mixed descendants of the California Indians with the old Spanish soldiers, that the women of mixed blood were often the mothers of large families and continue so to the present day, as well as their descendants who constitute the principal part of the Spanish population of California.

The large mortar mentioned was about two feet wide and one foot deep, and two inches thick on the sides; the rim had a narrow lip to it coming over the inside, and the work was quite smooth, both outside and inside. These mortars were of all sizes from a quart to five gallons. The mortars and metates were made by the Indians with flint or other siliceous pickers or utensils, and took the Indians much labor, time, and patience. The large mortar had been ornamented on the lip with the figures of shells in half relief.

These metates, it must be remembered, were made of basalt, like the Mexican ones, but were of much softer material. They were used by the Indians to reduce their seeds, etc. to a powder or meal.

Some of the old Indians of Santa Barbara and Santa Ynez deny that the metates were made by them, while others state to me they were made by the Santa Rosa Islands and those of the country in the vicinity of San Marcos towards Buenaventura. We have little doubt ourselves they were in use by the Indians before the arrival of the Spaniards, as several white Spaniards of Santa Barbara have told me they always understood in their youth that they were made on Santa Rosa Island.

The New Alluvium of the Gold Mines—The Ancient Aratras Doubtfully Antique.

The following note from the Alta California of 11 May '61, will show a proper spirit of inquiry

into this very interesting subject—mark, it is not peculiarly interesting, but better than God Mammon:

"Some days since we published the following extract, which has been 'going the rounds' of the newspapers, and inquired for particulars and the evidence of its truth:

"(Some miners while engaged in mining in a flat, about a mile above the lower crossing of Sater Creek, Calaveras county, discovered, at the depth of five feet from the surface, an aratra or mill, such as was used by the Mexicans for grinding quartz. A quantity of crushed stone was found in it, which showed that the aratra had been used.)

"It appears that it was published in 1851; and it is preserved in the 'Indianology of California,' 2d Series, vide CAL. FARMER 30 Nov. '60. The names of the miners who made the discovery are given as Messrs. Farmlly and White. The fact would be a very important one in the history of the State, if it could be shown that the aratra was made previous to 1848; but there is no proof of that. The extract forms a text for the following elegant and instructive remarks in the Marysville Appeal:

"There is nothing remarkable about this discovery, although it has been alluded to as an evidence that the gold mines were worked by an ancient people. The aratra was found only five feet deep, in a flat, and was probably buried by 'tailings' from adjacent placer diggings, within the last six or eight years. We have seen machinery buried by the same cause, to a depth of fifteen, twenty, and even thirty feet. Some miners on the American river once found a pen-knife under twenty feet of gravel, which looked as if it had been deposited for ages; but they were forced to conclude that that claim had been worked before, especially after learning that the knife was the most precious thing it contained. At some localities in the mines, where there is no outlet for the washings, hundreds of acres of valley land, ravine, or gently sloping hillsides, have been covered to a great depth with tailings from diggings above. Tall oaks and pines have thus been buried till nothing but their top branches protruded, leaving a small forest of dead gray melancholy boughs, through which ripple muddy streamlets; or of naked trunks, ringed with the marks made by the ebb and flow of the gravelly tide. In this manner the channels of creeks running between high banks, have been filled for miles in length, forming broad and level beds of gray or yellow gravel, elimed with sluggish mud, which wind their desolating way through the green wilderness, leaving belts of decayed timber wherever they spread, and sometimes swallowing up gardens, orchards, meadow land and grain fields, in their slow, resistless course.

"The hydraulic process of mining, which strips the summits of lofty ridges of their deep deluvium, and sends it rolling down the slopes as though it were soluble as snow, is responsible for the greatest part of this mischief, for such it often is, and will eventually have decreased the amount of tillable soil in the State by many thousands of acres. Indeed, a great deal of the ground which is washed away, as well as that which it floods and buries, is admirably adapted for cultivation. The surface of the vast gravel strata which fill the granite bowls of the elevated ridges and constitute our richest hydraulic diggings, is commonly a rich loam, whose strength nurtures the noblest oaks and pines, and feeds the thicker growth of manzanito, buckeye, privet, and plum bushes. When we have seen whole acres of this soil tumbling, 'with all its leafy honors,' into the profound chasms made by the miner's battering rams of water, we could not but think the gold extracted from it would hardly pay future generations for its destruction. As the white streams of forceful water leaped from the pipes to the crumbling bank, like war steeds upon a yielding foe, we have fancied that whole vineyards were engulfed, and that Vesuvius or Mauna Loa belched not forth so much ruin."

GIANT JAW BONES.—The Jacksonville Sentinel, Oregon, has been presented with a pair of human jaw bones which were lately sluiced out in that vicinity by a miner. They measure across from point to point, a little less than seven inches, and are in a good state of preservation. The teeth are set in the jaws, edgewise. The person to whom they once belonged, must have had a facial breadth of nine inches or more.

RELICS OF BY-GONE DAYS.—An almost perfect tooth of an animal of the Mastodon family, was lately found at Buckeye Flat, near Columbia. It was taken from a mining claim, about thirty feet below the surface of the ground, and lying on a stratum of gravel, about eighteen inches above the bedrock. Similar remains have been found in the same locality, both in the natural and petrified state.

IRON IN OREGON.—Extensive quantities of excellent iron ore have been discovered on the Willamette river in Oregon, but nine miles from Portland, and in the midst of one of the most inexhaustible forests of fir and pine timber in the world.

CALIFORNIA MARBLE.—A new marble quarry has been opened about five miles from Grass Valley. The stone is of a grayish color, fine texture, and takes a fine polish.

COAL IN UTAH.—The Silver Age, says the Whitman coal bed crops out on the surface in a stratum of five feet thick, and will yield several hundred tons of coal per day.

SALT IN UTAH.—The Enterprise, notes the arrival at Carson City, of a train of eight camels from Salt Springs, laden with salt.

OUR MINES give promise of a greater yield this year than ever. From all quarters we hear of handsome earnings in places heretofore worked out. The heavy floods washed away from the ravines and creeks in the mountains, the accumulated rubbish of years, and thus laid bare to the miner, the dirt and gravel made rich by the great sluicing operations of Nature.

## NEW YORK REAPER

...AND...

## Combined Mower &amp; Reaper

THE ABOVE CELEBRATED MACHINES NOW ON HAND. They are the BEST BUILT, the STRONGEST, and yet the LIGHTEST running Machines, ever sold on this Coast; And are a PRACTICAL illustration that a

## Combined Machine

May possess the greatest efficiency, both AS A REAPER AND A MOWER.

1st. DEEPER PLATFORMS—enabling the Reaper to get off the heaviest grass.

2d. IMPROVED GUARDS—with solid caps.

These Guards have been tested the past season in California, and have not clogged in Clover, Wire-grass, or any growth fit for Hay. They are fitted with two Sicks, and one smooth Knife or Mower, each six feet six inches long.

Diameter of MAIN WHEEL three feet; of Grain-wheel 31 inches; and

Will Cut Twenty to Twenty-five Acres per Day.

## Testimonials.

We insert a few to show the estimation of our Machines. Over Eight Hundred of our Improved New York Reaper and Combined Machines are now in use in California and Oregon:

Messrs. ARTHUR & SON:  
I have one of your Combined Reapers; it is the LIGHTEST running Machine and BEST Mower I ever saw.

Messrs. ARTHUR & SON:  
I cut with two small horses, six acres of grass in two hours and a half; cut it even and smooth. JAMES PHILLIPS, Barker Valley.

Messrs. ARTHUR & SON:  
I have one of your Machines; cut 100 acres of grass; am much pleased with it, and consider it the Best Machine in use.

Messrs. ARTHUR & SON:  
I have one of your Machines; you are doing capital work as a Mower. I think it is the best running Machine I ever saw. I cut 15 acres of heavy grass per day, and it gives perfect satisfaction.

Messrs. ARTHUR & SON:  
I have your New York Combined Reaper and Mower, and find it to come up to your guarantee. It runs lighter than the Moway Machine, and I consider it a superior machine.

Messrs. ARTHUR & SON:  
I have your New York Improved Reaper and Mower; have cut 100 acres of grass and 600 acres of grain; the Reapers on the Machine have not cost one cent. It is very light running machine, easy on the horses, and does not clog at all. I have cut all kinds of grass, and it gives perfect satisfaction.

Messrs. ARTHUR & SON:  
I have one of your Improved New York Combined Machines. I think it is the best Mower I ever saw; and as a Reaper it cannot be beaten. Added to this, it is the lightest running machine and the simplest in its gearing of any machine in use.

Messrs. ARTHUR & SON:  
I have one of your Improved New York Combined Machines, and think it is the best Machine I ever used; it works well on our side-hill land, keeping up to the grain. I think it a superior Machine.

Messrs. ARTHUR & SON:  
I have used your Combined Reaper and Mower, and consider it the best Mower I ever saw; it cuts Clover grass as smooth as a cythe could do it. I think it the best machine in use.

Messrs. ARTHUR & SON:  
I have one of your Combined Machines, have cut 430 acres of Grain and Grass, this season, and it has not cost one cent for repairs. Have used the McCormick, Hussey, and Manny Machines, and have seen the Eastern Self-raker in operation, and consider the New York Combined, as the best of all. Used three horses and cut 20 acres a day.

Messrs. ARTHUR & SON:  
I have cut 300 acres of grass with the Machine bought of you (New York Combined Machine); it runs light, cuts close to the ground and clean, and is as good a mower as I ever saw used.

Messrs. ARTHUR & SON:  
We challenge all other kinds of Machines for Mowing and Reaping—for DURABILITY, ease of Draft and Amount of Grass or Grain that can be cut per day. They are the most durable Machines ever sold, for the purposes designed. A full supply now on hand, with a large and varied assortment of all kinds of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS  
For sale at the Lowest City Prices—Wholesale or Retail By

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,  
Corner Washington and Davis streets,  
March 26, 1892. SAN FRANCISCO.

To Dairyemen.  
SALT! SALT! SALT!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECEIVED, DIRECT from Liverpool, ex Golden Rule, an invoice of FINE STOVED LIVERPOOL SALT.

This salt is manufactured expressly for Dairy Use, being free from all impurities or specks.

ALSO—Constantly on hand:  
LOS ANGELES DAIRY SALT;  
CARMEN ISLAND ROCK SALT;  
SAN QUENTIN ROCK SALT;  
SANDWICH ISLAND ROCK SALT;  
GROUND ALUM SALT;  
COARSE LIVERPOOL SALT.

For sale, in lots to suit, by  
J. C. HOLLENBECK,  
513 Front street, corner of Oregon.

Large Grain-fed  
HOGS Wanted

For Packing purposes, and for which the Highest Cash Price will be paid, by

WILSON & STEVENS,  
Pork Packers,  
Corner Sansome and Broadway.

BUY ALL YOUR  
WATCHES

OF THE  
TUCKER!

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

NURSERY BUSINESS, &c.

Golden-Gate Nursery,

Corner Fourth & Folsom streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE COLLECTION OF  
HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY

At this establishment, embraces a great variety of  
Flowering Plants and Evergreens,

...SUCH AS...  
Fragrant Eucalyptus, in variety;  
Cupressus, of sorts;  
Hardy Acacias, of 70 varieties;  
Laurestins; Pittosporums;  
Laurels, Ericas;  
Snowballs, Lilacs;  
Monthly Roses, of 200 sorts;  
Carnations, Dahlias;  
Climbing Vines;

Together with a great assortment of TREES and  
SHRUBBERY, suitable for the Garden,  
the Green-house, or Cemetery.

W. C. WALKER, Proprietor,  
Catalogues sent on application, 20

FRUIT TREES!

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS  
for the present season, an  
extensive assortment of

Fruit and Ornamental  
Shade Trees,  
SHRUBS, EVERGREENS,  
Greenhouse Plants, &c.

...ALSO...  
200,000  
FOREIGN GRAPE-VINES,

THE LARGEST AND FINEST SELECTED STOCK  
FOR WINE AND TABLE USE,  
IN THE STATE.

We are prepared to sell the above in large or small  
quantities, at  
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES  
from previous years, and lower than the same kinds are  
sold, as per Eastern catalogues. Also,  
The California Grape-vine,  
Or Two Years' Growth.

Nursery Stock,  
CONSISTING OF  
Shade and Ornamental Trees,  
Locust, Maple, American Elm, Linden,  
Linden, Mulberry, Orange Orange,  
Poplar, Weeping Willow, Catalpa,  
Laburnum or Golden-Chain,  
&c. &c. &c.

EVERGREEN TREES,  
California Arbor Vitae or Cedar, Sugar-Pine,  
Spruce, Fir, Decid. Cedar, Cypress,  
&c. &c. &c.

Persons ordering particular varieties of Fruit Trees  
will please mention whether they will allow us to sub-  
stitute, in case we have not the particular varieties  
specified; we will, however, in all cases, adhere to the  
order, as far as possible; and when allowed to substitute  
varieties, will give kinds of the same Class ordered, as  
Early, Autumn, Late or winter Fruit.

PURE CALIFORNIA  
White and Red Wines  
For Sale, by the Gallon or Case,  
Containing nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

Garden Seeds.  
A large and varied stock of Home Grown  
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,  
All of which are guaranteed to be of OUR OWN  
GROWING, and being the present season's crop, all are  
warranted to be Fresh and Genuine.

CATALOGUES of the above are now ready for mailing  
to all applicants, free of charge.  
All orders must be accompanied with the cash, to  
receive attention.

TREE AND SEED DEPOT:  
No. 40 J, between Second and Third streets,  
SACRAMENTO.

A. P. SMITH, Proprietor,  
Pomological Gardens.  
January 4th, 1892.

FRUIT TREES!  
...AT THE...  
San Lorenzo Nursery.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RE-  
spectfully call the attention of his  
former Patrons and all those desir-  
ous of planting Orchards the pres-  
ent Winter, to his stock of FRUIT TREES,  
containing All the Choicest Varieties of Fruit, com-  
prising

Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Apricot,  
Almond, and Fig Trees.  
ALSO—Grape-vines of Foreign Varieties;  
RED DUTCH and CHERRY GUERRANTS;  
RASPBERRY and BLACKBERRY BUSHES, &c.  
This collection embraces over Two Hundred Varieties  
of Fruit—the most of which has been grafted from bear-  
ing Trees.

Price of Trees Two Years' Old by the Hundred,  
and will be carried according to age:  
Apple Trees.....\$25 100 Currants.....\$20 100  
Pear.....40 100 Raspberries.....5 100  
Plum.....50 100 Blackberries.....5 100  
Cherry.....50 100 English Walnuts.....50c each

My Trees are of thrifty growth, and grown  
WITHOUT IRRIGATION.  
All Orders for Trees must be directed to J. LEWELLING,  
San Lorenzo, accompanied by the cash, and they will be  
promptly filled.  
Trees packed in good order and shipped as directed.  
J. LEWELLING,  
San Lorenzo, Alameda County.

AT PREVOST'S  
San Jose Nursery,  
ALWAYS ON HAND  
A Fine Collection of the Best  
Varieties of  
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,  
SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, GREENHOUSE  
PLANTS, ROSES, ETC.

...ALSO...  
GRAPE-VINES, Foreign Varieties, and of  
the California,  
Rooted Plants and Cuttings, for sale by the hundred or  
Thousand.  
Direct to  
L. PREVOST, San Jose,  
Agent in San Francisco  
MR. DELABIGNE, 29 Clay street.

## SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

## NURSERY BUSINESS, &amp;c.

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Poplar, Weeping Willow, Catalpa,  
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&c. &c. &c.

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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,  
SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, GREENHOUSE  
PLANTS, ROSES, ETC.

...ALSO...  
GRAPE-VINES, Foreign Varieties, and of  
the California,  
Rooted Plants and Cuttings, for sale by the hundred or  
Thousand.  
Direct to  
L. PREVOST, San Jose,  
Agent in San Francisco  
MR. DELABIGNE, 29 Clay street.

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NURSERY BUSINESS, &c.

Golden-Gate Nursery,

Corner Fourth & Folsom streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE COLLECTION OF  
HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY

At this establishment, embraces a great variety of  
Flowering Plants and Evergreens,

...SUCH AS...  
Fragrant Eucalyptus, in variety;  
Cupressus, of sorts;  
Hardy Acacias, of 70 varieties;  
Laurestins; Pittosporums;  
Laurels, Ericas;  
Snowballs, Lilacs;  
Monthly Roses, of 200 sorts;  
Carnations, Dahlias;  
Climbing Vines;

Together with a great assortment of TREES and  
SHRUBBERY, suitable for the Garden,  
the Green-house, or Cemetery.

W. C. WALKER, Proprietor,  
Catalogues sent on application, 20

FRUIT TREES!

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS  
for the present season, an  
extensive assortment of

Fruit and Ornamental  
Shade Trees,  
SHRUBS, EVERGREENS,  
Greenhouse Plants, &c.

...ALSO...  
200,000  
FOREIGN GRAPE-VINES,

THE LARGEST AND FINEST SELECTED STOCK  
FOR WINE AND TABLE USE,  
IN THE STATE.

We are prepared to sell the above in large or small  
quantities, at  
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES  
from previous years, and lower than the same kinds are  
sold, as per Eastern catalogues. Also,  
The California Grape-vine,  
Or Two Years' Growth.

Nursery Stock,  
CONSISTING OF  
Shade and Ornamental Trees,  
Locust, Maple, American Elm, Linden,  
Linden, Mulberry, Orange Orange,  
Poplar, Weeping Willow, Catalpa,  
Laburnum or Golden-Chain,  
&c. &c. &c.

EVERGREEN TREES,  
California Arbor Vitae or Cedar, Sugar-Pine,  
Spruce, Fir, Decid. Cedar, Cypress,  
&c. &c. &c.

Persons ordering particular varieties of Fruit Trees  
will please mention whether they will allow us to sub-  
stitute, in case we have not the particular varieties  
specified; we will, however, in all cases, adhere to the  
order, as far as possible; and when allowed to substitute  
varieties, will give kinds of the same Class ordered, as  
Early, Autumn, Late or winter Fruit.



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1862.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

Do you take the FARMER? If not go and subscribe at once. You are a loser of many times the cost of the FARMER in the information it gives its readers. As a FAMILY PAPER, it has no equal.

Sales of Grain and Wool.

Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Bows and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN, who understands the best mode of manufacturing Linseed Oil—a man who is familiar with the various processes of converting flax-seed into oil—can hear of an excellent opportunity and a permanent engagement in the business. Apply at the FARMER Office.

Look at this—Highlanders, Pay Up.

Our subscribers, who have not been swept by the flood, should bear in mind that while we are called upon to sympathize with the sufferers and relieve those who are flooded, we need the prompt response of the "able" ones that we may do the more, and therefore hope every subscriber will feel bound to remit to us promptly.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of these articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drays, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

The Lama and Alpaca Goats.

Measures are in progress to secure these animals for this State, and it is now proposed to import them through Gov. Bigler, who has left at our office important documents which we shall be happy to show to those who desire to enter into an arrangement for their introduction to this country, and which can now be done with great success and profit.

Pay Us Through the Mail.

We are often inquired of by our subscribers, "How can we send our dues?" We answer: Send by Mail. Money is always safe in the Mail. We have agents in many important places, but distant subscribers can always send by Mail safely.

We hope our subscribers will not forget that we send their kind remembrance, and by reference to our book there are several hundred of good names that we should be happy to hear from. Those who have received bills, and those who may now receive, we hope, will not forget that we depend upon them for the reward of our labors; and we desire to feel that they appreciate a good paper, by a cheerful and prompt remittance.

Now Subscribe!

We invite all our friends to send us their names and four dollars, and become the patrons of the Pioneer and only Agricultural Journal in California. Those who desire to send important information to their friends abroad, can find no paper that will convey so full an account of the real industry and rural condition of our State as the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Send us the Produce.

We shall be glad to receive any kind of Family produce from our subscribers, in return for dues to this office; or for new subscriptions. Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Flour, Grain, etc., will all be useful; and the better in quality, and the more of it, the more acceptable to us. One thing is sure, those that send us the most, and the best; shall not have their talents hid under a bushel; we will set them—not on the house top, but on our table, and will prove them by a special committee of our own choosing; so send along friends! We will only say: "The liberal, devoted liberal things; and by liberal things they shall stand."

Tobacco Seed.

We have a few parcels of fine Cuba Tobacco seed, kindly sent us by F. G. Hughes, Esq., of Carson City (originally from the Patent Office), which can be had by those who desire to plant.

See! See! See!

FARMS FOR SALE.—Those who are desirous of securing very excellent farms and homesteads, for very reasonable rates, will do well to call and see the lists of Farms, Orchards, Vineyards, Dairy Ranches, and Good Homesteads, we have now for sale, several of which are offered at very great bargains. New comers to California, particularly, should come and see us, as we can assure to them many advantages in purchasing.

New Lights! Bright Lights!—See Stanford Brothers new advertisement. They are now sending out a constant stream of light to cheer the dark way of the traveler, and make dark homes more cheerful and bright. Their new patterns of Lamps, are really beautiful.

## Engineering Skill.

THE LEVEE SURVEY OF SACRAMENTO.

There is considerable feeling manifested about the various surveys of this sorely-tried city, and the citizens have good reason to be anxious; for everything now depends upon the wisdom of those on whom shall rest the responsibility of establishing the line of the levee.

Probably no scientific survey ever made in our State, demanded so much real scientific skill, and it is really worth the while for every educated Engineer, to visit Sacramento, and see the effects of the flood; and gather that information which must prove beneficial to such men in their own profession, whether interested in this city and county or not; for there are scientific truths to be obtained, that will be of great value to them professionally, and it may be, that when different minds review this matter, truths of great public benefit may result to our State.

We make no profession of skill, or knowledge in this matter, but as we saw the Engineers at work in their survey, and saw the line now recommended, it created a smile we could not repress. We mean the line suggested, when from below Rabel's Tannery, they strike across the plains about a quarter of a mile below Smith's Gardens, to the Burns' Slough; thus diverging from the high banks of the American river, and make a new levee across the soft lands, leaving a large basin between the river and new levee, and which surface, is five feet below the solid bank of the river itself; thus giving the current of the river when it shall overflow its banks, a broad sheet of water, with a tremendous lever-power to rush on and dash against the new levee, instead of making more strong the natural bank, now high, solid, and strong. If the citizens of Sacramento, would for their own interest, go out to this point, they would most assuredly see how much easier, safer, and stronger, a levee can be built upon the solid banks of the river, than to fall back to a low plain, which must be raised for a mile or two, five feet, before it would be equal to the present river embankment. It is exceedingly interesting to go along the line of the old river; passing Rabel's, and up to Burns' Slough. We believe four, out of every five men who shall go, will pronounce the bank of the river the only true line for the levee.

If the American river could be straightened in two places, so much the better, but the grand plan for a good substantial levee, one that shall forever protect Sacramento, is for those in authority, and the citizens one and all, to rally, and resolve that they will build a levee by means of a Railroad. This is the true way: commence back to the nearest foot-hills, or where material can be had, and lay rails, and thus finish onward with good material, a levee eighty feet wide and high enough to forever bar out the floods; the cost of rails, cars, and engines, would be small, compared to other plans of labor, and when the work is done, these would bring something. As the plan of the levee is a simple one, a gradual sloping front, solid, and smooth: over this could be a face of gravel, and small stones which would protect and make the levee what it should be, a permanent and safe one. We are confident the levee could be built by this plan, at about one half the cost of any other system, and we hope scientific Engineers from all parts of the State, will take opportunity to examine the ground; for the Capital of our State is worth all we can do to restore it, and defend it, and make it safe and beautiful.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SEWING MACHINE.—However wonderful the great progress is that has been made in late years by the invention of Sewing Machines, by which so much labor and strength and life and health has been saved, it is also certain that still greater progress is in view and will soon appear.

By the reports of the highest authority it is estimated that seventy-five millions of dollars have been saved in the United States in the year 1861 by the use of the Sewing Machine, and we know of many farms that give their testimony to the great gain these machines are to them in the making of Wool and Grain Bags every year, and of all the machines that have been thoroughly tested, the Wheeler & Wilson Machine takes the precedence.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND SILVER-WARE.—We often hear people talk of "hard times," "dull times," "out of employment," and all the many complaints that can be conceived of; but let any one make a call at J. W. Tucker & Co.'s splendid Jewelry Establishment and spend half an hour, and see the purchases of Gold Watches, Chains, Diamonds, Silver Ware, and all other kinds of rich and costly goods, and the idea of hard times will be forgotten. One would feel that money could be had by picking it up, by the way it is so freely spent. One of two things is certain, either money is very plenty, or else Tucker & Co. have a very great trade, and do an extensive business.

COLD WEATHER—SNOW-BALLING IN MAY.—On a trip down the Sacramento last Saturday evening, the weather was cold and tempestuous; very heavy rains had fallen at Marysville and Sacramento on Friday night, and it rained more or less all day Saturday; heavy black clouds covered the sky, and about 5 p. m., snow and hail fell freely, so much so as to fill the gutters and whiten the decks of the steamer, and permit passengers to gather large balls of ice and snow, and also for them to have a good drink of ice-water. This is remarkable weather for May.

MESSES. KNAPP, BURRELL & Co.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of Messrs. Knapp, Burrell & Co., and their new Readers and Mowers. This firm have a house in Portland, Oregon, and are extensively known in all that region of country, and are large dealers in produce also.

The ship Lookout, for New York, in W. T. Coleman & Co.'s line, is full. Her cargo, in part, consists of 32,000 Hides, 625 Hacks Quicksilver, and about 1000 bales of Wool.

## Departure.

FARE THREE WELLS, A BRIEF FAREWELL.

"Life hath many farewells  
As it hath sunny hours  
And over some are scattered thorns,  
And over others, Flowers."

MAY, bright sunny May, has from time immemorial been called the Gala Month of Flowers; but the present May, even in this bright Land of Flowers, has been like the words quoted above, a changeable season, just like life; and as it is said that Nature is ever in harmony with the created beings that dwell on the earth's surface, the present condition of the earth and its natural commotions, are but a type of the convulsions among humans now, as pictured in our own world: War, Peace, Fire, Flood, Life, Death, Prosperity and Adversity, Joys and Sorrows, the very Lights and Shades commingled. We are inclined to this belief as the true exponent of the scenes around us.

The departures, and arrivals to our shores, the scenes that are now witnessed each week on the mail steamer's decks, are worthy more consideration than the Press usually bestow. We are not in favor of that customary adulation and fawning so often showered upon the wily politician and office-holder when departing; for such, the best reward is consciousness of Duty well done.

But there are scenes passing more privately that deserve commemoration; they are the Heart Pictures of life—these are the "sunny hours" the poet means, and as they are occurring, the thorns are felt when true friends part from true friends.

The departure from our shores on the late steamer of H. O. HAYDEN, Esq., the highly esteemed and universally respected Agent of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, was an era in the hearts of those who have been for five years associated with him as the employees of his extensive business. Mr. Hayden left on a mission of business, quietly and unostentatiously, going East to collect and prepare to bring hither all the new improvements appertaining to the unrivaled Machines of WHEELER & WILSON, and to bring out a stock of Machines which for excellence and beauty cannot be equaled.

With the same quiet order that Mr. H. was preparing to leave, so quietly did the employees of his establishment plan to speak their testimony of good will and kindly regard and esteem, by preparing memorials to present him ere he left; and it is of such we would speak. The ladies and gentlemen united and purchased a beautiful Cane, of California wood, upon which was placed a rich carved handle of pure gold; this was engraved by that excellent engraver Gibson, with the name of the recipient, and inlaid also with fine quartz specimens. The cane in its design and finish was superb. In addition to this was a rich silver box, finely chased and engraved with name, also with a finely chased sewing machine, appropriately emblematical. These were of Tucker's best work, and very appropriate gifts as tributes to a worthy man and friend, as Mr. Hayden has ever proved himself to be to all in his employ.

The employees all waited upon Mr. H. to the steamer to present their tokens and bid him farewell, and tender in person their kindly good wishes: In this scene and by this tribute there is again exemplified the words of the poet, "Life hath many farewells, and many sunny hours;" and sad as farewells generally are, the present one is, we trust, but a brief one, as Mr. H. will be absent but a short time, on business, besides a visit to a much loved mother, to whom as an affectionate son he goes to pay due reverence.

We chronicle this event with true pleasure, as our duty. Mr. Hayden has always been a liberal and just dispenser of his patronage to the Press, what is a greater reward than money, a man that duly appreciates and is truly prompt and faithful in all his engagements with the Press; few men have been as liberal as Mr. H.

We therefore most sincerely tender to him our kindest and best wishes. May his voyage be pleasant, speedy, and safe. May he find those dear to him in health, enjoy his visit, which we also hope may be prosperous, and return again to our shores, ready to take his place in active duties, where he will find warm hands and hearts to greet his return.

The business of Wheeler & Wilson's Agency is left in charge of Mr. WADSWORTH (long the assistant and bookkeeper of Mr. Hayden), a gentleman every way qualified, by his courtesy and gentlemanly bearing, strict integrity and excellent business qualifications, to retain the numerous and increasing patrons of this establishment.

PULU: VERSUS STRAW AND WOOL.—I don't care for straw! when Pulu is so much softer, and it is no use to try to "pull the wool over one's eyes," when Pulu is more effectual for all good purposes. Now as many persons stuff mattresses with straw, and wool, and call them good, let any one try the difference between such materials, and the real, pure, dry, Pulu! just received by the Schreiber's, and they will throw straw to the winds, and wool to the sack again, and say "Pulu for me!" "Pulu for me!"

BULBOUS ROOTS, FLOWER-SEEDS, ETC.—Some kinds of bulbous and tuberous roots can still be planted successfully. The *Gladiolus*, the *Tuberose*, *Ranunculus*, the *Anemone*, and the *Dahlia*. These can all be found at the seed store of S. W. Moore, Esq., on California street, where can be found a choice collection of new flower-seeds suitable for the season. As also a large assortment of grass-seeds for late planting, particularly the varieties of lawn-grasses for gardens.

The largest lump of gold ever deposited at the mint for coinage was received here last week. It was dug out of a claim in Josephine county, Oregon. It weighs 192 ounces and is valued at \$3000. The weight is not so great as might be supposed from its size, as it doubtless has some vacancy or material lighter than gold beneath the surface.

MANY ladies, when walking, are angry if they are gazed at, and sadly disappointed if they are not.

## The Legislature.

Finally adjourned yesterday (Thursday, 15th) at noon. The Hardy impeachment case was concluded on Wednesday, by finding him guilty on the 15th charge, of disloyalty, the vote standing 24 to 12, just sufficient to convict. The Senate then by resolution removed, "for high crimes and other misdemeanors," James H. Hardy from the office of District Judge of the 16th Judicial District. This case had prolonged the session for several weeks, and the final adjournment is a great relief to the people of the State. The number of Acts passed during the session is 445, mostly of a special or local character, and double that number of bills was introduced. Though the late Legislature came far from meeting public expectation, some of its acts, in the general laws passed, are really meritorious, and far in advance of anything heretofore accomplished by our legislatures. The law offering premiums by the State for Home Productions (the measure we have urged for years, and almost alone) is the most beneficial act for the State that has ever been adopted, if not the only one for her real permanent interests, and it alone, if anything, is sufficient to redeem the Thirtieth Legislature. All honor to those who were instrumental in enacting it. This act marks an era in our progress, and we congratulate our industrial that something has at last been done for their and the public good. Light is breaking, and there is now some hope for the future.

RE-OPENING.—D. Norcross has removed his extensive establishment from Sacramento street, to the new Masonic-Temple, corner of Post and Montgomery streets. The new establishment comprises two stores, one on Montgomery street devoted to every description of ladies' goods, and one on Post street filled with Regalia for societies, Military Goods, etc., while the spacious basement room is occupied as a manufactory by the enterprising proprietor, for his great variety of articles which are real home productions. On Thursday, Mr. and Mrs. Norcross gave a house-warming, when a large number partook of their bounteous hospitality, and wished them, as we do, the best success in their elegant new quarters.

WOOL AND HAY PRESSES.—We would invite public attention to the new Wool and Hay Press now on exhibition at the Warehouse of Messrs. Macdonald & Co., on Sansome street, near Pine. The invention is a grand one; it presses the material into a square bale very rapidly, and with ease. The whole work is done quickly and with little cost of labor. The machine is a valuable one, and those who need, should be sure to call and see them. Price \$125 to \$150 complete.

F. AND A. M.—The Grand Lodge F. and A. M., which has been in session in this city since Tuesday, to-day elected the following officers for the ensuing year: G. M., Wm. O. Belcher, of Marysville; D. G. M., Gilbert B. Claiborne, of Stockton; Senior G. W., J. W. Harville, of Todd's Valley; Junior G. W., John B. Hewson, of San Jose; G. T., James Laidley, of San Francisco; G. S., Alex. G. Abell, of San Francisco. The Grand Lodge will probably close its business to-morrow.

THE Santa Cruz Sentinel says: Messrs. Kirby, Jones & Co., having completed their additions to their tannery, are now turning out a very handsome article of morocco—or "robes" as they are called; consisting of dressed and colored sheepskins, which are extensively used for lining and other purposes. We understand that this department of the tannery can turn out material to the value of \$5,000 per annum.

SWISS ROBBER.—This amusement is becoming quite fashionable among the bummers of Calaveras and Nevada counties. There are two classes of stealers in the mines—the blacksmiths, who steal miners' picks, and the bummers who steal miners' gold.

HEAVY GUNS.—Rifled projectiles have been made at the Pittsburg Foundry for the two immense guns at Fortress Monroe. The ball is not exactly solid, but is so cast as to secure even greater strength than if made solid. The ball, when complete, weighs four hundred and thirty pounds.

GREAT excitement exists in regard to land claims, in the neighborhood of Benicia, and Vallejo. A Mr. Samuel Fowler, had a company of sixteen or twenty men which he marched through those places. The Vallejo Rifle company had been called out. No fight reported as yet.

EDWARD W. BONNEY was hung at San Leandro on Friday last, for the murder of Hirsch. Bonney attempted suicide the night previous, and came near succeeding. He protested his innocence, though he seems to have confessed to some knowledge of the act.

SACRILEGIOUS TAVERNS.—Some villains entered the Catholic church at Visalia, on the 27th ult., and stole two silver goblets. The same night, they stole twenty gallons of whisky from H. Green's liquor store.

FALL OF A WALL.—A portion of the abode wall of the City Hotel in Sonoma fell with a crash on Wednesday, damaging the building to the amount of \$800 or \$1,000. Nobody was hurt.

I. O. O. F.—The grand lodge of the independent order of Odd Fellows met in Marysville on the 6th inst. About one hundred and twenty-five members were present.

BETTER LOOK OUT.—A Placerville paper chronicles the arrival, in that place, of the Great North American Pie Biter, and adds that his maximum bite is said to be thirteen pies at one munch.

A dam broke away in Round Valley, Plumas county, on the second inst., carrying away two quartz mills, several arastras, and killing a man named Green.

The contracts for building the levees in Sacramento, will be let at an early day.

A PLEA FOR THE USE OF TOBACCO.—Dr. Gulick, in his late lecture on the Islands of the Pacific, at San Jose, stated, that among the cannibals, flesh of white men who use tobacco is regarded as unpalatable. Roast missionary, stuffed with tobacco—no good!

## BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

The Union cause is still marching on to triumph. The important events of the past week are the capture of Norfolk, the destruction of the formidable Merrimac monster, and a severe naval engagement at Fort Wright on the Mississippi, in which the rebels were badly worsted. Also, there was an attack by a large force of the rebels on the left wing of the Federal army near Corinth. While General McClellan is marching on up the Yorktown peninsula to overwhelm the enemy at Richmond. Below, we give a summary of the patches:

Norfolk, Portsmouth and the Navy Yard are gone. The "Merrimac" was blown up by the Rebel Gen. Wool, with a force of 5,000 men, proceeding to Willoughby Point on Friday night and effecting a landing. Next morning he commenced his march on Norfolk, five miles from the landing. After a few shots the rebels retreated from a battery on Tanners' Creek, and burned the bridge, which impeded a march round of five miles further. At 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when within a short distance of the city our troops were met by citizens of Norfolk, who formally surrendered the city. Our troops marched in, and now hold possession. Gen. Viele commands as Military Governor. The "Merrimac" was blown up by the Rebels at the morning of the 11th. A later dispatch of May 13, says the Navy Yard was completely destroyed by the Rebels together with a large number of steamboats and other vessels. The fortifications near Norfolk, which were extensive, were evacuated by the rebels after spiking the guns.

The Naval engagement at Fort Wright on Saturday, lasted an hour and a half. Only two Federal boats were engaged. One Rebel boat was sunk and two blown up. The attack was made at 6 o'clock in the morning by the Rebel ram Louisiana (Hollin's) and four gun-boats. The rebels attempted to run down the Cincinnati, which sheared off and threw steam and scalding water among the Rebel crew as the ram came along, causing her to beat a hasty retreat. Three Rebel steamers joined their fleet, and the steam Mallory also attempted to run down the Cincinnati; but the Federal gun-boat St. Louis ran down on the Mallory with a full head of steam, struck her amidships, cutting her nearly in two, and causing her to sink in a few minutes. In the meantime a brisk engagement was carried on among the other vessels of the fleet, and shortly after, of the Rebel boats blew up and sunk with the crews, shells from the Federal gun-boats penetrated their magazines. The remainder of the Rebel fleet then escaped under cover of a dense smoke.

From Gen. Halleck's army, it is stated that Friday, a superior force attacked General Paine's division on the left wing. An engagement, which lasted an hour, ensued, when the Rebels had reinforcements, Gen. Paine retired to Farmington. Deserters from a Louisiana regiment state that the Rebel force making the attack was 35,000 strong, with thirty pieces of artillery, under Gen. Van Dorn, Harden and Price. Their object was to overwhelm and drive the left wing into the river. Their loss of officers and men was very heavy. Ours, so far as ascertained, was 30 killed and wounded. All was quiet in front. News from Pittsburg Landing to 11th May, says it has been definitely ascertained that Gen. Lovell, from Memphis, has arrived at Corinth with 30,000 troops. The Rebels are strengthening their works, and preparations for a fight on a grand scale, continue.

At Troy, N. Y., May 11th, a fire destroyed between 500 and 600 buildings, and burned over acres of ground in the 2d, 3d, and 4th wards. Most of the buildings consumed were private residences, and among the best in the city. The approximate \$3,000,000. Insurance, \$1,400,000. The business part of the city suffered comparatively little. Several lives were lost. Some persons are missing. It was blowing a gale at the time.

A destructive fire on Long Island had been log four days, destroying a large amount of property. The fire broke out near Stony Brook Friday last, and has swept over an area of 1,000 square miles, [?] principally in the town of Brookhaven.

On the 10th May, 11,000 bushels of grain were seized by a company of Federal cavalry at White House, on Pamunkey river, 23 miles from Richmond. Gunboats arrived there next morning, and are now on their way to White House. The guard of the enemy is at Tannis depot, 12 miles from White House.

Gen. McClellan was resting his men on Sunday. Scouting parties confirm the report of the burning of the bridges across the Chickahominy. The enemy is seen in considerable force opposite the river. Gen. McClellan has formed a junction with Gen. Franklin. The Federal line now runs from White House to New Kent, and thence to the river.

A gentleman who left New Orleans on the 1st inst., charges the men in Fort St. Philip with Jackson with receiving bribes from the Rebels, and were then induced to spike the guns and render. (So it seems those forts were surrendered.) The cotton at New Orleans and Balao amounting to 32,000 bales, had been destroyed.

QUICK ON THE TRIGGER.—On the 28th ult., Gen. Thomas telegraphed to Brig. Young to raise, and equip a company of cavalry for the protection of the overland mail.

ordered out for ninety days, and in twenty hours from the time old Brigham received the patch, ninety-five men were enrolled, in the field, and ready to proceed to duty.

HARD TO FIND.—The Solano Herald has been following at the head of its editorial columns.

WANTED—A Devil!—Of sagacious aspect, in appearance, correct deportment, apt in movement, facility in dodging, and "light" on making collections. Such an one may permanent employment by making application to this office.

A man acquires more glory by defending by abusing.



## STATE SUMMARY.

Green peas and ripe strawberries are getting plenty in Visalia, says the Delta.

A house and a quantity of finishing lumber belonging to G. W. Shultes were destroyed at Grass Valley on the 3d inst. Damage about \$2,000.

The new dam across the Merced river, at the Benton Mills, was carried away by high water on the night of Wednesday, April 30. Loss about \$10,000.

The two-story blacksmith shop of B. A. Dodgery and two or three adjoining dwellings at Fort Jones, Scott Valley, were destroyed by fire on the 3d inst.

The safe of Mr. John W. Jackson, of El Dorado, was robbed of thirty-seven hundred dollars, on the night of the 3d inst. A reward of one thousand dollars is offered for the recovery of the "big-bucks."

The house of Mr. Lyman Dutcher, in the vicinity of Geyserville, was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 4th inst. The entire contents of the house were lost, except one or two articles of bedding.

The San Jose Mercury of the 8th inst says: "Our valley was visited by fine showers of rain, on Friday and Saturday last, giving to vegetation a fresh start. This rain is highly beneficial to late sown grain, but injurious to that which is far advanced."

The copious showers which have lately fallen were vastly beneficial to the farming interests of Contra Costa county. The fields look finely now, and although an occasional shower would be of great service, it is presumed that the crops as a general thing are safe.

A correspondent of the Santa Cruz Sentinel, writing from Watsonville, May 5th, says: Crops of all kinds look well, but there will be less good wheat in the valley this season than in any previous year. There is a very large crop of potatoes and beans growing.

The Marysville Appeal of the 14th inst says:—Since the late rains, the grain fields in the immediate vicinity of Marysville, are looking finely. Farmers who, two weeks since, despaired of having anything to harvest, are now expecting good crops.

The Red Bluff Beacon says:—There is trouble brewing among the Indians in the south-western portion of the county (Tehama,) and neither the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, nor the Special Agent at Nome Lakee are in the county. The presence of one or the other is requisite.

The Auburn Advocate says "Curled Leaf," the pest of the peach orchard, has made its appearance in that vicinity to a considerable extent. Whether the crop is likely to be very materially injured "we have not learned from those wise in such matters."

The Alameda County Gazette of the 10th inst says: After a couple of weeks of dry weather, we were visited on last Saturday night with copious showers of rain. It was an agreeable visitation, and has made the tillers of the soil feel glad. All things considered, the crops in this vicinity could not be better.

The aggregate amount of rain which has fallen in Sacramento since Friday last, is 1.169 inches. This is more than twice the average amount of rain for the month of May, but not half so much as fell in May, 1853. They still lack, according to Dr. Logan, .659th of an inch, or as much rain as fell in the season of 1852, and '73.

The Stockton Republican is indebted to Mr. Stewart for a few ripe cherries from his place south of Mormon Slough, accompanied by his regrets that the ravages of the birds had prevented him from sending more. The birds are making great havoc among the cherries everywhere, we hear.

On the 4th inst, Mr. B. F. Gile, from Sonoma county, on his way to Salmon River, accidentally shot himself, near the road, four or five miles north of Red Bluff. He had laid his gun down on the side of a little slope, with the muzzle resting on a rail, and as he picked it up, the hammer caught upon the rail, thus discharging the gun. The ball entered his head, and he died almost instantly.

The Beacon says it rained in Red Bluff on the 2d and 3d. The showers were refreshing, not very light ones either. The rain came very opportunely, as most of our farmers were badly in need of it, portions of the county not having been blessed with a good rain since seedling time. We shall confidently look for heavy crops, plenty of hay, and good prices.

The Petaluma Journal of the 9th inst, says: The benefits of the copious showers that watered the land last week, are beginning to be felt. Tens of thousands of dollars will be added to the treasury of our enterprising farmers, by reason thereof. The rain came just in time to relieve the anxiety of many a poor man who had staked his little all on the results of this season.

On the morning of the 10th the hills of the Coast range in sight from Stockton, the Republican says, were covered with snow. The stage-drivers report a heavy fall of snow at Sonoma and Mokelumne Hill on Friday night. There was quite a fall of hail in the afternoon. The stones were of the size of buckshot and lay upon the ground for some minutes. The water in the sloughs has risen considerably within the last few days, owing to the high water in the river, which threatens to overflow its banks in many places.

The Stockton Republican of the 10th inst says: The appearance of the crops is not as promising as it might be at the present time. The "cheat" prevails among the wheat to a much greater extent than was at first supposed. The rain will help the wheat which has been planted since the flood, but not that previously sown. We were visited yesterday, shortly after noon by a smart rain, which lasted two or three hours. The rain was accompanied by a strong cold wind from the northwest. The rain was much needed both by the fields and by the roads, which were getting dusty.

The Santa Rosa Democrat of the 8th inst, says: John Crowley was found drowned in a hole of water about three feet deep, in Bodega township, on the farm of Mr. John O'Harell, on the 29th April. He was a disipated man and had been confined in a room on account of delirium tremens. When found his head was out of water.

The Contra Costa Gazette of the 10th inst, says the Pacheco bridge is now completed, and wagons are constantly passing over it. It is nearly seventy feet long in one span, and elevated beyond the highest point reached by the last winter's floods. It is well put together, and seems to be a solid substantial structure, that promises to be durably useful. We would like to see all the fords and crossings in our country spanned by bridges equally good.

ADVICES from Gen. Burnside's Division state that a regiment of North Carolinians has been organized, and Capt. Potter of Gen. Foster's staff been appointed its Colonel. A large number of Union men voluntarily came forward and took the oath of allegiance. They will be armed and equipped by Gen. Burnside to defend their homes against the rebels. Our troops have captured enough horses from the rebels to mount two companies.

JAMESON City, in Plumas County, was entirely burned up on the 26th ult, estimated loss \$20,000.

BREAD RAISING!—Not in price but in quality, by means of Reddington & Co., new Yeast-Powders.

ART OF THINKING.—To think clearly is among the first requirements of a public teacher. The faculty may be improved, like other faculties of mind or body. One of the best modes of improving in the art of thinking is, to think over some subject before you read upon it, and then to observe after what manner it has occurred to the mind of some great master; you will then observe whether you have been too rash or too timid, in what you have exceeded, and by this process you will insensibly catch a great manner of viewing questions. It is right to study, not only to think, but from time to time to review what has passed; to dwell upon it and to see what trains of thought voluntarily present themselves to your mind. It is a most superior habit of some minds to refer all the particular truths which strike them to other truths more general, so that their knowledge is beautifully methodized, and the general truth, at any time suggests the particular exemplifications, or any particular exemplification at once leads to the general truth. This kind of an understanding has an immense and decided superiority over those confused heads in which one fact is piled upon another, without the least attempt at classification and arrangement.—[Sidney Smith.

## Married.

In this city, May 5th, Wm. B. Nurse of Benicia, and Elizabeth B. Nurse. 12th, James Cobblestick and Isabella Newsom. 11th, Wm. Hottendorf and Lisette Beckmann; August A. Hichaelson and Louise F. Pape. 13th, John W. Jessup and Sarah L. Spaulding; Louis Duterte and Florentine Pierre. 1st, M. C. Japp and Lucy Fennekohl.

Sacramento, May 15th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. C. Simmons, Jesse Peter, formerly of Marysville, Kentucky, and Miss Sarah A. Babjohn, of Sacramento. 14th, by Rev. Mr. Benton, Henry B. Paine and Agnes Addis, both of Sacramento.

La Porte, May 4th, Lewis I. Low and Martha H. Jackson.

Indian Valley, Sierra county, May 10th, Augustus Gilley and Lucinda L. Brew.

In the vicinity of Prairie City, May 1st, by Rev. S. A. Hyland, H. J. Milgate and Anne S. Tuttle.

## Born.

In this city, May 10th, the wife of James J. Bergen, of a daughter. 12th, the wife of S. Rich, of a son. 13th, the wife of John Steinmann, of a daughter. 14th, the wife of George Hughes, of a son.

Sacramento, May 9th, the wife of Robert Lockbridge, of a son.

## Died.

In this city, May 10th, Patrick Hogan, aged 26 years; Laura S. wife of O. Taylor, Jr., aged 36 years. 11th, Painter Atkinson, aged 57 years. 13th, Nellie A., wife of J. P. Stockwell, Chester L., son of Chester J. Snow, aged 23 months and 7 days. 14th, August Bords, aged 41 years, a native of Westphalia, Germany; Patrick McGinnis, late of Carleton, American river, a native of Madrid, St. Lawrence county, New York, aged 32 years. 15th, after a protracted and painful illness, B. Beverly, son of Dr. B. Beverly Cole, aged 16 months and 16 days.

Sacramento, May 14th, Augustus, son of B. and W. Gossner, aged 7 years 3 months and 9 days. 15th, Cornelius Driscoll, a native of Ireland, aged 32 years.

## RASCHE &amp; SONS,

131 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter

## DEALERS IN

## PIANOFORTES,

## SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,

## Musical Instruments, Strings, &amp;c.,

Agents for the Celebrated Manufacturers,

A. H. GALE & CO., New York,

C. MEYER, Philadelphia,

T. GILBERT, Boston,

Whose Pianos they keep constantly on hand, for SALE and for RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large, etc. etc. etc.

PIANOS AND ALL OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music copied and arranged for all instruments; New Music published; Music arranged and bound; Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order.

Look to Our Special Advertisements.

Our readers will always find important advertisements in our Special Advertising columns. We have at this time Stock-Farms, Orchards, Saw-Mills, and Property to Exchange or for Sale, all worthy Special notice.

WHEELER & WILSON'S  
FAMILY

## SEWING MACHINES

The Handsomest,  
Cheapest,

Fastest,  
AND BEST

## SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.

THE STITCH BEING ALIKE UPON BOTH  
SIDES OF THE FABRIC, IS ESPECIALLY  
ADAPTED TO EVERY VARIETY  
OF FAMILY SEWING.

The Seam CANNOT be RIPPED  
Or RAVELED.

FULL PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS ACCOMPANY  
each Machine; as, also, all necessary Tools,  
&c. &c. Machines for the Interior will be packed  
in shipping order without extra charge.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

H. C. HAYDEN,  
AGENT,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## Original Eagle Hat Store.

COLLINS & CO.,  
HATTERS,

Again in the Field.

O. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and  
J. C. COLLINS, late of Washington street;

Have formed a Copartnership for the  
purpose of carrying on the

## HAT AND CAP BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES

And Judges of Material, our patrons may rely on Goods  
bought at our store being

The BEST in Every Respect.

## HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

At the shortest notice.

WE MOST RESPECTFULLY INVITE OUR OLD FRIENDS  
as well as the Public generally, to give us a call.

We claim to be the BEST in the State to RESTITUTE  
and REJUVENATE

## Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats.

Orders and Hats from the Country will  
receive our particular attention.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—

## Tucker's Hall,

113m 323 Montgomery street.

## OAKLEY &amp; JACKSON,

## STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

## San Quintin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment  
on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

400 tons Extra San Quintin Dairy, 50's and 70's

300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's

3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.

300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock

...ALSO....

300 tons SAN QUINTIN ROCK;

400 do CARMEN ISLAND;

250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price,  
At the Office,

320 Front street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

## North Point Dock Warehouse.

## STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the  
most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley,  
Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,  
Proprietors.

## GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

STANFORD BROS.,  
121, 123 and 125 California street,  
KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

...OF....

And will Sell Cheaper than any House  
in the State,

## All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS.

CAMPENE, BURNING FLUID,

ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE,

COAL-OIL, KEROSENE OIL.

COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL, LARD OIL,

MACHINERY OIL, RAPE-SEED OIL,

CHINA NUT OIL,

LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled,

POLAR OIL,

SHARK'S OIL, NEATSFOOT OIL,

TANNER'S OIL,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade  
generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before pur-  
chasing from travelling agents, as we will sell at less rates than  
they can afford to.

THE

## UNION FARM

## AND PLANTATION

## MILLS.

TO FARMERS,

## Stock-Raisers,

—AND—

## STABLE KEEPERS

YOU ARE

## PARTICULARLY INVITED TO

## EXAMINE THE MILL

WE ADVERTISE ABOVE.

THIS MILL IS OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER. IT  
IS WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT,

## THE BEST MILL

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

These Mills Were Awarded the

## FIRST PREMIUM!

—AT THE—

State Fair at Sacramento, Bay District and

Mechanics Fair, in San Francisco,

and at the Santa Clara Fair.

PRICES OF MILLS AS FOLLOWS

Mill complete, with Bolt for Family

Flour - - - - - \$150

Mill complete, without Bolt - - - 140

Extra Grinding-surfaces, per set - 10

Greene, Heath & Allen,

## SOLE AGENTS FOR

California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

Messrs. KEEP & BRIGGS,

PROPRIETORS OF THE GLOBE FOUNDRY,

STOCKTON,

ARE OUR DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE  
SALE OF THESE MILLS.

## Hay and Wool Presses

## FIVE

## INGERSOLL'S

## HAY AND WOOL PRESSES,

AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,

JUST RECEIVED—AND FOR SALE BY

MACONDRAY & CO.

## MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE,

R. A. CHAPTER,

OUNCIL,

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, man-  
ufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and work-  
manship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights,  
Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.

Chapels and Councils furnished with Robes, and all  
other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and  
all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,

NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET

Above Montgomery street. SAN FRANCISCO

## FRUITS, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE.

J. W. GALE,  
Fruit and General Commission  
MERCHANTS,  
409, 411, and 413, Davis street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

In calling the attention of FARMERS and  
FRUIT-GROWERS to the above Card, the advertiser  
would respectfully inform them that having been en-  
gaged in the above Business during the past Five Years  
and received during that time Consignments from the  
principal Valleys and Fruit-growing portions of the  
State, his facilities for the disposal, to the best advan-  
tage, of any Consignments with which he may be fa-  
vored, are surpassed by none.

CONSIGNMENTS OF  
Fruit, Butter, Eggs, Poultry,  
&c. &c. &c.

Will be thankfully received and returns promptly made.

Reference can be made to some of the principal  
Farmers in various parts of the State, with whom I have  
transacted business during several years.

## LIVE STOCK,

My arrangements are such that I am prepared to receive

CONSIGNMENTS OF LIVE STOCK,

and dispose of the same at the Highest Current Rates.

MARCH 1st. 21-5

## PACIFIC

## FRUIT MARKET.

OUR ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW COM-  
PLETED to supply our customers with the  
choicest Fruit of California production. We  
receive consignments daily from

OAK KNOLL, NAPA.

SUSCOL, NAPA.

FERNSIDE, ALAMARDA.

WASHINGTON NURSERY, SACRAMENTO.

SANTA CLARA NURSERY, SANTA CLARA.

And many other Orchards, embracing Fruits of every variety  
and flavor.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT

Will meet the wants of families.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

The requirements of buyers through the State.

The superior manner in which most of our Fruit is packed  
renders it very desirable for shipping purposes.

## WINE!

OUR CELLAR IS ADMITTED  
to be the best in our State for the  
Storage of Wine, and is capable of  
holding 200,000 gallons.

We are now ready to

## RECEIVE WINE ON STORAGE,

## OR FOR SALE,

And offer facilities to all Wine-Makers with whom we may  
make business arrangements.

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY.

24

## A. H. TODD &amp; CO.,

## Produce Grain Brokers,

AND

## General Commission Merchants.



## Home Miscellany.

## THE HAUNTED HUT.

(For the California Farmer.)

Ten night-shade trails her branches there,  
The ivy clings to the broken wall,  
The thorn has climbed the weedy stair  
And hung a mantle over it all.

Twilight reigns in the chancel dim;  
And when slight winds go sweeping by,  
A specter gliding, pale and grim,  
Doth kneel and tell its story.

Ever thus, in the watches still,  
A sobbing voice, with a fitful prayer,  
Doth freeze the heart with fearful chill—  
That spirit restless everywhere.

The tomb of years will hold him not,  
Nor seasons bind his spirit down;  
The grave her power hath forgot,  
And resurrection lost her own.

Why breaks he thus the chains of death?  
Why wakes he from his slumberous rest?  
We here the temple of his breath,  
And sealed the turf above his breast!

Ah, crime hath robbed the victory  
And pillowed his grave with a sting,  
And he may tell his story,  
And pray for peace it will not bring.

For blood hath stained his garments,  
And crimson bath dyed his hands;  
Too late to bleach the red vestments,  
In vain he prayerful stands.

In vain he kneels the cross before;  
No Savior's hand extends to him:  
And he must go forever more  
Reposeless seek his chancel dim;

Lie with his guilt to sting his bed,  
Nor hope shall e'er, nor faith's bright wing,  
Nor hovering dreams shall round him tread,  
Nor spirits grieve there lingering.

Nor shall he sleep a senseless spell,  
Nor oblivion enshroud his mind;  
But here forsooth the curse of hell,  
Nor rest he has, nor peace shall find.

CLAYTON FRENCH RICHARDS.

San Francisco, May, 1862.

## Trout Fishing.

ITS LIGHTS AND SHADOWS: MORE ESPECIALLY ITS SHADOWS.

It has invariably been our fortune thus far, as we have jogged along on life's journey, never to find much time for idling. The serious reality of engrossing cares, has so stamped upon our thoughts the value of each fleeting moment, that time spent in the sports of the field has seemed to us worse than wasted. Thus, when with rod or gun we take to the woods or mountain streams, as we sometimes do, we generally bring up with in the shade of a tree, or seek out some cool nook by the "babbling brook," where with book or pencil, we while away the allotted time, and return, of course not overburdened with game. Overcoming our antipathies to vagabondizing, we left our sanctum one day last week, in company with our *pard*, a brother just in from the other side of the continent, and a few other genial companions, bound for a day's sporting in the mountains. That our experience may serve as a warning to others, we hereby record it.

Our destination was near the head waters of San Lorenzo creek, over the summit, about five miles back of Lexington, where upon two former occasions we had succeeded in capturing a few speckled denizens of the brook. The trout of our mountain streams are not as fastidious in their tastes, as those that inhabit the streams of the Eastern States; but they possess more good sense, and are not to be fooled with a painted fly. They bite greedily at a vulgar ground worm, and swallow the hook to such an extent, that the Angler would be in danger of following the worm if the trout were several sizes larger.

Packing our blankets and provisions upon a horse, we left Lexington, at 3 o'clock p. m., in Indian file, and commenced the ascent of the mountain, shortly after which the rain began to fall, and continued to do so, with a vehemence and pertinacity quite refreshing. That was a long, weary, terrific tramp; up, up, the slippery trail, drenched to the skin; sliding, scrambling, sprawling, in pursuit of sport! The scene upon the summit notwithstanding our moist condition, was truly grand. From the deep gorges below, the clouds came rolling up in shapeless masses of mist, enveloping us in their dense folds, and then, caught by the wind, would break into countless fragments, like the waves upon the rocks. By a narrow trail we descended into a deep canyon, filled with redwood giants of immense growth. One of these trees, which we took the pains to measure, we found to be forty-two feet in circumference.

Following down the stream at the bottom of the canyon for about two miles, we came to an unoccupied cabin, where we proposed to spend the night. It was dark, and the rain poured down in torrents. O, but it was rare sport! Here we unpacked our horse, but before we could picket him, he became thoroughly disgusted with the whole arrangement, and left for parts unknown. But we soon had a rousing fire blazing on the hearth, and a savory supper of fricasseed hare, with quail sauce. "Things" began to look up a little.

With sundry and divers attempts to sleep, we wore the night away, and were up at an early hour for the sport. After clambering over rocks and logs interminable, for seven mortal hours, our entire party succeeded in taking about seventy trout. Individually, we caught three! In consequence of the recent heavy floods in the mountains, or some other cause, we found the trout unusually scarce. As it was, we caught enough to serve us with a fine lunch. It was somewhat amusing in the after part of the day, to see some half-dozen full grown men seated around the fire, each with a trout skewered on the sharp point of a long stick, and seriously engaged in broiling the same. This, by the way, was the best part of the sport. And then commenced our long, weary tramp, back to Lexington, which place we reached about sunset, in a hugely dilapidated, lank, and

forlorn condition. A three hour's ride by moonlight brought us to town.

We are again at our desk, but each individual joint has lost its elasticity, and we feel like a superannuated cart horse, in the last stages of inflammatory rheumatism. In a pecuniary point of view, individually, we find our sporting excursion to stand thus:

Star.	Dr.
For outfit (team, provisions, fish hooks, etc.)	\$15.00
One pair of boots (good)	10.00
Two days hard labor	12.00
Probable fine for shooting a quail (by mistake)	5.00
Oil to lubricate joints	.75
Medical treatment for cold contracted	3.25
Losses by derangement of business	7.50
Etc., etc., etc.	9.40
Total	\$62.90

By three trout, @ 4 a cent..... .012

Balance due, and unsettled..... \$62.888

However anxious the trout may be to bite hereafter, we have only to say, "let 'em bite!"—[San Jose Mercury, May 8.]

We sincerely sympathize with our neighbor, in his "out and injured" condition, and hope he will have "better luck next time." By the by, what became of the "disgusted" caballo?

## Horses Love Ladies.

An English lady of rank and wealth, now in Egypt, writes as follows: "I fear you may deem me rather boastful of my horsemanship, when I tell you that two Arab horses which threw their cavaliers did not throw me. The cause, however, was not in my skill, but in the very remarkable predilection these intelligent animals feel toward the weaker sex. Let the wildest and fiercest Arabian be mounted by a woman, and you will see him suddenly grow mild and gentle as a lamb. I had plenty of opportunity to make the experiment, and in my own stable there is a beautiful gray Arab, which nobody but myself dare ride. He knows me, anticipates my wishes, and judiciously calculates the degrees of fatigue I can bear without inconvenience. It is curious to see how he manages to quicken his pace without shaking me, and the different sorts of steps he has invented to remedy contradictory purposes. Horses being as liable to forgetfulness as other organized beings, my incomparable gray would allow his natural ambition to overcome his gallantry, and if another horse threatened to pass him, would start off with the speed of a whirlwind. Woe to me if, under such circumstances, I were to trust to the strength of my arm, or the power of the bridle! I know the gallant charger better. Leaving my hand loose, and abandoning all thoughts of compulsion, I would take to persuasion; pat him on the neck; call him by his name; beg him to be quiet, and deserve the piece of sugar waiting for him at home. Never did these gentle means fail. Instantly would he slacken his pace, prick up his ears as if fully comprehending his error, and come back to a soft amble, gently neighing, as if to crave pardon for his momentary offence."

## What the Ladies Wear.

A novelty in petticoats has recently been adopted among fashionable ladies in England. For all but dress, the white petticoat has been discarded for one of alpaca; and these have a great advantage over the linen or cotton ones, inasmuch as they are lighter, and do not lose their stiffness. Of course, it is necessary that if the dress be a grenadine, barege, or other clear texture, the petticoat must be of the same color. They are made very full and gored, and have a broad black ribbon or velvet above the hem; sometimes there is a trimming of gathered ribbon put on in vandykes. The dresses are invariably caught up at the side, to show this under-petticoat. Where it is not necessary to match the tint of the dress, a stone color is the best shade for wear. These petticoats will certainly last through the winter, their usefulness being their chief recommendation; the material never sinking into folds, how long soever they may be worn.

## Plum Pudding.

Mrs. Tabitha Tickletooth, an English woman, who understands the art of cooking, to a turn, sends us (says an exchange) the annexed receipt for making a real "Christmas Plum Pudding," such a one as is made in the first families in England.

"One pound of good raisins, stoned and cut in half; one pound of Sultan raisins, one pound best currants, washed and rubbed dry; one pound of fresh beef-steak chopped fine; one pound of moist sugar; two ounces of candied citron peel; two ounces of candied lemon peel, and half the rind of a fresh lemon chopped in small pieces, the candied peel should be cut in strips; two ounces of bitter, and two ounces of Jordan almonds, blanched, and cut in not too small pieces; three nutmegs grated; a small teaspoonful of powdered white ginger, and the same quantity of salt; one pound of fine bread crumbs; three quarters of a pound of fine flour. Mix all well together in a large pan before moistening. Beat up nine or ten eggs for a quarter of an hour, add a wineglassful of good ale, beat up again, and stir this well into the pudding until all is thoroughly mixed. Damp a close pudding-cloth in boiling water, then flour it well, turn the pudding into it, tie it up securely very nearly tight, for it should not have much room to swell. Boil it nine hours. When done, lift it out of the saucepan and put it in a pan of cold water: turn it over three or four times, take it out, stand it on a cullender, until the string and carefully turn the pudding into a large hot dish. Have ready four ounces of blanched Jordan Almonds: stick them all over the pudding, make a hole in the center with a spoon, pour into it two wineglassfuls of brandy, and a third over it. If you boil it in a sauce-pan, before you put in the pudding, place a small plate turned upside down, at the bottom. This will prevent it from sticking. Keep the pot or saucepan continually boiling, and be sure to have plenty of water.

If you do good, forget it; if evil, remember and repent of it.

## The Question Solved.



### COOK'S Improved Portable SUGAR EVAPORATOR

FOR MAKING SORGHUM AND MAPLE SUGAR.

ALL DOUBTS ARE DISPELLED! THAT CHINESE SUGAR-CANE YIELDS

### TRUE CANE-SUGAR

IS A SETTLED QUESTION.

The difficulties in securing its Granulation have been entirely overcome by the invention of

### Cook's Evaporator.

By its peculiar arrangement it throws off all scum and feculencies, and secures a deposit of a kind of wax, which would otherwise prevent granulation, and WHICH HAS YET BEEN REMOVED BY NO OTHER PROCESS. Thus in this machine are combined all the requisites for DEPRICATING WITHOUT CHEMICALS, and evaporating with an unparalleled rapidity.

Attention is called to the following Claims of this Valuable Invention:

1st. It so liberates the sirup from its gummy and glueous matters that crystallization may readily be secured.

2d. It will make more and better sirup in a day than any other evaporator.

3d. Being made of sheet metal it is more sensitive to heat than cast iron, and can suddenly be brought to a very high heat without cracking, a danger to which cast iron Evaporators are greatly subject.

4th. It consumes less fuel by one-half than any other Evaporator.

5th. It is the only one in which great heat can be applied to shallow bodies of juice without danger of scorching; hence its greater rapidity of evaporation and more certainty of success.

6th. It is more convenient for use than any other style; always ready for work without calling upon all the neighborhood mechanics, and causing great delays when you are in the greatest haste.

7th. It thus combines in an eminent degree all those essential requisites of sugar machinery, viz: speed, superiority of work, convenience, and economy.

We will furnish Evaporators adapted to brick arches at the following prices, LITERALLY REDUCED to meet the state of the times and to promote the successful manufacture of Home Products:

No. 3—Copper Pan, 45 by 90 inches	\$100
No. 4—do do 45 by 100 do	125
No. 5—do do 45 by 114 do	150

Two Skimmers, one Door, and one Grates accompany each Pan.

Copper Pans are used for this Evaporator, on account of their great durability and cleanliness.

In connection with the EVAPORATOR, we shall also Manufacture

### Sugar-Cane Mills,

OF THE LATEST AND BEST PATTERNS

now used, for descriptions and prices of which we refer to our advertisements.

For any further information and Pamphlets containing full directions for the Culture and the Manufacture of Sorghum; also for testimonials of its successful Manufacture by this Evaporator in the hands of Farmers of the different States; and for Orders for the Machines, address

CAROTHERS & BATES, MANUFACTURERS, Sacramento.

N. B.—A MODEL of this Evaporator, and Samples of Sirup and Sugar made with it, can be seen, and important information had, at California Farmer Office, where Orders can also be left.

### THE VERMONT MOWER, AND COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER

FOR THE HARVEST OF 1862.

The attention of Farmers is invited to the celebrated

### Vermont Reaper and Mower.

Which is unsurpassed for Simplicity, Durability, Convenience, and Thoroughness of Work.

The high estimation in which this Machine is held by these Farmers who have used it, justifies the expectation that, with the late improvements, it will become the LEADING MACHINE when its superior qualities are generally known.

Some points of Excellence and Peculiar Advantages which this Machine possesses over others, are as follows:

- 1st. Having the cutter-bar hinged to the farmer, so as to adjust itself to uneven surfaces.
- 2d. Having two Driving-wheels; if one slips, the other does the work.
- 3d. When the Machine moves to right or left, the knives are kept in constant motion by one or other of the wheels.
- 4th. It can be rolled and thrown in or out of gear without the Driver leaving his seat.
- 5th. The whole weight of Machine is on the wheels, where it is required to give power and stroke to the knives.
- 6th. When the Machine is backed, the knives cease to play; consequently you back from obstructions without danger of breaking the knives.
- 7th. The Cutter-bar to the Machine, being hinged, can be packed up with removing bolt or screw.
- 8th. The Cutter-bar is easily raised by a lever, which is very convenient at the corners of the land; when raised, the Machine will turn as short and as easily as any two-wheeled cart.
- 9th. It is mostly of iron, simple in construction, and a boy can manage it easily.
- 10th. It has no side-draft.
- 11th. The Combined Machine has two sets of Cutter-bars and Sickles, one for Mowing, the other designed expressly for reaping; which, with other improvements, should Command the Attention of Every Farmer.

We invite Farmers wishing a Machine, to call and see before purchasing.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., 310 Washington street, near Front, - - San Francisco.

### REDINGTON & CO.'S SUPERIOR YEAST POWDERS,

WARRANTED TO MAKE LIGHT, Sweet and Nutritious Bread

EQUALLY ADAPTED TO LOAVES, HOT BISCUITS, BUCKWHEAT AND OTHER CAKES! GINGER-BREAD, AND CAKES OF ALL KINDS.

Guaranteed fully Equal to Any in the Market.

ASK FOR REDINGTON & CO.'S YEAST POWDERS, And take no other, if you would have uniformly Good Bread.

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## To All whom it may Concern,

BE IT KNOWN THAT I,

THOMAS OGG SHAW,

208 Sacramento street, - - - San Francisco.

HAVE NOW ON HAND, FOR SALE



### 8 AND 10-HORSE STEAM THRASHERS FOR 1862

8 AND 10-HORSE-POWER MACHINES OF JOHN A. PITTS' GENUINE MARK. Buffalo, N. Y., with all of O. M. Russell's Improvements in the Shoe and Cylinder; as it runs on Pivots, and in all other respects superior to the Russell make of Machine, both in material and workmanship, well as finish; with the large-sized, improved Jack.

### Six 12-Horse-Power Steam-Engines on Trucks,

And capable of running the largest-sized Separator, and Thrashing in one day, in a good and workmanlike manner, 2000 Sacks of Grain.

### 4 AND 6-HORSE MACHINES,

In all respects the same as the large Machine, to run with GEAR, same as old style Pitts'. All of the above Machines are made at Buffalo, N. Y., expressly for me and under my direction. A person in want of such machines cannot fail to be pleased, as this Machine stands unrivaled for Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at one operation. It is acknowledged to be superior to any other Machine in the WORLD, in Operation, Finish, and Mechanical Construction.

EXTRA EXTRAS of all parts of the Genuine Pitts' Machine constantly on hand.

No Machines Genuine except those made at Buffalo, N. Y., and marked "J. A. PITTS'."

List of Articles Manufactured at Thomas Ogg Shaw's Agricultural Works:

PECK'S CALIFORNIA CLIPPER OR HEAD-STEEL DEEP-TILLER PLOWS, AND

TUSTIN'S CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER.

RIDER'S PATENT EQUALIZING SCREW HORSE-POWER.

EGGLESTON'S BROADCAST PATENT SOWING MACHINE.

CALIFORNIA FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

FAN-MILLS.

HAY-PRESSES.

ROAD SCRAPERS, ALL SIZES.

Among the Leading Articles are

E. PECK'S HEADER OR HARVESTER, which is by far superior to any imported Machine.

and took the First Premium at the State Fair held at Sacramento. This Machine is both light and durable.

TUSTIN'S CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, which cuts six feet in width, and is the best Machine on this Coast, as it possesses many advantages over those made in the State.

This Machine took the First Premium at the Sacramento Fair, over all other Machines.

This Machine is so constructed, that it NEVER CHOKES UP, having two sets of Knives, moved by the same crank; thereby causing twice the velocity of the knives, over that given by any other machine, and preventing the possibility of choking, no matter how slow the team may travel.

Attention is particularly called to the RAKING DEVICE, which will rake off the grain more Regularly and evenly than can possibly be done by hand, thus saving the purchaser the neat sum of \$2.50 per day.

The Machine is very light and durable.

RIDER'S PATENT EQUALIZING SCREW HORSE-POWER. This Power Possesses great advantages over any other Power in use, and is well calculated for doing all kinds of work usually done by Horse-Powers, and being simple in its construction, can be easily repaired, and at little expense.

EGGLESTON'S BROADCAST PATENT SOWING MACHINE. This is the only Seed Sower ever invented that can be depended upon for sowing various kinds of grain, on all qualities of soil, in all kinds of weather.

CALIFORNIA FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, which have been tested at various times and found to be superior to any imported. They are warranted to be Fire-proof, and entirely free from sweating or dampness, which is the great complaint of the imported Safes, as they gather moisture on their passage.

Our Wrought and Chilled-iron Safe, with Steel Vault, and Combination Locks, is unsurpassed by any.

All orders promptly attended to.

In conclusion I will add, that all the above lists of Goods are made of the very best material that the country will afford. Also, all the mechanics employed in superintending the putting up of these goods, are men of long experience, and the best of workmen in our country, and every article manufactured is of the most approved style, and has the latest improvements of the day, and cannot be surpassed in point of durability, practicability, beauty, and workmanlike.

Every article that I import is of the very best style and most improved goods in the market, and can be sold as cheap as the cheapest, as I purchase all my goods direct from the Manufacturers, saving all the commissions, thus enabling me to sell cheap. All persons in want of any of the above goods, will please send in their orders in time, to

THOMAS OGG SHAW, 208 Sacramento street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Opposite his former place of Business.

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- 9th. It is mostly of iron, simple in construction, and a boy can manage it easily.
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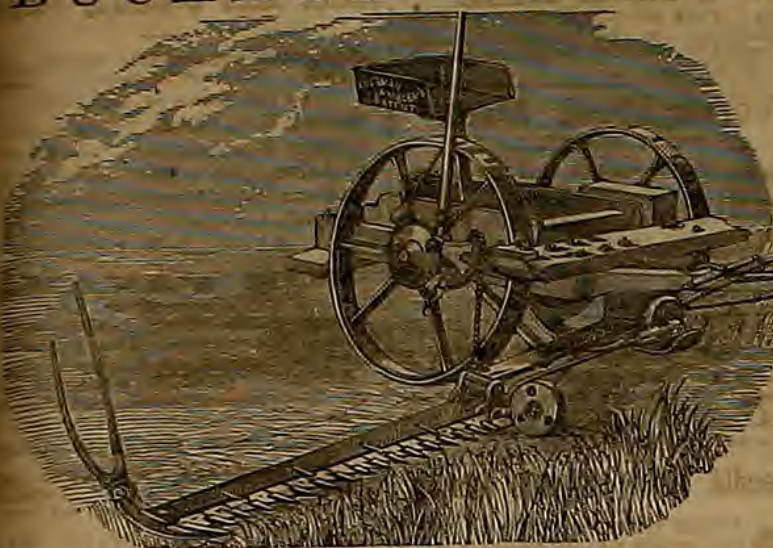
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## BUCKEYE MOWER.



THE SUCCESS WHICH THE "BUCKEYE MOWER" has met with in California has led us to make large importations of them for the season of 1867. We feel confident that it is the

## BEST MACHINE IN USE.

AND WILL TAKE THE PLACE OF THE OLD STYLE MOWER.

Among its Advantages over other Machines, are the following:

IT HAS TWO DRIVING-WHEELS.

which support the whole weight of the Frame, Gearing, and Driver, giving it nearly double the power of a machine which has but one Driving-wheel.

IT HAS A DOUBLE-HINGED FINGER-BAR.

(Belonging exclusively to the Buckeye Mower.)

which conforms to all varieties of surface, and can be easily raised to pass obstructions. The Bar can be folded over the top of the Frame with perfect ease, so that it can be moved from place to place without trouble. It has no Cog Gearing in the Driving-wheels; it is entirely free from side-draft, and has no weight on the tongue or horse's necks. The draft is lighter than ordinary plowing.

## THE BUCKEYE AS A REAPER.

The Important Advantages which belong Exclusively to the Buckeye as a Mower, are Retained in the Reaper.

obtained only in a Machine which has the Cutter-Bar in front of the Driving-Wheels. The Raker's Seat is so placed as to secure the most comfortable position, and the easiest and most natural movement to the Raker.

The weight of the Raker is sustained directly on the axle of the Machine, instead of being carried on the Platform, where it adds greatly to the side-draft. By a late improvement in the hanging of the Reel, the tallest or most tangled grain will not lodge in the outer reel-arm.

The outer wheel of the Reaper is nearly in a direct line with the Driving-wheels, thus avoiding all cramping and straining in turning.

—WE HAVE ALSO THE CELEBRATED—

WESTERLY MOWER AND REAPER.

THE KENTUCKY HARVESTER, A Combined Reaper and Mower.

—AND—

RECHUM'S MOWER, and Mower and Reaper Combined.

—ALSO—

## The Sweepstakes Thrasher.

MANUFACTURED BY C. AULTMAN & CO., CANTON, OHIO.

This Separator has taken the lead in the Western States during the last few years, and now STANDS UNRIVALED, for the purpose of

Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at One Operation.

Superiority is claimed for it in the following particulars, over all other machines, viz:

"For Thrashing and Cleaning, it is for market, more Grain, and doing it better, than any other."

"For being more Durable, and less liable to get out of repair."

"There is no other machine that will do the same amount of work, with as little power."

"The only limit to the amount of work it will perform is entirely dependent upon the facilities for getting the Bundles to the Machine, and taking care of the Grain and straw after being thrashed."

Also—A Full Assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

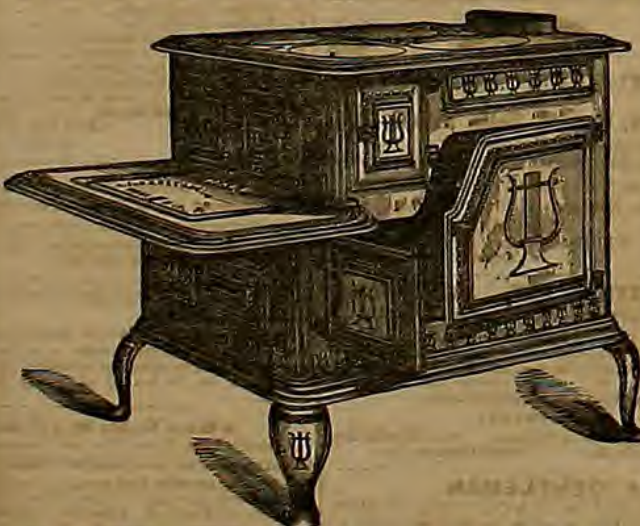
Farmers in want, give us a call; or send for Circulars.

## HAWLEY &amp; CO.,

Corner California and Battery streets, - - - San Francisco.

And E and First streets, Marysville.

## THE HARP STOVE.



THE HARP STOVE. It is a splendid stove for the country trade, being perfectly adapted to the use of wood.

## THE HARP STOVE.

—ALSO—

THE BAY STATE and other Stoves, With a large assortment of Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelled and Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS, BAKE-OVENS, SADD-IRONS, &c. &c. For sale by

B. C. AUSTIN, Pacific Tin-Works, 324 Clay street, below Battery, —San Francisco.

## BLUE VITRIOL Or Bluestone.

The Indispensable Article for Wheat-Growers.

CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURE; ALSO, ENGLISH AND PHILADELPHIA.

GUARANTEED PURE.

For sale in quantities, AT LOWEST RATES.

REDINGTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 105 and 107 Clay Street.

## BUY ALL YOUR GOLD ORNAMENTS

—OF—

TUCKER!

## MAIN &amp; WINCHESTER, MANUFACTURERS and Importers of

HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS, SADDLE-WARE, &c.

214 and 218 (Old No. 68) Battery street, (Corner of Richmond) SAN FRANCISCO

O. Main, B. H. Winchester, N. B.—Good assortment Concord Stage Harness constantly on hand.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1857 and 1858; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Bridles.

## BUY ALL YOUR PEARLS

—OF—

TUCKER!

## East India Tea Store.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

631 Washington street, Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.



## GEO. M. SMITH &amp; CO.

DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN Choice Green and Black TEAS

Of Chinese and Japanese production; COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.

Our TEAS are acknowledged to be the Best ever offered in this Market.

Observe, this is the ONLY BONA FIDE TEA STORE in this State.

## FURNITURE!

AND

## BEDDING!



## SELLING, MARX &amp; CO.,

HAVE RE-OPENED THE

Extensive Furniture Warerooms, FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

J. G. CLARK & Co.,

No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufacture, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture. All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to order.

43m



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS. Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

## Read! Read! WHY WILL YE SUFFER?

Read the following Certificates and be convinced!

GALLINAS, Sept. 15, 1861.

To JOHN DEFAIRES, Esq., San Rafael.

I hereby certify that I have been afflicted with the most severe case of Rheumatism of a most unusual character, for several years, and during that period I have been advised and under the treatment of some of the most eminent Physicians without the least benefit, and have been pronounced incurable by several of them. I was advised by a friend to try your treatment. I did so, as a last resort, as I was lame and helpless as an infant; and to my surprise and gratification found myself cured and able to go to work in the short space of five weeks, and have been cured and well now for about one year, and find your medicine most excellent and without any bad effect—the same as mercury or other medicine often has, and I can recommend your treatment to all those affected.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 16th day of September, 1861.

J. T. STOKER, Justice of the Peace.

San Rafael Township, Marin county.

SAN, RAFAEL, Marin county, Jan. 17th, 1862.

This is to certify, that I was afflicted in January, February, and March, 1858, with the Rheumatism, by which I was unable to move hand or foot the most of the time during said months. To my great relief I obtained two bottles of Rheumatic Medicine, prepared by JOHN DEFAIRES, which entirely cured me, and I have never since felt any rheumatic pains.

This is to certify that I have used the Medicine prepared by JOHN DEFAIRES, in my family, and am prepared to testify as to its efficacy in all cases, and have never known it to have a bad effect.

J. O. B. SHORT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of October, 1861.

DANIEL T. TAYLOR, County Clerk.

Mercury Never Used. Chills and Fever Cured in two days, without Drugs and Medicine inwardly.

Persons whose systems have been injured by Mercury, can have the poison eradicated entirely.

Address JOHN DEFAIRES, San Rafael.

19

New Remedies—Quick Cures.

## DR. GIBBON'S DISPENSARY,

No. 423 Commercial street, corner of Sanson, San Francisco: For the cure of disease, without the use of Mercury.

Dr. Gibbon's skill in the treatment of all kinds of disease, cannot be overestimated in this or any other country, and he invites the incurables, who have been treated with mercury until they are walking beggars, to place themselves under his treatment and be cured. Dr. Gibbon is enabled, from a practical experience in the treatment of all dangerous complaints, to guarantee a good sound and lasting cure, and in the shortest time, according to the exigencies of the case. Dr. Gibbon will forfeit his fee if he fails in effecting a cure.

Address Dr. J. F. GIBBON, P. O. Box 2, or 423 Commercial street, up stairs.

23

Sugar-beet Seed.

AN INVOICE OF FRENCH SUGAR-BEET SEED, Apply at Office of Farmer.

WANTED, TO LEASE, ETC.

## Two Ranches FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.

ONE CONTAINING 1972 71-100 acres, the other 1288 33-100 acres, being portions of our Ranch in Solano County.

Or, if preferred, an undivided half interest in the whole Ranch, containing 5350 87-100 acres.

WITH STOCK AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Consisting of a good Dwelling House, Cheese House, Stables, Sheds, Wind Mills, Work Oxen, Horses, Farm Tools, Boats, and everything requisite for the Dairy and Stock business.

One hundred good American COWS, now in milk. The above Ranch is capable of supporting 2500 head of cattle. Out of over 600 head ranches there during the recent flood, WE LOST ONLY TEN CALVES.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, where a map can be seen; or at the Ranch; or to Col. Warren, Editor FARMER.

HALE & WHEELER

Stockton, San Joaquin county, Cal.

6

## 500 Acres Good Land &amp; Dwellings.

Who wants a Good Farm Cheap?

We can offer them Three Quarter Sections, 480 acres. GOOD LAND, suitable for Cultivation (Grain and Orchard Land) and Grazing.

This farm is situated on the county road, twenty-five miles from Sacramento, and thirteen from Suisun City, and three miles from Maine Prairie Post Office. The land is well watered by living Springs, and inclosed in Fence. On the Farm is a good HOUSE with seven rooms, Stock-sheds 140 feet long, Barn 60 feet, connected. The House is already furnished so that a Family can take possession and be at home readily.

There are 800 Ewes and Lambs; small Farming Tools; 75 Domestic Fowls; Cow and Calf, etc. The whole will be sold a bargain, if applied for soon. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

7

## A Rare Chance for a Capitalist.

THE COLLINSVILLE RANCH.

THE Advertiser has 3000 acres Land, half high rolling and hill land, and half Tule Land. The Ranch is bordering on the Sacramento River, and one-half of it is a Water-Front. The Tule Land is easy of reclamation, and a contract is already under way to reclaim and improve it.

The Ranch is situated at the mouth of the Sacramento River, at the upper end of Suisun Bay, opposite to New York, and known as the Montezuma Hills in Solano county. A substantial Wharf for a Steamboat Landing has been built this winter, and the Sacramento and San Francisco Steamers stop there daily, taking Passengers, Produce, Cattle, Fish, etc; this being the greatest shipping point for the Salmon Fishery in the State, and one that will have increasing business, as the floods do not affect it. The advertiser desires to improve, and requires more Capital to insure to this point all its advantages; as it can be made one of the best paying operations in the State; and as he has other business, is not able to carry it on himself, he offers all its advantages, and wishes a Partner with sufficient capital to make such other improvements as will insure the success which opens to it. The Ranch has a large stock of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine upon it.

To any business man with Ten, Fifteen, or Twenty Thousand Dollars, this will be a grand opening, as he would have possession of, and under his charge, Property worth about \$75,000; while the new Wharf, now under construction, and the great landing for all this section of country, can be made a large source of income. For particulars, inquire personally or by letter, of Editor Farmer.

1

## Money Wanted in the Country.

\$10,000 WANTED—On Property worth \$30,000; perfect title, and with ample guarantee of the prompt payment of the interest agreed upon.

ALSO—\$1500, upon Real Property, undoubted title, worth Tenure Times the amount asked on loan.

ALSO—\$20,000 in three lots; security ample.

12 Inquire of Editor Farmer.

1

## 1000 Acres of Land,

120 COWS,

AND

## A Good Milk and Dairy Business,

For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Business ever offered in our State. The location is near Suisun City, within five miles. There is 900 acres good Land, well fenced, which he has at \$10 per acre, and 120 select COWS for \$20 each, together with Engine and Boiler for feeding Stock, Cheese-Presses, Butter-Churns, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc., valued at \$1000. All these implements will go to the purchaser without cost.

The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted. There are also 1000 acres of good land and adjoining leased for two years at \$1 per acre; this goes also, and the lease can be renewed.

To a good and responsible party this property will be sold on the most liberal terms—say ONE-THIRD CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory. Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address EOL WARREN, Editor of the California Farmer, who will furnish all needed information.

Nov. 1, 1861.

8

## FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, WITH excellent Out-buildings, a fine Garden, Vineyard of four acres, with a field of sixty acres more, for pasturage or cultivation. The whole will be sold a great bargain if applied for immediately.

For particulars apply at California Farmer Office.

10

## Ranch for Sale.

A FINE RANCH OF 500 ACRES of heavy Timbered Land, with a grand Mill Site, heavy Water-Power. The Land is covered with large Redwood, Yellow Pine, &c.

This is an excellent chance for investment, as in a short time the Land will be doubled in value. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

7

## Flax-seed Wanted.

100 000 LBS. FLAX-SEED WANTED BY CONTRACT, from parties who are the growers of it.

Persons who are now growing Flax, if they will please inform us of the number of acres they are growing, and the probable quantity they will desire to sell, we shall be glad to enter into contract for same.

Address Col. WARREN, Editor of the Farmer.

2

## A GOOD GARDENER.

AN EXPERIENCED GARDENER WANTS A PERMANENT situation. Whoever wants a Good Working Gardener can obtain one by applying at the office of the California Farmer.

7

## A Grand Opportunity for a Home.

For sale is one of the interior Mountain Towns, a good House and Garden, with outbuildings, including a Smoke-House in successful use, being capable of realizing a good income.

The buildings are good. The Orchard is in full bearing, with Peaches, Plums, Apples, Grapes, etc., and small Fruits. There are also on the estate several small townships, which bring in an income of about \$50 a month. The Fruit sold from the Garden, together with the certain income, will pay in two years or less the price now required for the estate. It is offered low for an immediate Cash sale, as the owner desires to locate in a different part of the State, where he has other property which requires his attention.

For particulars inquire of Editor of Farmer.

24

## Literary Shrubbery.

COPARTNERSHIP PRO.—We extract the following funny copartnership transaction from the Boston Courier:

A Yankee and a Frenchman owned a pig in copartnership. When killing time came they wished to divide the meat; the Yankee was very anxious to divide so that he could get both hind quarters, and persuaded the Frenchman that the way to divide was to cut it across the back. The Frenchman agreed to it, on condition that the Yankee would turn his back and take choice of pieces after it was cut in two. The Yankee turned his back accordingly.

Frenchman—"Vich vill you have, ze piece vid ze tail on, or ze piece vidout ze tail on?"

Yankee—"The piece with the tail on."

Frenchman—"Zen, by gar! you can take him, and I take ze ozer one."

Upon turning round, the Yankee found that the Frenchman had cut off the tail and stuck it in the pig's mouth.

THE TALENT OF SUCCESS.—Every man must patiently abide his time. He must wait. Not in listless idleness, not in useless pastime, not in querulous defection; but in constant, steady, cheerful endeavor, always willing, fulfilling and accomplishing his task, "that when the occasion comes he may be equal to the occasion." The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, without a thought of fame. If it comes at all, it will come because it is deserved, not because it is sought after. It is very indelible and troublesome ambition which cares so much about fame, about what the world says of us, as to be always looking in the face of others for approval, to be anxious about the effect of what we do or say, to be always shouting to hear the echoes of our own voices.—[Longfellow.]

ENGLISH PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.—The prices paid for advertising space in England are remarkable. Three weeks ago, the British Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, received offers for the use of the wrappers of the two-shilling catalogues. Bennett, the watch-maker, was a successful bidder for the back page of each of the catalogue wrappers, having paid for the two the sum of one thousand guineas. The Accidental Death Assurance Company obtained the last page but one at the price of £600; and Messrs Chappell & Co., of Bond street, got a page at the back of the title in each catalogue, having also paid £600.

TOTAL DEPRIVACY.—Some graceless scamp, has had the temerity to steal a saddle from the Editor of the Red Bluff Independent, who outstoppes the vials of his wrath thus:

The very mildest "blessing" which we feel just now like calling down upon the villain's head, is, that the saddle may prove a blister of Spanish flies and cow itch to the seat of his pants, and the first red skin devil he meets with up in the Salmon river wilderness, will fill him as full of poisoned arrows as a hedgehog is of quills.

A RICH MINER.—Among the passengers which left in a late steamer bound for Panama and the East, was one who having set his affairs in order, contemplates a tour in Europe. His only income is but \$1,000 per day; but he reckons that with the exercise of a little economy, he will be able to get along tolerably well in that country, on \$365,000 per annum.

GRASS VALLEY WIDOWS.—The widow census of Grass Valley, foots up nineteen, "embracing" the youthful, the fascinating, and the polished. If "rich," was only added to the list of their accomplishments, what a flattering record would be created in the "buzzum" of seedy bachelors!

THERE is no such false economy as in neglecting the proper culture of youth, because of its cost. He is the greatest prodigal and spendthrift who bequeaths money, or goods, or lands, to his children, at the expense of their heads and hearts.

Tax proud have no friends; not in prosperity, for then they know nobody; not in adversity, for then nobody knows them.

Happiness grows at our firesides, and is not to be picked in the stranger's gardens.

The award of a thing well done, is to have done it.

1

## Important News!

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC, especially the sufferers by the recent Floods, and all others who wish to

## Save their Money

By purchasing their goods from 25 to 50 per cent Less

than the usual prices at other places, to call at

FENNER, RUSSELL & CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE,

Where can be found a general assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

FINE AND HEAVY CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

—ALSO—

Ladies' & Gents' Furnishing Goods

Hosiery, Gloves, Linen and Silk Pocket Hdkfs,

Cravats, Carpet Bags, Rugs, China Matting,

Blankets, Shawls, &c. &c. &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Silverplated Ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Combs, Brushes, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Perfumery, and a general variety of other

FANCY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL



## Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.  
[Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tonn & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.]  
May 15.

SINCE our last report our Grain Market has been active. The Glump has about completed her loading, carrying 3000 sacks Wheat, and 7750 sacks Barley and oats. The demand for Wheat by our millers has consumed the bulk of that offering on the market, prices ranging from \$2.50 to 2.80 and 2.85, the latter quotations however being the extreme price and the Wheat commanding 2.80 and 2.85 has been small lots of extra choice Santa Clara Baker's Extra Wheat. There is at the present moment so small a margin for profit between the price of Wheat and Flour, that our millers to say the least have hard work and close figuring to get their money back. They however are doing but little and simply waiting for a decline in Wheat, the competition running so high between them that they continue to sell Flour at almost cost. There appears to be less Wheat than was supposed, judging from the sparing quantities in which it arrives; or farmers and holders are of opinion that the present prices are not sufficiently high, and prefer to hold rather than sell. But should Wheat remain at present figures or advance, Flour must also advance. The period of high prices, with the new crop maturing and soon to be in the market, must be of short duration, and those who will hold demanding more price will soon see they have missed their mark. Should the country be so bare of Grain as some would have us believe, our future and early Grain (Wheat in particular) bids fair to command high prices. The Barley market continues much the same; there is a steady demand, and we think by the time the new crop is in market and fit for use, we shall have little left. Oats are firm and have paid holders handsomely.

There appears at present but little uneasiness relative to our Crops. The late showers have given great encouragement to the farmers. Many grain producers at this early date are supplying themselves with sacks, the impression having arisen that sacks would rule high at harvest. On this point we think there is needless uneasiness felt. Our market is well supplied with sack material, and we are advised of large parcels en route; also many parties have been engaged buying and reselling old sacks, or those used last year. If prices are very high at first, it may prove prudent to wait a little. There has been no season for the past seven years but that sacks have declined from the opening price, and those who bought when they wanted them, have done as well as those who bought early.

Hay continues to arrive sparingly; the market is very firm. No new Hay has yet appeared, although we know of those who have cut and are making it; doubtless we shall be in receipt of it this week or next.

New Potatoes begin to arrive more freely, and are now saleable at the same price of Old.

Our receipts from around the Bay, for the past week, have been as follows: Wheat 10,751 bks, Barley 6469 bks, Oats 3739 bks, Bran 443 bks, Corn 600 bks, Flour 5044 qr-sks, Middlings 24 bks, Potatoes 1105 bks, Hay 200 tons, Wool 500 bales, Beans 300 bks, Alse, Coastwise: Barley 4523 bks, Wheat 1579 bks, Potatoes 959 bks, Beans 1006 bks, Wool 35 bales, Oats 1439 bks.

Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour	Hay	Beans	Potatoes	Wool	Alse	Coastwise
Wheat 100 bks	Barley 100 bks	Oats 100 bks	Flour 100 bks	Hay 100 tons	Beans 100 bks	Potatoes 100 bks	Wool 100 bales	Alse 100 bks	Coastwise 100 bks
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Butter, Cheese, etc.  
[Corrected by Martens & Brodhead, Washington Market.]  
Butter, Cal. 27 1/2 35 Cheese, Cal. 16 1/2 18  
do Eastern 28 1/2 35 Farallone eggs 1/2 doz 20  
Eggs 1/2 doz 20

San Francisco Cattle Market. May 15.  
Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. Whitney,  
corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

We have no change to note in the Cattle Market for the past week.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

BECK—American, first quality 50 to 70; 2d quality 20 to 40; Spanish, 1st quality 40; 2d quality 20 to 30.  
VEAL—first quality, 40 to 70.  
HOGS—Stock Hogs 2 to 3 1/2; fat Hogs on foot 5 1/2; Dressed 7 to 9.  
MUTTON—dressed, 30 to 70, according to quality.  
MUTTON Cows—1st quality 25 to 50; 2d quality 15 to 25.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—May 15.

Asparagus	Brussels	Carrots	Celery	Corn	Cucumbers	Onions	Potatoes	Spinach	Tomatoes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Apples	Berries	Cherries	Oranges	Pears	Raspberries	Strawberries	Walnuts	Wine
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Wool, Hides, and Skins  
Purchased  
AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,  
R. FEUERSTEIN & CO.,  
918 FRONT STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

The undersigned are the Sole Agents of DANIEL L. PERKINS, the Pioneer Seed Grower of Oakland, Alameda county, Cal., and they offer for sale this season the finest assortment of seeds ever produced in California, and at prices as low as the ruling rates in the Atlantic States. These seeds are warranted to be fresh and true to label, and in every particular equal to the best seeds produced in any part of the world. They have taken the first premium at each of the State Fairs, and many of our County Fairs, for several years past, which should be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness and superior quality.

Mr. PERKINS will be in attendance, to give instructions in regard to planting the same, at all times at the store. Merchants in the city will confer a great favor when receiving orders from the interior, to call and have them filled. Orders from the interior will be filled promptly and forwarded by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or as directed. Liberal discounts will be made to dealers, and any seeds remaining over at the end of the season may be exchanged for new ones the next.

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,  
1114 Pacific Fruit Market San Francisco.

## MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN.

CITIZENS' FRIENDS:  
M. MINER, from Washington, D. C., comes to you endowed with that remarkable power of Sympathetic Clairvoyance, which enables him to discover the Causes of Disease, and apply the remedy.  
Diseases which evade all other modes of Examination, and yield to no other System of Treatment, are clearly revealed to the Sympathetic Clairvoyant and easily brought under control; while Diseases, in all their forms, physical and mental, chronic and acute, are alike subject to his power, relying, as it does, on Nature's great remedial agents: Water, Air, and Magnetism.  
Mothers and CHILDREN treated with great success.  
Room No. 10, Union Block, cor Market and Kearny streets.  
Office Hours—From 12 to 3 p.m. 17-61

## To Agents of the Farmer.

We would ask our Agents to whom payments are made for the FARMER to notify us, that we may give credit for them, as it frequently happens that our subscribers call and inform us that they have paid such Agents, although we have no notice of such facts.

## Valuable Blood-Stock For Sale.

We would invite all who desire Dairy-Stock of the very highest character, to call on us, or write to us, as we have for sale about twenty-five head of as choice Durham Stock as there is for sale in the State, as follows:  
One Full-Blood Durham Bull, 2 years old, of the highest pedigree, and as handsome an animal as has ever been offered in this or any other country.  
One young Full-Blood Calf, 8 months, a perfect picture.  
Several younger Blood Calves.  
About twenty Cows and Calves, Durham, Devon, and Ayrshire, with Calves by their sides.  
Among the Cows are some of the very best milkers in the State. Inquire at the Farmer Office.

## Another Herd of Noble Stock for Sale.

We can offer to those who want the best kind of Blood-Stock, the following:  
A Full-Blood Devon Bull; pedigree perfect.  
Several Calves, Full-Blood, of pure descent.  
Several extra fine Dairy Cows; very superior.  
A noble Draft Stallion, bred by a high-bred English Draft Stallion, from a Vermont Morgan Mare.  
Several Mares and Colts of high grade.  
All the above will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of Editor of Farmer.

## Four Hundred and Fifty Acres Rich Land.

A valuable tract of rich Land, of the extent named, in a beautiful location. Will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. Title perfect. Inquire of Editor of the Farmer.

## Insure Your Property

## DANGERS OF FIRE!

## AND YOUR LIVES!

## PROVISION FOR YOUR FAMILIES,

## In Case of Your Death.

## General Insurance Agency

## FIRE and LIFE:

## BIGELOW BROTHERS &amp; FLINT,

## OFFICE:

## Over Messrs. Parrott &amp; Co's Bank,

## Northwest corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

## SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## Capital Represented, \$8,229,000!

## Home Insurance Co., N. Y. Assets \$1,500,000

## Security Fire Insurance Co., N. Y. 650,000

## Niagara " " " 305,000

## Washington " " " 600,000

## Lamar " " " 350,000

## Hope " " " 220,000

## Phoenix " " " 230,000

## Park " " " 280,000

## American Exchange " " " 210,000

## Conn. Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn. 3,761,000

## Equitable Life Assurance Society, N. Y. 168,000

## Total \$8,229,000

## Having LETTERS OF CREDIT with Messrs. ALBOP &amp; CO., and WELLS, FARGO &amp; CO., to the amount of

## \$115,000 Monthly,

## AN IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF ALL LOSSES

## ON ADJUSTMENT.

## Policies issued without delay on

## MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS and their CONTENTS,

## STORES, RANCH PROPERTY,

## AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURABLE PERSONAL

## PROPERTY, on the most reasonable terms, by

## BIGELOW BROTHERS &amp; FLINT.

## REFERENCES:

## Louis McLane, Esq., Of Messrs. Wells, Fargo &amp; Co.

## Messrs. Wm. T. Coleman &amp; Co., San Francisco

## Messrs. Flint Parrott &amp; Co., San Francisco

## Messrs. J. H. Carroll &amp; Co., Of Messrs. Albop &amp; Co.

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## FARM STOCK, &amp;c.

**A Belmont Stallion.**  
A FINE FOUR-YEAR OLD BELMONT Stallion, from Fine Stock on the Dam side. The animal is a fine one and will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

## Thoroughbred Stock

## FOR SALE.

## THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR

## SALE A FEW YOUNG SHORT-HORNED

## DURHAM BULLS AND HEIFERS;

## likewise some AYRSHIRE

## AND DEVONS. Also, pure bred Essex and Berkshire

## Pigs. All the above stock is from late importations

## and can be seen at my ranch, near San Antonio, Alameda

## county, California. Address

## J. D. PATTERSON, San Francisco.

## Splendid Stallions for Sale.

## SEVERAL STALLIONS OF THE VERY

## best character. Heavy Roadster Stock;

## also, Two Morgan Black-Hawk stock;

## splendid animals, and for sale at a Bar-

## gain. Inquire of the Editor of Farmer.

## Splendid Flock Of 600 Sheep.

## A VERY SUPERIOR FLOCK OF ABOUT

## 600 Australian MERINO EWES now having

## LAMBS by a PURE FRENCH MERINO

## BUCK.

## This lot of Merino Sheep can be had at a Bargain, if

## applied for soon, as the parties are desirous of closing

## up business. Any persons who may desire a superior

## Flock of Sheep to begin with, this is a rare opportunity.

## Address: Editor California Farmer.

## Well Bred Stock For Sale.

## HAVING A LARGE BREEDING STOCK OF

## SHORT-HORNED CATTLE,

## SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,

## THOROUGH-BRED TROTTER HORSES,

## "WOODBURN FARM,"

## Those desirous of purchasing, can be supplied at any

## time.

## Also—A few

## Alderney and Ayrshire Cattle.

## R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER,

## 1321 Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky.

## Full-blood Merino Sheep.

## Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can

## secure a good bargain by applying to us by

## letter or personally, as we have some of very extra

## character for sale. Address Editor Farmer.

## Splendid Bucks!

## CRYSTAL PALACE!

## THOSE WHO WANT THE PROGE-

## ny of this noble animal should make im-

## mediate application for them.

## CRYSTAL PALACE

## Has produced the finest French Merino Bucks that have ever

## been exhibited.

## Persons in want can see the young Bucks by applying to

## the Editor of the Farmer.

## Family Marketing.

## Stall No. 1, Washington Market.

## Families that desire the very best kinds of

## Market

## Fruits and Vegetables,

## in their various seasons, with all the choice selections, can be

## supplied with them FRESH every morning, by calling at

## BUDDINGTON'S,

## No. 1, Washington Market,

## Washington street, San Francisco.

## Fruit and Produce Received and Sold

## ON COMMISSION.

## Orders left at the stall, and the purchases will be sent

## to any part of the city promptly, and free of expense. 1-3m

## Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Etc.

## Importer and Manufacturer of

## REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, MILITARY EMBROIDERY

## Robes, Caps, Seals, and all Goods required by

## Societies, Military and Civic Processions.

## T. RODGERS JOHNSON,

## Odd-Fellow's Hall, Beach street,

## One door below Kearny

## S. C. BUGBEE &amp; SON, ARCHITECTS,

## No. 6 Montgomery Block—San Francisco.

## PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, WORKING DRAWINGS,

## and a thorough superintendence for Churches, School-houses,

## Theaters, Stores, Dwelling-houses, and Monuments, made at

## the shortest notice. We hope by particular attention to busi-

## ness to merit a small share of public patronage.

## REFERENCES:

## Rev. T. Starr King, Com. Watkins, Anals Merrill, Esq.

## 22 Moses Ellis, Esq. Richard Cheney, Esq.

## A GENTLEMAN

## WANTS A SITUATION AS A CLASSICAL OR MATH-

## ematical TUTOR in private families; would have no

## objection to a school or college. Having taught for several

## years in the Colleges of Georgetown, D. C., St. Mary's, Em-

## metburg, M. D., and St. John's, Frederick, M. D., he can give

## unexceptionable testimonials therefrom as to character and

## ability. Apply to J. O. D. on Montgomery street, cor of Filber

## NEW SEEDS FOR THE SEASON.

## NOW IS THE TIME FOR FARMERS TO SUPPLY

## themselves with Seeds of New Products that will

## give variety to their crops and put money in their

## pockets. A superior quality of

## FLAX-SEED,

## FRENCH SUGAR-BEET, and

## CHINESE SUGAR-CANE,

## Can be obtained at very low rates, at the Farmer Office.

## All who possibly can, should at least give one of the

## new products a trial.

## Cabbage and Lettuce Plants,

## BY THE THOUSAND!

## ANY PERSON IN WANT OF CABBAGE PLANTS

## By the Thousand;

## Also—LETTUCE PLANTS, By the Thousand;

## May get them by applying to

## LAWRENCE LANE, San Antonio,

## New Road for San Leandro.

## LARGE WASHING-MACHINE.

## A LARGE WASHING-MACHINE, WITH HEATER

## and Boiler attached, one of the "New Patents," suitable

## for a large Hotel or Boarding-House, can be had at a

## bargain, by calling at this Office, where it can be seen

## BUY ALL YOUR

## JEWELRY

## OF

## TUCKER!

## FARM STOCK, &amp;c.

**A Belmont Stallion.**  
A FINE FOUR-YEAR OLD BELMONT Stallion, from Fine Stock on the Dam side. The animal is a fine one and will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

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## DURHAM BULLS AND HEIFERS;



# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES

VOLUME XVII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1862.

NUMBER 10.

### The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY J. K. PHILLIPS & CO.

Office—No. 728 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For

clubs of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis.

To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number,

in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid

for in advance.

JOBS—Of every description, done with prompt-

ness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

All letters on business connected with the office should

be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

For Blight—New Style of Grafting—A Me-

chanic's Experience, etc.

The following letter of inquiry, with notice of a

man, in fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

We shall only briefly answer now,

and comment hereafter more fully.

The Blight on the Pear, of which the sample

sent is an evidence, is caused by the lower roots

of the tree penetrating into the cold clayey soil

below, we think; and if the trees were examined,

it would probably be found that the diseased trees

were never divested of their tap-roots, which enter-

ing the clay, must have produced the blistering

and burning of the young shoots, as seen by the

sample sent us. (Were not the diseased trees

headed or grafted where they now stand?) Our

remedy is to dig under the tree, cut off the lower

roots, make new surface roots, give a good rich

dressing, cut in the branches short, and the trees

will recover. Cultivation may do much to save

them. We shall take pleasure in a visit to Colum-

bia, and shall hope to call on our correspondent

and his neighbors, and see the result of their

bore. Purchasers should note the remarks of

Mr. P. relative the correctness of tree-labels.

The process of Grafting is not new to us, we

having practiced it often for many years past.

Yet it is not generally known or practiced. We

are glad to know of the industry of our corre-

spondent. If all mechanics would improve every

hour, they could all have fine orchards and gardens

and good homes. Now that our bachelor friend

has so much to make a home, we hope he will not

always remain a bachelor. We shall be glad to

hear from our correspondent, and shall note from

the letters further.

Mr. Editor: I forgot to date my letter I wrote

the forenoon, and as I have some questions to

ask I will write a few lines more.

I had some apple and pear trees that were dis-

eased, as I thought, with what the books call the

blight. They were first attacked by it a year ago

this spring, when I cut off most all the diseased

wood, and they got along pretty well last year;

but this spring four of the worst, two apple and

two pear trees, were so badly affected that I cut them

down and burnt them. The largest was about

the size of a man's wrist. They were all near

each other, three of them in the same row and

planted each other. I was afraid it was a conta-

gious disease, is the reason I cut them down.

The way they would do is this: begin to blow

in the spring, and then the blossoms

would all turn more or less black and drop off,

and under the bark it would be spotted with gray

rot. You will see by the piece of a limb I send

you, how the wood looks near the bark. Will

you, or some of your numerous readers, tell me

what this is, and what to do for it? I suppose

where a tree is attacked so bad as mine were, to

cut it as I did is about right.

As a general thing, my trees are very healthy.

The soil is a clayey, limey soil, with a good dark

loam on the surface, some fifteen or eighteen

inches deep. I have young trees to replace all I

cut down, as I have raised more or less trees in

barren rows the past three years; but as the

new trees will occupy all the room, I did not put

any this spring. I have paid out \$500 for

trees from other nurseries, but would not object to

the cost, if the trees were all true to the labels,

which I regret they are not, from most nurseries.

There I have had from the Shell-Mound and

Smith's Nurseries have, in most cases, come out

true to the labels.

Knowing you are the working-man's friend, and

have a great interest in Agriculture, Horticulture,

etc., and would like to obtain the particulars of all

experiments, there, as I have one I never

mentioned, I will give it to you for what it is

worth. It is on grafting large trees. (I send a

or six cions put into a limb, and any of them can be taken off without disturbing the others. I was grafting some large trees this spring, and tried this mode as an experiment, and all I put in did as well as any I put in the other way. If this is a new thing to you, you can give it any name you think proper.

I have a garden of some two acres on a gradually sloping side-hill, near this town. I have some 150 kinds of fruit, including the late-keeping apple of Charles Hook's, being the only one that had them in this place until this spring; will have fruit from them this year. Got the dormant buds two years ago, grafted large trees last spring, and they fruit well this year. I have also thirty or forty varieties of grapes.

I am a mechanic (a boot and shoe-maker, with harness-making on a small scale), and have worked in my shop for the past six years. I began my garden in 1857; have hired some in my garden, but usually work in it a couple of hours myself, morning and evening. I am very hard of hearing, but get along very well, as with everybody that knows me, I hear by means of my eyes, that is, I watch the variations of the lips when persons talk to me. Am thirty-two years old, and an old bachelor.

This spring I put upon my garden seventy loads of manure, and had it all well dug in; then planted it with vegetables and melons. Would like to try any new seed, if you have any to give away at any time. I intend to make California my home. I am a Maine boy, but that good old State has too cold a climate for me to live in.

I see in your last number an article on the Boreas. I would not advise anyone to take an ax to get them out, as I think there are a great many foolish people who would hack a tree down in getting them out. I get them out with a strong knife, by which means they can be easily got out, if any one will find where they went in, as they always go with the grain, either up or down, and are not over half an inch under the wood. A small chisel is a good instrument for this purpose, but a good knife will do as well. I have taken out six or eight from one place, but they do not plague me much now.

Colonel, I have given you all I can think of. You will think this a funny letter for a stranger, but as we view all editors as public property, you can excuse me. You are at liberty to take what you choose from this letter for your paper; but at any rate, give it a thorough sifting, or throw it all overboard. I hope you will be able to give us a call up this way this summer; if you should come, call on me. With best wishes for your success, I remain,

Very truly yours,

D. PARKER.

Stock Running at Large.

We ask a careful perusal by our readers of the following letter; it is very important that the question of Stock running at large should be better understood. We are of the opinion that even now all damage done by stray Stock can be recovered at common law. We know all our public streets, roads, and avenues, would be more improved were it not for stray cattle and swine. Those who permit their stock to run at large to depredate upon their neighbors should receive public rebuke.

Editor Farmer: As in any country, but more particularly in ours, where a good cause is up, every one should be ready to lend his influence, even though it be but as a drop in the ocean; therefore my pen now speaks as my voice always has in favor of each farmer keeping his own stock on his own land, whether it be horses or trees, cows or cow-feed; and there would be as much justice in my having a dog to hunt around a neighbor's yard to catch his chickens, or around the butcher-shops to steal a quarter of beef, as for me to have a cow to steal beets, grain, trees, or grass, from my neighbor; that she might make more milk or butter for me. But no use to argue the justice, for any man of principle must see that pasturing his stock on any land but his own, is taking what does not belong to him; and no matter what you call this, it is following out the idea that the man gave his son: "John, make money! make it honestly, if you can; but make it!"

But I only intended to call attention to what fine avenues of trees would have been planted all over the State, had it not been for the trouble and expense of protecting them from cattle. It is not the expense of the trees, but only the expense of 50 or 75 cents each for boxes; for if there was nothing to destroy them, they could soon be raised from seed, or yearling trees could be planted at small cost, and would be done. As it is, even trees inside of a fence are not safe, for the miserable half-starved wild cattle that swarm our highways, and can stick their gaunt heads through a knot-hole when it is large enough, will manage to break or pry off a rail or picket so as to get in as soon as there is a leaf on a tree to devour; then away must run the gardener to put them out, and if he is not one who can keep as cool as ice with the patience of Job, there will be apt to be work for angels to do.

Why, Mr. Editor, look at the justice of the present law, and the wild cattle instead of ornamen-

tal trees in our high-ways, is about enough to convince a person he is living among barbarians. Now let me suggest that the State or county buy a lot to pasture those cattle in, if they belong to those who need and are too poor to keep them; then tax all enough to pay the expense; it would be as near justice, a saving of money, and a blessing to the State, to the poor who were thus assisted, and to those who had places; for whilst they were helping the poor, they would not be suffering from wasteful destruction, so could better afford to pay. If there is anything in this worth publishing or not, I have no doubt but there are plenty who will agree with the main idea of it. Hoping something may be done by our law-makers, I remain your friend,

ISAAC B. RUMFORD.

Fruit-Vale (Brooklyn), Feb. 20th, 1862.

The Sierras and Sierra Valley.—No. 5.

In our issue Number 8 we were at Mr. Newman's residence at the close of our weekly notes. We omitted, however, to say that Mr. Newman had tried the growing of vegetables, which did well. He had not tried other produce, such as grain, but we believe his farm will produce any crop, especially alfalfa and timothy as a hay crop. Mr. Newman should make the experiment. Game abounds in this region. Mr. Newman killed twenty-six mallard ducks at one shot.

W. H. Chandler has a quarter section of land, twenty-five head of stock, makes twenty-five pounds butter per week, cuts seventy-five tons hay. Washoe is the market.

Howe & Belden's sawmill (formerly Reeves' mill) use a sash saw, eight and a half feet, mill run by water-power conducted to it on a flume 1200 feet, having a fall of 24 feet on the wheel, which is three feet wide; the wheel is only 22½ feet circumference and ten buckets. This small wheel is powerful, however, by reason of this 24-foot fall. The mill cuts 4000 feet per day.

Dwinnelle & Co. occupy a whole section, make hay as a business, cut 125 tons, have 125 head of cattle, make butter only for home use, have five yoke of oxen, one span of horses, all well broke and trained to work. The wonder of it was the kind of language used that made the cattle move so quickly. We don't like such training for cattle, and don't think they like bad words either.

A. Ebricht has a quarter section, 40 head of stock, 18 milkers; makes 60 pounds butter per week, and contracted to sell at Home for 40c the season through. Cuts 50 tons hay, sold on the farm at \$20 per ton.

J. N. Webber improves Mr. Lee's land, has 100 head of stock, no hay or butter, feeds his cattle on the land, and gives the cow's milk to calves. "Bossy calf" gets all the milk.

David Patterson has a quarter section, 400 head beef cattle, cuts only 20 tons hay, drives his cattle to Long Valley in the winter; when two years old, they bring \$20 each. Hay baled is \$20 per ton at the ranch.

Mr. Lee has a quarter section, did not find him at home. He has 125 head of stock, 25 ewes, cuts 50 tons hay, makes 60 pounds butter per week.

Mr. Fiske has a whole section, 20 head stock only, cuts only 50 tons hay, and has made but few improvements. Bachelors don't increase or improve much around the homestead. What a lonesome life is a bachelor's! "It is not good for man to be alone."

A. Badenock has a half section, 50 head of stock, cuts 90 tons hay. Mr. Badenock is a wagon maker, and can turn out as good a wagon as any wagon maker when wanted.

Harrison Tufts has a quarter section, 100 head stock, 10 milkers; makes 400 pounds butter in a season; market, upper country; cuts 40 tons hay, which he sells on the spot at \$20 per ton.

After a long and pleasant ride of some dozen or fifteen miles up the valley, the evening found us at the ranch of Dr. Doom. This is at the end of settlements, for a space of ten miles. Here we rested, and were kindly cared for. Dr. Doom claims a half section, 50 head of stock, of which 15 milkers, cuts 40 tons hay, has 10 ewes. The Dr. has a large family, eight children. Such farmers can be called real settlers. They people the country; they help to build it up. Old bachelors do live so lonesome! Yet we found lots of them very ready to aid generously in establishing schools, etc. The Doctor has a good barn, 40x42, that looks quite farmer-like. In this section wild flax grows well, and it would pay to plant both hemp and flax.

Near Dr. Doom, Messrs. Cobb & Reynolds were building a sawmill, to be driven by water-power from the mountains. This mill was of extraordinary heavy timber, and the work was being admirably done. A mule saw of eight feet long, thirty-two feet stroke, carried by water power, the water coming from a ditch three-quarters of a mile to the mill flume, thence 450 feet to the water wheel, which is twenty feet in diameter and six feet in width. The mill is 50x20, and will cut 2000 feet in twelve hours. There is an abundance of timber in the forest near by. The mill is a credit to the owners and builders. There is another mill higher up the creek, and here lumber can be had for building purposes cheaper than in our own

city by more than one-half, and in this vicinity are plenty of good farming lands of Uncle Sam's ready to be taken up.

After a moonlight but lonely ride of twelve miles, over a good trail or road, with rich land on all sides, room enough for a hundred farms, we came to the Webber Ranch. Here we found a bachelor home. Mr. Webber was at another ranch of his. He has been running at large 200 head of stock, beside which there were about 40 head of stock and 20 ewes. He has a half section of land, with plain buildings. Had tried millet and vegetables in June, but too late. He cuts 20 tons of hay.

From this point we rode on to Beckwith Pass. In our next we shall give some items and more minute particulars. In the mean time we shall be glad to hear from our mountain friends, of the crops this season, what they are planting, what their prospects, &c.

Cotton Planting.

As cotton planting is attracting so much attention in other States at this time, it is but proper that it should receive some attention here also. We give below an article on the subject from the Prairie Farmer, as it is not too late, by any means, for us here to plant Cotton, Flax or Sugar-Cane, all of which will do well if rightly attended to:

"As the season is now at hand when those who have been fortunate enough to secure Cotton seed will plant it, we offer a few general directions for the readers of the Prairie Farmer, such as we have been able to gather from those experienced in the matter.

"M. W. Phillips, a successful cotton grower of Mississippi (and a subscriber to the Prairie Farmer as long as he could receive it), recommends soaking the seed thoroughly in salt and water, or in a brine made by stable manure, steeped in salt and water for such length of time that fermentation has taken place. The seeds are then dried off by plaster or lime or ashes. The latter is preferred as it leaves the seeds perfectly white, enabling the operation of planting to be more perfectly done, as it is very desirable to plant the seed in a perfectly straight row and on a ridge prepared by throwing two furrows together. After the ground had been thoroughly and deeply plowed and finely pulverized by the harrow and roller, the top of the ridge is opened for the reception of seed with any convenient contrivance, and as narrow as practicable to insure the seed in a straight row. This will be found very desirable in all after culture and management. All would not advise soaking seed before planting, but plant dry, depending somewhat upon the condition of the soil. The seed should in all cases be lightly covered with finely pulverized soil. The distance apart varies considerably with different planters. If the rows are five feet apart it will bear to stand pretty thick in the row, varying from one to two feet. In planting more seed should be sown than is expected to grow, and when up, thinned out to the proper stand, as it cannot be replanted and come forward to grow with the rest. When considerable breadth is to be planted, it will be well to make a difference of say ten days to enable better care to be taken of it, and give a better opportunity to gather when opening."

We give the following as the best mode for the field culture of Cotton. Sow in drills four feet apart, and when the seed is well up, pull out so as to leave the plants in hills, say of four or five stalks about 15 inches apart. The seed should be planted same depth as corn. The soil should be a good loamy sand, warm and rich. The seed should always be soaked before planting.

Keeping Sweet Potatoes.

As I have had some experience in regard to the manner of keeping the sweet potato, I thought it might be of interest to some of your numerous readers to know how they might, by a little care and attention, have them the year round. Dig before the frost kills the vines down to the potato; let them lie and dry thoroughly, then take your barrels or boxes that you design packing in, to the field, pick up carefully so as not to bruise them, remove to some dry, cool place, and let them remain as long as will do on account of the cold. Then let them go into winter quarters, which should be a room where the temperature never gets below 40° or 50°. Never cover close, as they will soon become wet, and rot. A good dry cellar is a very good place. After putting in the room there may be some dry sand or sawdust put on top to prevent the top ones from drying up. My father has grown them for forty years, and never failed keeping them well by packing in shallow boxes in dry sand, over his kitchen fire. It is rather more difficult keeping them in Iowa than in Ohio. [Prairie Farmer.]

A Farm, Stock, etc., for Sale.—A fine improved farm, and residence of S. E. Alden, Esq., near Oakland, across the Bay, is offered for sale in whole or part, together with valuable live stock and farm implements, etc., on very low terms, on account of departure. Those intending to locate will do well to read the advertisement of the farm in our columns.

### Report of the Eastern Wool Market.

Prices Current of Wool at Boston, April 22d, 1862.

Terms of Sale.—Foreign Wool, 6 months credit; Domestic, cash, or credit adding interest.

Domestic Fleeces.	Cts. & Pts.	Australian.	Cts. & Pts.
Saxony chamois.....	51 1/2	Fine Port Phillip.....	21 1/2
Second do.....	47 1/2	Second do.....	19 1/2
Full-blooded.....	46 1/2	Adelaide.....	18 1/2
3/4 do.....	44 1/2	Scoured.....	17 1/2
1/2 do.....	43 1/2	Unwashed Port Phillip.....	20 1/2
Common to 1/4 do.....	41 1/2	do.....	18 1/2
Common and Canada.....	41 1/2	do.....	17 1/2
3/4 do.....	40 1/2	do.....	16 1/2
Unwashed Georgia.....	39 1/2	Washed common.....	22 1/2
do Southern generally.....	38 1/2	do.....	21 1/2
do Texas.....	37 1/2	do.....	20 1/2
do do.....	36 1/2	Unwashed common.....	13 1/2
Washed Texas.....	35 1/2	do.....	12 1/2
do do.....	34 1/2	do.....	11 1/2
do do.....	33 1/2	do.....	10 1/2
Washed California.....	32 1/2	do.....	9 1/2
Unwashed do.....	31 1/2	do.....	8 1/2
do do.....	30 1/2	do.....	7 1/2
Domestic Palls.		do.....	6 1/2
Extra.....	45 1/2	Donkall Fleeces.....	21 1/2
Super.....	40 1/2	do.....	20 1/2
Number 1.....	36 1/2	do.....	19 1/2
Number 2.....	33 1/2	do.....	18 1/2
Number 3.....	32 1/2	do.....	17 1/2
Mixed western.....	35 1/2	do.....	16 1/2
Cape of Good Hope.....	34 1/2	do.....	15 1/2
Fine Fleeces.....	33 1/2	do.....	14 1/2
Medium do.....	32 1/2	do.....	13 1/2
Low and kempy do.....	31 1/2	do.....	12 1/2
Handwashed.....	30 1/2	do.....	11 1/2
Unwashed Flax.....	25 1/2	do.....	10 1/2
do medium.....	25 1/2	do.....	9 1/2
do low and kempy.....	21 1/2	do.....	8 1/2
Pulled extra.....	30 1/2	do.....	7 1/2
do super.....	45 1/2	do.....	6 1/2
Buenos Ayres.....		do.....	5 1/2
Saxony washed.....	21 1/2	do.....	4 1/2
Fine Merino do.....	20 1/2	do.....	3 1/2
Merino do.....	19 1/2	do.....	2 1/2
Common do.....	18 1/2	do.....	1 1/2
Entre Rio do.....	17 1/2	do.....	1/2
Cordoba do.....	16 1/2	do.....	1/4
San F. & Santiago do.....	15 1/2	do.....	1/8
Saxony & Merino unwashed.....	14 1/2	do.....	1/16
No. 1 unwashed.....	13 1/2	do.....	1/32
No. 2 do.....	12 1/2	do.....	1/64
No. 3 do.....	11 1/2	do.....	1/128
No. 4 & Merino do.....	10 1/2	do.....	1/256
Common do.....	9 1/2	do.....	1/512
Entre Rio do.....	8 1/2	do.....	1/1024
Corrientes do.....	7 1/2	do.....	1/2048
Peruvian.....	6 1/2	do.....	1/4096
Washed Flax.....	5 1/2	do.....	1/8192
Unwashed do.....	4 1/2	do.....	1/16384
Skin.....	3 1/2	do.....	1/32768
Chilian.....	2 1/2	do.....	1/65536
Merino washed.....	1 1/2	do.....	1/131072
Merino do.....	1/2	do.....	1/262144
Merino unwashed.....	1/4	do.....	1/524288
Merino do.....	1/8	do.....	1/1048576
Common do.....	1/16	do.....	1/2097152
Washed.....	1/32	do.....	1/4194304
Unwashed.....	1/64	do.....	1/8388608
Fine washed.....	1/128	do.....	1/16777216
do unwashed.....	1/256	do.....	1/33554432
do.....	1/512	do.....	1/67108864
do.....	1/1024	do.....	1/134217728
do.....	1/2048	do.....	1/268435456
do.....	1/4096	do.....	1/536870912
do.....	1/8192	do.....	1/1073741824
do.....	1/16384	do.....	1/2147483648



## A Plea for Farming.

From the "Introductory" of the pamphlet "A Plea for Farming," etc., noticed by us last week, we extract the following:

Well directed efforts in farming are always crowned with success. Individual competence for every one, and a nation's peace and prosperity must be born of agricultural successes. All institutions of civilization rest upon the basis of farming, and these institutions totter and fall, or stand firm and strong, according as the resources and pursuits of agriculture are weak and neglected, or healthy and vigorous.

Mechanics and manufacturers keep pace in progress with the increase of productions that come from the farmer's hand. The institutions of useful knowledge are developed with the increasing wealth of a nation's agricultural riches. The germ of financial morality, and the antidote for all financial woes that now covers the earth, is yet to be developed by well-directed efforts in agricultural pursuits. There is a long outstanding debt of attention and respect, yet unacknowledged, that the business men of the world owe to agricultural efforts; and the time is not far distant when this debt will be acknowledged, and will be paid. And the wreck and the ruin of the property of trading millions, that now sweeps through the financial ranks of men, is but a warning to take heed of this indebtedness. Men who are the breadwinners, and have had the most experience in trade, see and know the injustice and almost criminality that is incident to "legal" trade; they are satisfied of the injustice and the uselessness of nine-tenths of the time and effort bestowed thereon.

Farmers, manufacturers, and mechanics feed and clothe the world. Traders work in an opposite direction; they take the food and clothing that others have produced, to live upon, without producing anything that contributes lawfully to the end of their temporal existence. It is a just demand of nature, that every healthy man should, by his efforts, contribute something to his own support,—be useful and do good in the world,—and thus it seems a just retribution from the powers that rule our existence, that "ninety-nine tradesmen in every hundred fail in business." They fail to maintain their own prosperity, because they actually do nothing to support it. Every tradesman is unwittingly the agent himself that undermines his own successes.

Let tradesmen, nineteen out of twenty, turn from their unproductive, unproductive, speculative pursuits, to the honest, useful, healthy business of farming, whereby the necessities and luxuries of life shall be produced, and they will lead a helping hand to the true end of existence. Then, when this shall be, "man's inhumanity to man" will be lessened, and the world will be turned in the direction of the millennium. It is the desire of all to better the present condition of living. This can never be done by the increase of labor and effort that is unproductive and useless; but it may be easily done by the increase of labor and effort that is productive and useful.

## Osage Orange Premium Hedge.

Mr. C. BARON, of Tazewell county, Illinois, who entered his Osage Orange Hedge for a premium, presented the following statement in relation to its management:

In the year 1858, I purchased hedge plants to the amount of ten dollars, which I set out, making one hundred rods of hedge. The first year, the setting and cultivating cost me two dollars; the third year, trimming, two dollars.

**Preparing Ground and Setting.**—I plowed a large land on the side of the field on which I set my hedge, so I had neither the ridge nor the dead furrow for my hedge row, but level ground; then with a common plow I made a furrow in which I set my hedge, placing the plants about four inches apart, and covered the ground so as to leave the ground perfectly level.

**Cultivating.**—I took a double shovel-plow, and as often as the weeds sprang up, or the ground became baked, I plowed it up, keeping the ground level.

**Trimming.**—I did no trimming the first year. The second year I trimmed once, which I did about the first of April, cutting the hedge about three inches above the ground. The third year I trimmed twice; first, about the first of April, cutting the hedge about one foot from the ground. Second, the first of July, cutting about three feet above ground; after which, my hedge has been completely adequate to turn all my stock.

Of the hedge, the committee say: We do hereby certify that the above-named hedge has been well cultivated, that it is a good, substantial fence, and that it is worthy of a premium from our County Agricultural Society.

## Curious Instinct of the Hog.

It is common for farmers who reside in the thinly settled tracts of the United States to suffer their hogs to run at large. These animals feed upon acorns, which are very abundant in our extensive forests, and in this situation they often become wild and ferocious. A gentleman, while traveling some years ago through the wilds of Vermont, perceived at a little distance before him a herd of swine, and his attention was arrested by the situation they exhibited. He quickly perceived a number of young pigs in the center of the herd, and that the hogs were arranged about them in a conical form, having their heads all turned outwards. At the apex of this singular cone a huge boar had placed himself, who, from his size, seemed to be the master of the herd. The traveler now observed that a half famished wolf was attempting, by various maneuvers, to seize on the pigs in the middle; but, wherever he made an attack, the huge boar at the apex of the cone presented himself, the hogs dexterously arranging themselves on each side of him, so as to preserve the position of defense just mentioned. The attention of the traveler was for a moment withdrawn, and, upon turning to view the combatants, he was surprised to find the herd of swine dispersed, and the wolf no longer to be seen. On riding up to the spot, the wolf was discovered dead on the ground, a rent being made in his side more than a foot in length

—the boar, no doubt, having seized a favorable opportunity, and, with a sudden plunge, dispatched his adversary with his formidable tusks. It is a little remarkable that the ancient Romans, among the various methods they devised for drawing up their armies in battle, had one exactly resembling the posture assumed by the swine above mentioned. The mode of attack was called *cuneus*, or *caput porcinum*.—[Silliman's Journal.]

## Flax and Cotton Machinery.

Owing to the scarcity and high prices of cotton, many of our manufacturers are deeply concerned respecting a supply of some material as a substitute. The manufacturers of Rhode Island, whose enterprise has always been conspicuous, offered, in May last year, through their society for the encouragement of domestic industry, a premium of thirty dollars for a bale of not less than fifty pounds of the best prepared flax-cotton, with a statement of its culture, preparation and cost of the operations; also a premium of twenty dollars for the second best bale of flax, upon the same conditions. The premium was afterward raised to five hundred dollars in July, with the additional proviso that the flax should be an economical substitute for cotton.

A committee of eight competent judges were appointed to take charge of this question, and in the month of November they made their report, which has recently been published. It is stated in it that there was a large display of flax at the Society Exhibition in Providence, on the 11th of September, but none of the premiums were awarded because none of the contributors were entitled to the prizes offered. The samples presented for competition were not "fit for the use of cotton machinery." But, although not fit for use on cotton machinery, the flax-cotton prepared by the process of Stephen Randall, of Warwick, R. I., in the judgment of the committee, was considered superior to cotton for mixing with wool in the manufacture of several fabrics. This is no doubt a correct judgment, for the old-fashioned linsey-woolseys and druggets, composed of nearly equal parts flax and wool, were really very durable and comfortable fabrics. The manufacture of mixed cotton and woolen goods should be greatly extended, but this cannot be done unless flax is cultivated on a more extensive scale for its fiber than it hitherto has been. There appears now to be a favorable opening for the cultivation of flax, because it is so well adapted for mixing with wool, and not only so, but further experiments may show that it is capable of being used on cotton machinery. The committee of Rhode Island cotton manufacturers entertain such hopes, as they conclude their report as follows:—"Feeling a warm interest in the substitution of flax for cotton we have investigated the subject more thoroughly than was required simply to discharge the duties for which we were selected, and are led to believe that the encouragements for ultimate success are too strong to allow the investigation to rest here. Therefore we hope the Society will devise some plan whereby this investigation will be continued until the question whether or not flax can be used as an economical substitute for cotton or cotton machinery is practically settled."

Some fortunate inventor may so prepare flax as to render it fit for spinning on cotton machinery, or the machinery may be modified at a small cost to accomplish the desired result. Most attention, we think, should be devoted to the improvement of the machinery, as it is well known that flax is spun in the best manner by the *wet process*. It is possible that steam-jets may be introduced into cotton-spinning frames to moisten flax and render it fit for spinning on such machinery. This subject is of great importance, and deserves widespread attention. [Scientific American.]

## Fecundity of Hens.

It would seem a providential arrangement in behalf of man that the domestic hen should be endowed with so great fecundity. The ordinary productiveness of a single hen is astonishing. Instances are recorded of hens laying over two hundred eggs annually, while probably one hundred and twenty would be a fair average. Undoubtedly much depends on circumstances as to the productiveness of hens. Climate has great influence in this subject, and the lodging, food, and attention which is bestowed upon these animals have more or less effect in promoting their fecundity.

It is asserted by Buffon that a hen, well fed and attended, will produce upward of one hundred and fifty eggs in a year, besides two broods of chickens. We find statements recorded in our agricultural journals of several instances of extraordinary products of hens, which will enable us to form some judgment on the subject.

The editor of the Massachusetts Ploughman says from eighty-three hens seven thousand two hundred eggs were obtained, which would give to each hen eighty-four eggs for the year.

A remarkable instance of fecundity in the hen is related by a correspondent: Three pullets of the Poland breed, hatched in June, commenced laying in December following, and from that to the next December, laid five hundred and fifty-four eggs, averaging one hundred and eighty-five to each hen.

It seems ever to have been an object of great importance in an economical point of view to secure the laying of hens during those periods of the year when, if left to themselves, they are indisposed to deposit their eggs. Old hens can not be depended on for eggs in winter, the very time we want them most. As pullets do not moult the first year, they commence laying at an earlier period than the old hens; and it is possible so to arrange as to have eggs throughout the winter, as well as spring and summer.

Some hens are ascertained to lay at longer intervals than others; some will lay one egg in three days; some every other day; others every day; and we have heard of one that laid two eggs in one day! The act of laying is not voluntary on the part of the hen, but is dependent upon her age, constitution, and diet. If she be young, healthy, and well fed, lay she must; if she be old and half fed, lay she can not. All that is left to her choice is where she should deposit her egg.

C. N. BAKER.

## Our Southern Mines—The Profits of Steady Mining Labor.

In a recent conversation with a gentleman who had just completed a tour of the Southern mines, says the Stockton Independent, we learn that a more universal satisfaction now prevails among miners with reference to the prospect before them, than at any time during the past four years. This feeling exists not only in the mining camps which afford a home for the greater part of the mining population of the Southern counties, but is common in the hundreds of the secluded places where placer diggings are limited to the extent of the claims of the few who have wandered off from the larger towns and settled down solitary and alone by the side of some creek or arroyo where pick nor shovel have yet disturbed the earth more than for the purpose of obtaining a "prospect." To such an extent is this feeling general that the cases of discontent are confined to the small number who may be classed among the miners of '49.

In nearly all parts of the Southern mining counties, it has become a settled thing how much an industrious laborer can earn. Men are becoming sober and rational in their calculations upon wealth, and miners, instead of grumbling over a temporary ill success are never at a loss for excuse when new comers find fault. The placer miners of to-day are of a different class of men from those of ten years ago, and have entered the field of mining labor provided with the essential qualifications of perseverance, industry and economy, trusting to these to find their own reward in a competency. The time is past when any reliance can be placed upon immediate wealth by mining in California. Elevated ideas of riches easily obtained, are giving way under the pressure of disappointment, to a practical common sense which bids fair to redeem the errors of the past and to build up homes in California where once the tent and log cabin served all the purpose for which a temporary abiding place was needed. How vast is the change which a few years in this respect have wrought! No sensible man now holds out to the new comer in California, the promise of wealth, save through long years of that same industry and untiring perseverance which he would have been content to follow in the old States had he never emigrated to these shores. How many of the hard toiling thousands in the East, who sow but never reap—work but never rest—would willingly, gladly exchange the conditions which labor and economy impose upon them on the Atlantic side for the same in California, had they the ability to emigrate hither. The miners in the Southern counties perform less labor and are subjected to less hardships, in proportion to their daily income, than any class of laboring people in the world. The profligacy which characterized the miners as a class, in early times, is now somewhat "inconvenient," and will soon become virtually extinct. Labor will become more systematized, and contentment in a reasonable reward for labor will become more universal among miners, while placer diggings such as are now thronged and monopolized by Chinese, will be regarded, a few years hence, as sufficiently rich to afford ample reward for the labor of the hard-working thousands who will find their way into this State during the next decade.

## Gen. Pope's Gunboat Canal.

AFTER Gen. Pope's forces had taken the enemy's works at New Madrid, which lie below Island No. 10, he sent over the river a corps of engineers to ascertain whether or not it was practicable to establish batteries opposite the island, with the view to enfilade their works on the Kentucky shore. The corps spent three days in swamps, and reported that the project was impracticable. Some new project must be started to meet the emergency, and to Col. Bissell, of Rochester, N. Y., belongs the credit of supplying it—another evidence of the ready ingenuity of our loyal mechanics and engineers. The project was thoroughly executed, and deserves notice. Col. Bissell stated that he could, by hard labor, get steamboats through the bayous, and by that means land our forces nearly opposite New Madrid, and take all the enemy's works in the rear. A correspondent of the Rochester Union, who was in Col. Bissell's regiment of engineers, says in regard to the project:

"Tools we did not need, for the regiment carries everything, from the heaviest ropes and screws down to fine steel drills for unsnapping guns. Our route was about twelve miles long, of which two miles were through thick timber, and the remaining ten through narrow, crooked bayous, grown up full of brush and small trees. We have cut our way right through, the track being fifty feet wide, in which thirty feet are required for the hulls of the boats.

The timber is cut four feet below the surface of the water. In one short stretch we cut seventy-five trees thus deep, not one less than two feet through. The machines were rigged from rafts and our lowest flats, and worked each by about twenty men. In the first place, three large launches went ahead to cut and push out of the track the underbrush and driftwood; then three rafts followed, on which were the men who cut down and cut off the trees; then the saws; then two large barges; then one of the steamboats. Very large lines were provided to run from the catwalk of the steamboat, and haul out by snatch-blocks what the men could not handle. Then followed the rest of the fleet, men being engaged in the time converting the flatboats into floating batteries. From the river to the levee the distance is about five hundred feet. Here the water was shallow, and the route full of stumps. It took one whole day to pass this. Then the cut in the levee. Here the fall was over two feet, and the rush of water was tremendous. The largest boat was dropped through with five lines out ahead. Then a cornfield, overflowed from a cut in the levee. Here was something of a channel cut by the swift water, and we got along well nearly a quarter of a mile, to the woods. Here was the labor—two straight and long miles to the nearest point in the bayou. This it took eight days to get through. Then Wilson's Bayou; then East Bayou; then St. John's Bayou, which empties into the Mississippi at New Madrid.

If you have never seen a Southern swamp you have no idea how thick it is; a New York elm swamp does not begin it. It sometimes took twenty men a whole day to get out a half-a-dozen trees across the bayou. Such a place as that kept us all back, as none of the rafts or flats could get by, and all had to wait. The water, after we got into the wood, was about six feet deep, with a gentle current setting across the peninsula. In the East Bayou the current was tremendous, and the boats had to be checked down with heavy head lines. Here we found some obstructions, caused by drift heaps; but cutting off one or two logs would start all down the current. This is the hardest job I have ever seen undertaken, but Col. Bissell is so far down now as to call it successful.

for we are in sight of the fences on 'tither side of Jordan."

A simple device was adopted for sawing off the stumps below the surface of the water. After the tree was chopped off above the water, an upright plank was fastened to the stump, and near the upper end of this plank a light frame was attached by a pivot. The sides of this frame consisted of two diverging rods extending down into the water to the depth at which the stump was to be cut. To the lower ends of the rods a saw blade was attached in a horizontal position, and by swinging the frame on its pivot the stump was sawed off. The saw, being timber, sagged sufficiently in the middle to form an arc of the circle described by the oscillation of the frame."

## War Paragraphs.

The President on May 19th issued a proclamation, that whereas there appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation by Maj. Gen. Hunter, and whereas the same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding: Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, proclaim and declare that the Government of the United States had no knowledge or belief of an intention on the part of Gen. Hunter to issue such a proclamation. Further, that neither Gen. Hunter nor any commander has been authorized by the Government to make any proclamation declaring slaves free, and that the proclamation now in question is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration. The President further makes known, that whether it is competent for him, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, to declare slaves in any State free, and whether at any time it shall become necessary and indispensable to the maintenance of government to exercise such supposed power, are questions which he reserves to himself, and which he cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. He earnestly urges the people of the slave States to entertain an enlarged consideration of the compensation-emancipation resolution by Congress of 6th March. He says that the proposal makes common cause for a common object. The changes it contemplates would come gently as the dews of Heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. He concludes: So much good has not been done by one effort in all past time, as, in the providence of God, it is your [people's] high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you neglected it.

## THE ACTION IN JAMES RIVER.

The following is from a letter from on board the Galena (date not given): "Yesterday morning we ran up to Watcher Bluff, where we found the river full of sunken steamers; among them, the Jamestown and Yorktown. The bank was lined with rifle-pits, and on top of the bluff the rebels had a very heavy battery. We ran within half a mile of the battery, anchored, swung broadside to them, and they opened fire, the first shot striking our port bow, going through the armor. Five minutes later, we got another shot near where the first struck, killing one man and wounding four more. We fought them four hours, until we got out of ammunition, and were compelled to retire. We got twenty shots in our side, seventeen on deck, and had fourteen men killed and fifteen slightly wounded. Had we taken the battery, we couldn't hold it, as the obstructions in the river prevent going up higher. One thing has been demonstrated, that is, that the Galena cannot stand heavy fire at short range."

The Navy Department has received full reports from Commodore Farragut, at New Orleans, accompanied by an elaborate plan of the forts as they appeared after the bombardment. Out of 7500 shells thrown, 1100 were counted on the solid ground of the Fort, 1100 exploded in the air over the Fort, and 3300 in the ditches and overflowed portions of the Fort and drawbridge. The hot shot furnaces and cisterns were completely destroyed, and all the casemates were filled with water, the levee having been cut, and the platforms for tents burnt up. Of the casemates, from end to end and roof, many were broken in, and four guns were dismounted. Eleven gun carriages and traverses were injured.

The headquarters of the Mountain Department in Virginia was at Franklin May 19th. The guerrilla parties are tolerably active, but lead an uneasy life, our cavalry being constantly on their track. A few days since a train with four officers and several convalescent soldiers was attacked by guerrillas between Petersburg and Moorefield, and the whole party killed or captured, except one surgeon, who escaped. An expedition under Col. Downey, started after them, and overtook them, killing and capturing three men, and wounding a number. They took twelve prisoners. Col. Downey's force did not receive a scratch.

At the Williamsburg battle the forces engaged were 30,000 Federals and 50,000 rebels. Gen. Joe Johnston led the latter in person. They have lost several of their best officers. Our men fought valiantly, and used the bayonet freely. The following account of Gen. Hancock's bayonet charge is given: There was scarcely a hundred yards between the rebels and our men when our skirmish fire ceased. The Fifth Wisconsin and Forty-third New York formed in close order; at long-range, musket-barrels came to level, and one terrible volley tore through the rebel ranks; and on order "Charge bayonets!" away went the two regiments, amidst loud cheers. For a space generally estimated at three-fourths of a mile, they advanced under a fire splendidly served from a battery, with a cloud of skirmishers stretched across their front. The whole fire was very destructive. The rebels had not the nerve, and fled in a complete panic. Of our forces the disasters sum up near 2500 killed, wounded and missing. The rebels must have lost 3000. We have over 700 prisoners, besides 800 of their wounded. They captured one of our batteries, and made good their evacuation. On the other hand we have their formidable lines of works, siege-guns and position.

Gen. Totten, Chief of the Engineers, has made a report in answer to inquiries on the subject of the changes necessary in fortifications. He says that all changes in ordnance and projectiles are greatly in favor of land batteries, and against vessels, in any combat between them. He favors existing fortifications and says that iron has been used to strengthen them for years past, and that its further use is a question of economy.

Refugees say that the rebel military officers from Corinth, who frequently are in Memphis, complain bitterly of the loss which the rebel cause sustains in the delay of Gen. Halleck making an attack. Beauregard has been ready for over a week. Every day at Shelby weakens him. He has received all reinforcements possible for him to procure, except raw levies, while sickness rages in his camp to an alarming extent.

A train of wagons, laden with Government stores, which left Rolla, was overtaken May 2d when about twenty miles out on the Springfield road, by a band of guerrillas, who burned the wagons and their contents, and carried off the mules, eighty-six in number.

It is related that at the battle of Shiloh a Federal volunteer and a rebel soldier were found dead together, with hands clasped. It is supposed that they fell side by side mortally wounded, and making friends died in peace. Or possibly they recognized each other as old friends or relatives. What a contrast to the spectacle around!



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## California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANITY OF CALIFORNIA  
THIRD SERIES.

No. 37 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of May 23, 1892.

XV.—O.

## The Indians of Pacific Mexico—Their Connection with California.

THE PUEBLO INDIANS OF NEW MEXICO AND THE EASTERN PORTION OF OLD CALIFORNIA.

Davis' Work on New Mexico of 1857.

An excellent little work titled "El Gringo in New Mexico," 1 vol. 12mo, New York 1857, written by W. H. Davis, late United States Attorney for that territory, gives the best account of the history of the country and the Indian Pueblos yet published.

Davis notes that the Pueblo Indians as mentioned by Coronado in 1540, used cotton goods and also cultivated the Cotton plant, which of course was of an indigenous variety. One of the Indian chiefs gave Coronado 4000 bolls of cotton. Vessels of pottery were also in general use, as they still are. Wild Oats and wild Rye, with Pumpkins, Corn, and Frijoles, were found in use among these Indians in 1540. It has been hotly disputed that indigenous varieties of oats, wheat, and rye, are unknown in North America, but from our California lights, it would seem there can be little doubt on the subject, as may be seen in various parts of the Indianology.

Davis states that a large mass of Spanish manuscript archives remained in the Secretary of State's office at Santa Fe in 1855, which had been accumulating for over three hundred years! Many of the Governors and other Spanish officers of New Mexico left behind them valuable manuscript journals of expeditions and accounts of the pueblo Indians, from 1580 to 1800, which ought to be printed by the U. S. Government. The city of Santa Fe seems to have been the center of the civilization of the Upper Rio Bravo, while that of the Moquis was the center of the far western civilization, or as Davis mentions, "besides the more western pueblos there are the seven villages of the Moquis between the Colorado Chiquito and the San Juan, which flow into the Big Colorado near the California boundary. Their towns are situated on the high plateau between the two above-named branches of the Colorado, and they are the least known of all the pueblo Indians."

"The Moquis have not had a priest stationed amongst them since the great revolt of 1680, and being far removed from the Mexican population, they have remained to the present day in a very primitive condition, and retain most of their primitive manners and habits. When Governor Crazate visited the Moqui country in 1692, he saw five inhabited pueblos which were then called Aguatubi, Gualpi, Jongopari, Orayvi, and Mosonavi. Five of these villages now bear the names of Moqui, Oraybi, Unavida, Cuelpe, and Towas; the names of the other two I don't know, and not having visited the Moqui country I am not able to say how the situation of the modern agrees with that of the ancient pueblos."

"The number of pueblo towns now inhabited is twenty-six. Many of the former pueblo towns are now in ruins and uninhabited. The Picoris and Moqui villages speak the same language though 400 miles apart; and Taos and Isleta of the South, though more than 400 miles apart, have the same language. This identity of language argues that the Pueblo Indians are of one nation. The Queres were the most powerful of the tribes, and the Zuni and Moquis are stated by Crazate in 1692 to belong to this nation."

"The province of Cibola contains seven villages, the largest of which is Mozaque (Moqui), and they have houses of from three to seven stories, as stated by Castaneda de Nagera, the chronicler of Coronado's expedition into the country in 1540, which now lies before me. His description of the country, the pueblos, and the Indians, remains faithful to the present day. He mentions these things in pieces of long stuff like a napkin for clothes, etc. [which are nothing more than scraps, as may be seen in Capt. Sitgreaves' plates of the Zuni Indians in his 1853-expedition.—r.]

"It is evident or very probable," Davis says, "that the country has undergone great physical changes, as exhibited by the traces of recent volcanic action in various parts of the country and the drying-up of streams. The cause of the ruin and desertion of so many of the old villages, the ruins of which are to be found in all parts of New Mexico, is without doubt likewise to be imputed to the great rebellion of 1680, when the Spaniards were expelled; or more properly during the reconquest of the country from 1693 to 1695. When Governor Bargas returned to the country in 1694, he distributed the most of the lands among the Spaniards, leaving many of the old pueblos to fall to ruins. A great quarrel, tradition relates, arose among the tribes after the expulsion of the Spaniards. It soon became general, and nearly every pueblo took part with one side or the other. This quarrel was decided by a wager of battle—the winners to occupy the country, while the losers were to retire. The combatants, 200 warriors on each side, met upon a plain and decided the contest after a long and bloody struggle. The defeat of 1680, left the villages and sought for homes, many of it is said taking up their abode in California [i. e. Eastern Alta California.—r.]

"Many have argued that these Pueblo Indians are the ancestors of the Aztecs and Toltecs; at any rate the Pueblo of Laguna and Pecos have traditions of Montezuma to the present time. Humboldt contends, though, that these people speak a different language from that of the Aztecs."

From Davis' work it seems that the revolt of 1680 was effected in great secrecy and directed principally against the priests (Franciscans), of whom they slaughtered a great many, as well as great numbers of Spaniards. The Spanish forces retired under Governor Otermín to El Paso, the whole country having been cleared of them. On a report of the case to the Viceroy, he ordered Don Diego de Bargas with a large force in 1692 to re-conquer the country, which was effected by

him by the year 1695; since which time the country remained in profound peace till the Mexican revolution of 1837.

These are interesting items from such a small work, but it abounds in much more that we cannot find space for. Probably the Emigration of the Northern nations to Mexico South, took place on the Western side by the way of the route down the valley of the Rio San Francisco or Rio Salado to where it strikes the ford of the Gila river, easily passed on foot, and not far from Casas Grandes or Chichiclickiti, and probably this was about where Coronado and de Niza passed from Sonora to Cibola or Moqui in 1537-1540. The valley of the Salado, near the Gila, is said to be full of ruins, old *acaguas*, and broken pottery glazed and unglazed. We can see no good reason to doubt that the defeated Pueblo Tribes did retire to the Eastern Alta California, as from the Coso region down through the eastern slopes of the Southern Sierra Nevada there are the remains in hieroglyphics and rock-paintings, broken pottery and old roads, to show the evident former existence of half-civilized Indians before 1680 or subsequent to that time. And it is well known there are several small tribes in the vicinity of Mono and Owens Lake East, that are unquestionably affected with the old Pueblo and Spanish civilization of a former period, as may be seen in several parts of the Indianology. The residence of such a class of Indians is very evident on the Colorado and in the Coahuila and other small valleys of San Diego and San Bernardino counties. Doubtless many other parts of the Upper Colorado and the Eastern slopes contain more perfect remains which will come to light, as well as the true causes of the present sterility of the Colorado country.

Vocabularies of the Zuni, Jemez, and other Pueblo Indians are given in Simpson's, Davis', and Schoolcraft's works; but we believe none have been as yet obtained of the Moquis. It is very desirable that grammars should be made of all the languages of these Pueblo Indians, and as there are now many Catholic priests, military officers and civil employés in New Mexico, we trust this interesting subject will be shortly attended to. Certainly there is no field of mental science in the Indianology so interesting as that of Philology, and none that needs exploring more thoroughly. There is very little doubt that if search was made, manuscript grammars and vocabularies of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico were made by the Franciscan Friars who governed the Missions and parishes of that country from 1580 to 1846. These manuscript grammars may be in the libraries of the Franciscan Missionary Convents of the cities of Zacatecas, Queretaro, or Mexico, or some other Convent that supplied New Mexico with Missionary Friars. These were zealous and some of them learned priests, great numbers of whom lost their lives in the Indian revolts of New Mexico. A friar, Marcos de Niza, entered the country about 1550—he may be the same who explored the Moqui country of the seven cities in 1537-39. Humboldt, in his New Spain, also mentions a friar Marcos de Niza, as connected with the Bishopric of Michoacan before 1600.

(Note 13 Jan'y, 1892.)

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Thirty-five counties and two regiments of Western Virginia being heard from officially, give a total of 16,791 votes for the new Constitution, and 6052 for emancipation. The latter vote was entirely voluntary, and in some counties no ballot was taken. Wherever the people were called upon for an expression, they gave as many votes for a free State as they did for a new State.

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## TUCKER!

## SEED. PLANTS. ETC.

## NURSERY BUSINESS, &amp;c.



## NEW IMPORTED SEEDS!

J. H. WRIGHT & Co.,  
MARYSVILLE,  
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM THE

NEW CROP OF SEEDS,  
Put up expressly for us by THORBURN & CO.,  
of New York.

Our stock comprises a full assortment of

## GARDEN SEEDS,

including a great variety of

PEAS, GRASSES,  
BEANS, SWEET-CORN, BUTTER-ONIONS,  
&c. &c. &c.

The superiority of Imported Seed over Native grown is now acknowledged by all experienced Planters.

We invite the attention of DEALERS and PLANTERS to our stock, which is unsurpassed in quality by any in the State, and is for sale at reduced prices.

J. H. WRIGHT &amp; CO., PLAZA.

## Bulbous and Tuberous

## FLOWERING ROOTS.

THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED:

Hyacinths, Lilies, Tulips,  
Tuberose, Dahlias, Narcissus,  
Crocus Imperialis, Allium Mollis,  
Crocus, Anemones, Jonquills,  
Ranunculus, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

FLOWER SEEDS, and

Hyacinth Glasses, all colors.

The time for planting most of the above roots is now.

J. H. WRIGHT &amp; CO.

## Tobacco Seed.

BEST HAVANA AND CONNECTICUT

Tobacco Seed.

15 For sale by— J. H. WRIGHT & CO.

## Important to Farmers!

## ENGLISH

## WHITE BINE HOP-ROOTS

....FOR SALE BY....

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,

Pacific Fruit Market,

11 SAN FRANCISCO.

## ALFALFA! ALFALFA!!

300 BAGS OF THE LATEST IMPORTATION OF

this CHILE CLOVER-SEED, for sale in lots to

suit, by

CROSS & CO.,  
613 Battery street.

## To the Seed Trade!

## J. M. THORBURN &amp; CO.,

15 John street,

NEW YORK,

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF

VEGETABLE,

Flower, Field, Fruit,

AND

TREE SEEDS,

Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising every tested desirable variety known in the several departments.

By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS OF

## First-Class Seeds.

For further particulars and Trade-Catalogues, address as above, or to

THOS. DAY,  
No. 782 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

## Alfalfa Seed.

8000 POUNDS ALFALFA SEED, FROM CHILE

for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply at California Farmer Office.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

## AGENCY

OF THE

## Mission Woolen Mills

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1891.

Gents: The proprietors of the MISSION WOOLEN

MILLS respectfully announce to the trade, that they are

prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the

following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;

MACKINAW " " " "

BOARLET " " " "

BLUE " " " "

GRAY " " " "

GOLDEN STATE GENTS LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with

plain or graduated borders;

TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable

colors;

EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;

OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are

made of Selected Wools of California production, and are

superior in quality to the same class of Imported fabrics, and

being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, pur-

chasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture

and finish.

LEONARD & McLENNAN, Proprietors.

OFFICE—Over Parrott & Co's Bank, cor Montgomery

and Sacramento streets.

## FRUIT TREES!

THE SUBSCRIBER OF

fers the present season, an

extensive assortment of

## Fruit and Ornamental

Shade Trees,

SHRUBS, EVERGREENS,

Greenhouse Plants, &c.

....ALSO....

200,000

## FOREIGN GRAPE-VINES,

THE LARGEST AND FINEST SELECTED STOCK

FOR WINE AND TABLE USE,

IN THE STATE.

We are prepared to sell the above in large or small

quantities, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

from previous years, and lower than the same kinds are

sold, as per Eastern catalogues. Also,

The California Grape-vine,

Of Two Years' Growth.

## Nursery Stock,

CONSISTING OF

## Shade and Ornamental Trees,

Locust, Maple, American Elm, Linden,

Linden, Mulberry, Osage Orange,

Poplar, Weeping Willow, Catalpa,

Laburnum or Golden-Chain,

&c. &c. &c.

## EVERGREEN TREES,

California Arbor Vitae or Cedar, Sugar-Pine,

Spruce, Fir, Decid. Cedar, Cypress,

&c. &c. &c.



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY.....MAY 30, 1883.

Do you take the FARMER? If not go and subscribe at once. You are a loser of many times the cost of the FARMER in the information it gives its readers. As a FAMILY PAPER, it has no equal.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

## Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can, and where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them. Our charge will be five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery. We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

## Farms, Vineyards, and Gardens.

Those in need of either should call at our office and gather information about several which we have for sale. Those who wish to sell should call and see us about them.

## Sales of Grain and Wool.

Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

We hope our subscribers will not forget that we send their kind remembrance, and by reference to our book there are several hundred of good names that we should be happy to hear from. Those who have received bills, and those who may now receive, we hope, will not forget that we depend upon them for the reward of our labors; and we desire to feel that they appreciate a good paper, by a cheerful and prompt remittance.

## Now Subscribe!

We invite all our friends to send us their names and four dollars, and become the patrons of the Pioneer and only Agricultural Journal in California. Those who desire to send important information to their friends abroad, can find no paper that will convey so full an account of the real industry and rural condition of our State as the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

## Pay Us Through the Mail.

We are often inquired of by our subscribers, "How can we send our dues?" We answer: Send by Mail. Money is always safe in the Mail. We have agents in many important places, but distant subscribers can always send by Mail safely.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN, who understands the best mode of manufacturing Linseed Oil—a man who is familiar with the various processes of converting flax-seed into oil—can hear of an excellent opportunity and a permanent engagement in the business. Apply at the FARMER Office.

## Send us the Produce.

We shall be glad to receive any kind of Family usefuls, from our subscribers, in return for dues to this office; or for new subscriptions. Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Flour, Grain, etc., will all be useful; and the better in quality, and the more of it, the more acceptable to us. One thing is sure, those that send us the most, and the best; shall not have their talents hid under a bushel; we will set them—not on the house top, but on our table, and will prove them by a special committee of our own choosing; so send along friends! We will only say: "The liberal, devilish liberal things; and by liberal things they shall stand."

## See! See! See!!!

FARMS FOR SALE.—Those who are desirous of securing very excellent farms and homesteads, for very reasonable rates, will do well to call and see the lists of Farms, Orchards, Vineyards, Dairy Ranches, and Good Homesteads, we have now for sale, several of which are offered at very great bargains. New comers to California, particularly, should come and see us, as we can insure to them many advantages in purchasing.

REAPING MACHINES.—It is very important to the grain grower that he should have the very best harvesting machines, one that is best adapted to the kind of grain, the character of his land and the strength and character of his teams that work his implement. We feel confident that among the many excellent and valuable Reapers and Mowers we advertise this year, all the different conditions that are to be considered, can be supplied. We therefore invite all purchasers to look at our Advertising columns. This will put them in the right way to be suited.

STRAWBERRIES & CHERRIES IN SACRAMENTO.—The May Duke cherries from Smith's Gardens were selling last week at Sacramento at \$1 a pound, strawberries at 50 cents a pound. Asparagus, lettuce, and reddishes in abundance. So in spite of floods Sacramento will live and have the good things.

TRAVELERS TO SACRAMENTO will, of course, stop at the "Golden Eagle." See the card of that Hotel. We know by what every traveler says that it is an A No 1. extra. We have tried that Hotel, and know it to be so.

## The Season of Roses.

This is the season of Roses! Now is the time to examine, criticize and select choice Roses. While they are in perfection of bloom, their form and color can be duly observed. We have recently given some time to the blooming of roses, and have been highly gratified to witness the attention given by florists to the introduction of new varieties of Roses, and the readiness with which amateurs purchase choice kinds.

It is important, however, that purchasers should understand the nature of the different kind of Roses, their adaptability to the different degrees of temperature, so as to secure for the different parts of our State those that will bloom best in the location wanted. Some of the new and choice kinds are well adapted to the cool winds of San Francisco, while others will not bloom at all. Again, fine bloomers in San Francisco will not do well at Sacramento, and vice versa.

Within a little time recently we have visited the gardens at the Mission Dolores, where several are abounding in superb Roses. Mr. Sonntag's old garden at the Mission is being transferred to his new grounds, on the Folsom road, where he has a very fine collection of Roses and Camellias. Mr. Sonntag has always prided himself upon his splendid Roses. He is constantly receiving the new Roses of Europe.

The garden known as "Center's" garden offers a very gay collection of Roses, while the conservatory is well stocked with choice and rare plants. Messrs. Reimer and O'Hare have a well stocked garden, both in Roses, Evergreens and conservatory plants. Among the Roses in perfection at this place we saw Triomphe de Sebastopol, a rich dark rose; Mad. Schmidt and Gen. Pierce, both rich dark amaranth; Lord Palmerston, bright cherry; Louis Napoleon, crimson; Duc d'Orleans, Reine de Belgic, superb roses; Mad. Massett, white; Jules Margottin, cherry color; Alfred Delmas, a fine Moss; and Moss Sallet, one of the best of Mosses. Many others of value and beauty. Messrs. Reimer & O'Hare are good practical working gardeners, as their collection of plants testify, being in fine health and condition, although they were seriously troubled for awhile this spring by the rush of waters over their grounds. They have two conservatories well arranged with good plants.

The United States Nursery and Garden: Mr. James O'Donnell, a well known gardener and raiser of Evergreens and garden plants, particularly our fine native Ceanothus, has his grounds in good order, and a good stock of all kinds always ready for his patrons. Mr. O'Donnell is one of the indefatigable workers, and in the busy season has a collection of his plants everywhere, and supplies gardens by the wholesale. He has quite a number of green houses, well stocked with growing plants.

The Golden Gate Nursery, of Col. W. C. Walker, has been from time to time extended and improved, until it now presents long and spacious parterres and pleasant walks, from which you enter the various conservatories and plant-houses, numbering more than a score. In them will be found the very best and rarest collection of plants on the Pacific. This is not our own opinion only, though often expressed; but as we were recently strolling through the garden, we incidentally met a gentleman, who seemed so thoroughly versed in botanical science, and so familiar with every plant and shrub, and seemed so well pleased to find such a collection in California, that he became interested. We learned that he was on his way to Japan, on a scientific tour as a botanist and florist; and by his remarks we saw that he was agreeably surprised to find in California a collection of rare plants, many of which had not yet been grown even in New York, being new kinds recently introduced by Mr. Walker—from Japan, the Islands, Australia and Mexico. As a proof that Mr. Walker's collection is a valuable one, we give the name of the gentleman alluded to—Mr. Hogg, the highly distinguished florist of New York, whose establishment is one of the oldest, most extensive and widely known in New York, and will be remembered by all New Yorkers. Mr. Hogg was here only a few days, and has since gone on his expedition, which we trust and devoutly wish may be a very successful one for himself, his State and the whole country.

At Mr. Walker's garden we were gratified to find many rare plants in bloom, besides his unequalled collections of Roses, of which we can name perfect specimens of that superb Rose, Pauline Lanzeseur, a very deep velvet crimson; Emperor Napoleon III. also, a superb dark velvet; that glorious Rose, Safrano, one of the most beautiful of all light Roses, delicate flesh, dashed on the outer petals with crimson; Louise Odier, a delicate pure rose color, one of the most perfect cupped Roses that ever bloomed; Souvenir de la Malmaison, a magnificent large and gorgeous rose, a clear flesh color. These we notice particularly. To these we add, as all choice and rare, Grand de Batailles, Jules Margottin, Bourbon Queen, Gen. Lamarque (the best of all white Roses), Devonensis, Triomphe de Luxembourg, Gen. Cavaignac, Louis Napoleon, Lord Raglan, Lord Palmerston, Mad. Schmidt, Prince Noir, and some twenty more of Walker's new and rich colored and shaded Roses, not forgetting the rare and curious "Green Rose" from Japan.

We also saw several varieties of the English Hawthorn in bloom, and the Agave Americana just coming into bloom. There is also a plant of the Yucca Gloriosa now in bloom, sending forth its fragrance. The sight of this plant alone will repay a ride to Walker's Gardens, and all lovers of the beautiful should avail themselves of the present opportunity to see it.

Besides these, there are so many rare, beautiful, useful and ornamental plants, that we have only time to reiterate our recommendation to go and see this rare collection, and visit all the Gardens we have named. It will be time well spent, and profitably too.

No news has been received by the Overland Telegraph during the week. Very important events have probably transpired East in the meantime.

## A Cottage Home.

We take great pleasure always in viewing the permanent and valuable Homes, wherever they may be located, whether in the city or the country. Recently we have been highly gratified in finding so many very fine Homesteads, some really splendid, in the city of Sacramento. Some of these we shall take pleasure in noticing, particularly so on account of that indefatigable faith and energy manifested by such permanent citizens to build up and beautify with handsome buildings the homes of their adoption.

One evening in the early part of last week we took a stroll through the upper end of the city, to call on our friend George R. Moore, Esq., recently the City attorney, a lawyer of high standing, who by a course of dignity and fairness, ever scoring pettifoggery, has won for himself, as a lawyer and counsellor, an honorable name, and secured to himself an extensive and lucrative practice, such as very few legal men can boast.

Mr. Moore has also done himself much credit by his excellent taste in building an elegant cottage, after the style of the English suburban villa cottages, truly of English Gothic architecture, with high ceilings, thus giving a pure atmosphere, as well as an airy elegance to the rooms. The ground upon which the cottage is built is 160 feet square, corner of F and Thirteenth street, a very fine location, where a rich soil will insure a splendid garden, now already fragrant with choice roses and trees, and vines full of promise of forty of the best kinds which were planted here in 1880.

The cottage contains large parlors, library, dining and sitting-rooms, five chambers, bathrooms, kitchens, store-room and servants' rooms, all arranged with reference to comfort and convenience, as well as in excellent taste. The cottage is embowered with trees and vines which add to its beauty. The following are the dimensions of rooms. The lower story is 14 feet high in the clear and contains a parlor 18 by 23 feet, with bay windows and large French plate glass, a hall 7 feet wide, running through the middle of the house from the front to the dining-room; a dining-room 14 by 18 feet; a sitting-room 14 by 14; library room 13 by 15; kitchen, store-room, bath-room. The basement is 20 feet square, and 9 feet deep, with brick floor and wall laid in cement; back latted veranda. There is one bed-room below. The upper story is 10 feet in the clear. A fine barn and stable, where a fine span of horses and carriage give evidence of family comforts outside of the cottage; a small house for propagating plants in winter, and plenty of water power gives security in case of fire and refreshing for all purposes. A small orchard and vineyard, which will be enlarged this fall, is another strong assurance that our friend intends to make physical as well as mental effort for his own health and comfort and that of his family. We were gratified to find such improvements, and hope that many citizens may copy so good an example. The more of such Homes the better. And we should not forget to say that, beside our pleasant call on Mr. and Mrs. Moore, we found two more beautiful little buds of promise, the choicest plants in that Garden Parterre; we also were called upon to judge some fine heavy wine, the product of the vines in the garden and wine made by Mr. Moore himself. Not professing to be a connoisseur of wines, we can only say we think we do know good wine, and we presume good judges would all say of the wine also, the more of it the better.

We can only repeat our sentiment when tasting the wine, "Success to all those who build up good and beautiful and permanent Homes; may each and all 'sit under their own vine and fig tree, with none to molest them or make them afraid; and in that city no more flood to annoy or disturb the comforts of home."

## Short Crop of Vegetables.

Owing to the floods in so many places, and particularly on the banks of the Sacramento river and its tributaries, where a very large amount of our vegetables are raised, the continuance of high waters on this extensive section will materially cut short the amount of cabbages, cauliflowers, melons, cucumbers, squashes, tomatoes and root crops; also sweet potatoes and peanuts. We therefore suggest to those who have good alluvial soil in other sections the planting of such of these crops as are best adapted to the soil and temperature in their locations, as we think such articles will well repay the labor. It is necessary, however, that the grower should understand that skill and knowledge is as requisite to grow a well formed head of cabbage, a delicious melon, or a palatable cucumber, as it is to design and frame a well proportioned building. We wish this principle was better understood. Half the vegetables grown are tough and bitter, unfit to eat, very unhealthy, causing indigestion and other diseases in the human stomach. A better knowledge of soils, and a proper adaptation of plants to the several kinds of soils, would produce better vegetables, more of them, and more profit to the grower.

While the telegraph is out of order so that we learn nothing of the war in the East, we are temporarily occupied with the Farallon egg war, the invasion of the island by a party of Italians. The contest is happily bloodless so far, nothing more serious happening than policemen getting ducked in the surf, and numerous arrests and acquittals of the invaders. The papers though do manage to murder the spelling of Farallon horribly, in their items on the subject.

Shipment of Produce.—A fine opportunity is now offered producers, for the shipment of wood, hides, etc., to the East. The well known house of Wm. T. Coleman & Co., have put up the clipper ship Belle of the Sea for New York with immediate dispatch, and will take freight very low, as well as make advances.

A fine opportunity for Business.—See the notice of a Tea Store for sale on account of the ill health of the proprietor. As this is an old and well known establishment, it is a good opportunity to secure a business.

## Well Cured Provisions.

It is well known that for a long series of years our State was cursed by miserable, diseased, wormy, skippy and rusty meats, imported here from all the old shipping States, and it was not until the inspection law was passed that there was any check to it. It will be recollected that this Journal first exposed the condition of this kind of provisions, and this led to a better attention to our Home-cured Provisions, which should always have the preference.

We now particularly ask all who use Bacon, Hams, Lard, &c., to go to Wilson & Stevens' Pork-Packing House (see card in our paper), and select Hams or Sides, and try their quality of meats, and at the same time try the imported meats (which we notice are again being thrust upon us, since the repeal of the inspection law), and this trial will convince every one that, while the imported meats are strong and unfit to eat, often measly, rusty and wormy, thereby endangering health and life, our own cured meats are sweet and free from taint, and none can surpass in excellence the meats cured by those pioneer packers, Wilson & Stevens, whose meats are preferred wherever they have been tried.

It is not a trifling interest we are pleading. Our farmers are largely interested in this matter. We want our own stock, our Hogs and Cattle, when cut up to be cured here. We wish also our salt mines and mills to be prospered, and this branch will be largely benefited when all our Pork, Bacon, Hams, Beef and Lard used here is the product of our own land, cured and packed here. When this is done, our own coopers and workmen will receive the money for labor that is now sent abroad. We hope this matter will be duly considered, and all purchasers of Bacon, Hams and Lard will visit the packing establishment of Messrs. Wilson & Stevens, on Sansome street, and see the process of cutting up, salting and smoking, also trying out Lard and packing the same. They will then be assured of the superiority of Home-made Provisions, the genuine kind (not the refuse kind, merely sour stock imported and re-packed, as much that is so re-packed is represented, for we know of houses that do that kind of trade, and impose upon the public), for it is the duty of all true Californians to give the preference to our own Home-made productions.

## The Fence Laws of New York.

At a late meeting of the American Institute Farmer's Club, Joseph Blunt, Esq., thus stated the substance of New York laws in regard to Fencing:

The law does protect a man's property. His real estate and its products are his, and they lie under the protection of the law, whether fenced or unfenced. Any man invading his land, either in person, or with his flocks and herds, is liable for all damage. He has no more legal right to ravage, or to send his cattle to destroy his neighbor's unfenced grain, than he has to cut down his neighbor's unfenced woods. They are all equally under the protection of the law. Men must be made to feel that domestic animals must be domesticated, i. e., kept at home. That if he wishes to keep domestic animals he must take care of them, and be responsible for their conduct. This is a desirable consummation. It is the law of the land, and would probably be universally adopted as a practical law, were it not for a statute passed April 18, 1838, which denies to a person liable to contribute to the maintenance of a division fence, all right to damages incurred by reason of his portion of such fence being out of repair. This act, however, is limited to division fences, and does not apply to any other. All road fences, and other than division fences kept up by adjoining owners, fall under the general law, which does not impose upon the owner the duty of protecting his cultivated lands from stray cattle. To make this principle effectual it must be asserted in a statute. Although the law would afford a remedy, it must be obtained at the end of an expensive litigation.

## War and Wine.

A soldier in the army of the Potomac, picked up in the streets of Philadelphia one year ago, a complete wreck, a confirmed inebriate, was by the love of a sister and the charity of a Boston home, placed once more on his feet. He enlisted and was at Ball's Bluff, and three times with unloaded musket charged upon the enemy. He was one of the six who heroically defended and brought away the body of the fallen leader of that bloody fight. The captain of the company to which he belonged died in his arms, receiving the last words of consolation from his lips. He was afterwards conspicuous in the conflict, until the orders were given for each one to seek his own safety. Removing some of his apparel he plunged into the inhospitable river, and after great exertion landed on the opposite bank, seven miles below the encampment. Nearly exhausted, chilled, half clad, half starved, he finally reached the camp. The captain of the next company, to which he belonged, kindly said to him, pouring out a glass of wine, "Let me give you this; you will perish without it." "I thank you, sir," said the soldier, "but I would sooner face all the cannon of the enemy than taste that glass of wine."

PARSON BROWLOW recently arrived in Philadelphia. He looks like a quiet Methodist preacher, and bears no external evidence of the wild, exciting life he has led for fifty years. He has been offered great sums for lecturing in the North, and one man offered him \$20,000 for twenty lectures! He declines all these offers, however, and says that he only desires money enough to buy a fast Hoe press and a new office for the Whig. His Philadelphia friends intend to give him these.

A MURKIN GIFT.—George Peabody, the well-known American banker, resident in London, has given \$750,000 to ameliorate the condition of the poor of London. The interest of this handsome amount is to be used for the purpose specified under the direction of a Board of Trust, of which body the American Minister resident in London is to be a member.

## Increased Demand for Sewing-Machines.

The best evidence in the world of the value of the Sewing-Machine to human labor as a blessing, is the rapid sale of them. Of this we have strong proof, for the clipper ship Mary Robinson, brought 450 cases, and the Kate Hooper 115 cases, making six hundred cases, to the Agency of the Wheeler & Wilson Machines. Stepping in to see the opening of them, we notice a new pattern, a rich grained oak case, very beautiful to match the furniture now coming into fashion, and to match the style of painting in many dwellings of our panelled sitting-rooms.

Another interesting exhibit we noticed at these handsome rooms. It was a vase of superb Wax Flowers, very beautiful, made by the accomplished teacher Mrs. Chapman, who completes her pupils in this wonderful art for \$10. A superb Bead Mat and Cashion, very elegant, is also worthy of notice as noble specimens of woman's skill. These last are for sale at \$20. While viewing these we were pleased to see a lady just arrived on the steamer from the East, selected a handsome Sewing-Machine to take to one of the islands, for which she paid in Uncle Sam's U. S. Treasury notes, \$50 and \$10's, just as good as gold, and more convenient. Mr. Wadsworth, the courteous salesman, during Mr. H's absence, remarked, "Very happy to receive such money, madam, just as good as gold." We hope our readers that wish the best Sewing-Machines will call and see this new lot.

## A California Fleeced.

We have lately published reports of the shearing of some fine sheep, and the weight of fleeces shows well for California, as a wool growing country. Some of these fleeces came up to thirty-four pounds for bucks, and of superior quality. But a fleece just taken from a young buck of the celebrated flock of J. D. Patterson, Esq., in Alameda county, is one that is hard to beat. It is about the same weight of the fleeces taken from "Old Grizzly," of Messrs. Flint, Bixby & Co's flock, and which was on exhibition at our office about two years ago. This is a 16-months fleece and weighs forty-two and a half pounds. When spread out it measures about five and a half square. The quality is of the finest French Merino, and very even—no kempy wool there. The California specimen is deposited at the wool depot of Messrs. Clark & Perkins, on Front street.

SINGULAR LAND-SLIDE.—At New Baltimore, near Coxsackie, in New York, a singular phenomenon occurred on the night of the 17th ult., on the farm of Caspar Flansburgh. A portion of his woodland, consisting of some five or six acres, heavily timbered, lying upon a side hill adjoining the premises of M. G. Van Bergen, settled down some sixty feet below the original surface, and to some extent over and upon the premises of Mr. Van Bergen. The cause of this slide is a mystery. Flansburgh was engaged the day previous in clearing wood from these premises, and returned in the morning to find, to his amazement, his woodland so sunken as that the tops of the trees were several feet below the surface of the adjoining meadow.

A party of sportsmen belonging in Lowell and Boston, went on a fox-hunting expedition to Chelmsford lately. On "Thanksgiving Ground" they ran a fox into his hole, and then commenced to dig for him. After working smart a number of hours they came upon a nest of young foxes, and having their eyes open, one of which was brought away. One of the party having a litter of young kittens at his house, placed this young fox with them, and it takes its nourishment with the rest, and is now doing well. The old cat purs over the little stranger, and does not seem to notice any difference between it and her own family.

The rebels have a large number of armed negroes, plainly visible, keeping guard as other soldiers. This exasperates our own troops very much, as they do not like the idea of shooting at negroes. These negroes are very cruel to our wounded. It is a reliable fact that nearly all our wounded at Lee's Mills were bayoneted, while stuck in the mud of the bog, in their feeble attempts to escape these savages.

The teaming season in the country has not fairly opened, and the "prairie schooners" are fully underweigh after their long embargo.

In Sierra county more miners are at work than usual; the water season is about seven weeks later than the average.

## Ten Reasons why every Farmer and Stock Raiser Should take the California Farmer.

- 1st. Every Farmer and Stock-raiser should be a reader of the Journal connected with the interests of his own profession in his own State.
- 2d. Every such person should give his attention and support, generously and voluntarily, to the Journal that advances his own particular business in his own State.
- 3d. Every such person is benefited by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.
- 4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.
- 5th. The Farmer and Stock-raiser will derive better advice of the markets, and that of information so important to his interests, by the constant access to a Home Journal.
- 6th. The CALIFORNIA FARMER has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser for eight years, and is the ONLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN CALIFORNIA.
- 7th. The CALIFORNIA FARMER contains the most important information relative to their interests in every branch of Agricultural science.
- 8th. The CALIFORNIA FARMER contains the announcement of all New Seeds, Grains, Grasses, etc., together with all New Implements that advance the cause of the cultivators of the soil.
- 9th. The CALIFORNIA FARMER contains the introduction of all the best Stock of all kinds as soon as known, together with the Market Reports of all the interests pertaining to Agriculture.
- 10th. The CALIFORNIA FARMER is now the only paper on the Pacific Coast that is continued by its original Editor and Proprietor, commencing the time this Journal commenced; and having been constant in its efforts for the good of the interests, deserves the cheerful patronage of all good men.

Leicester and Cotswold Rams.  
Six very splendid Leicester and Cotswold Rams, Blood, and in very superior order; three of each, for sale at a bargain. Inquire of Editor of Farmer.



## STATE SUMMARY.

During the past week a grand rodeo of the cattle in the vicinity of Pacheco, Contra Costa county, came off, under the direction of Señor Salvo Pacheco. About 2,000 cattle were driven up.

A steam-tug boat was launched at Eden Landing, across the Bay, on Saturday week. She was christened the "Monitor," though not supposed to resemble otherwise her iron namesake.

At Los Angeles, a writer says spring is backward. There is likely to be an immense crop of grapes—from 10 to 40 clusters on a vine. Vineyards look beautifully now. They resemble dwarf orchards.

Short head of cattle (five cows and two young heifers), one of the cows having a young calf, were sold at Sheriff's sale on the 19th, in Mendocino township, for the paltry sum of \$25 for the lot. So the Sonoma Democrat states.

Judicial Appointments have been made by Gov. Stanford as follows: Lorenzo Sawyer as Judge of the 13th Judicial District, vice Alexander Campbell, resigned; Wm. H. Badgely, of Calaveras, in the place of James H. Hardy, impeached. Both are classed as excellent appointments.

A surveying party, under the direction of Prof. Whitney, State Geologist, is at work in Contra Costa county. It is understood that the present summer campaign of the geological survey is to be extended over the mountain system of the Coast Range, above San Francisco, as far as practicable.

The agents of the South Yuba Canal Company, employed at the lakes near the summit, writes that there is more snow in the mountains than has been for many years at this season. The water in the lakes is remarkably high, and the snow around them is still from twelve to fifteen feet deep. The supply of water for the summer will be plentiful.

Contractors have been made for the rebuilding of the Merchants' Hotel at Marysville, and other buildings which fell during the December flood. The Appeal says it is also the intention to build on several vacant lots belonging to the Fall property, on E street, between Second and Third. This is all to be done by the parties who held a mortgage on the property for some time past. Other new buildings on E street are in contemplation.

Many of the landholders under the School and Overlooked Land Laws, are in trouble from the default of the Treasurer of San Joaquin county in paying over to the State the Annual interest received from purchasers. All those who have paid their interest to the proper officer, and of which the receipt is evidence, will of course be protected in their rights, and the State must look to the bondsmen of the defaulting officer to make good the amount.

The miners of Pine Grove and Howland Flat, Sierra county, have held a meeting and passed laws for the protection of the timber on public lands from the wanton and wholesale destruction which is threatening its speedy extermination. This is believed to be the first movement of the kind in the State, and as the Messenger says, the miners have acted with judgment, promptness, and to the purpose, and their action may well be imitated in other localities.

GRAIN IN NAPA.—The Napa Reporter of the 24th May says: There has been considerable quantities of grain arriving during the week—mostly for storage—some small quantities to fill sales. But very little grain now remains in the valley, and the quantity, when harvest arrives—which from the long delayed warm weather, will undoubtedly be late—will be very small. The warm weather we are having now, if it continues for any length of time, will rust much of the crop and shorten that on high lands. It appears to us Nature will be very apt to work on the law of compensation, and those who have grumbled at the long continued cold weather, will have it made up to them by very hot weather this season, and an excess of it, to the damage of fruit, the cereals, etc.

MINING DISCOVERY.—The Tuolumne Courier of May 10th remarks: At Sugar Pine Creek, a small stream running into the Tuolumne river, about 16 miles from Columbia, there has recently been discovered one of the richest mining locations which has been struck in this vicinity for a long time past. Messrs. Gillmore, Charles Holten, Wright and Gillis are now operating there and have a quartz mill erected. The ordinary placer diggings in the gravel yield from \$3 to \$10 a day to the hand. The quartz is also very rich—25 tons has produced \$6,000. The mill has turned out \$700, \$900 and \$1,000 per day. They are now getting out rock that will pay from \$100 to \$150 a ton, and the yield of the mill cannot be less than from \$6,000 to \$10,000 a week. If this were at Cariboo, 10,000 men would be there in short order; yet we have no doubt that there are thousands of spots equally as rich as Sugar Pine Creek, within a circuit of 20 miles of Columbia, that wait only intelligent and persevering prospecting to be discovered.

FOR SALE.  
A TEA STORE.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOODWILL of the Store known as the East India Tea Store. On account of ill health.

Apply to  
G. M. SMITH,  
631 Washington street.

Valuable Blood-Stock For Sale.  
We would invite all who desire Dairy-Stock of the very highest character, to call on us, or write to us, as we have for sale about twenty-five head of as choice Durham Stock as there is for sale in the State, as follows:

One Full-Blood Durham Bull, 2 years old, of the highest pedigree, and as handsome an animal as has ever been offered in this or any other country.

One young Full-Blood Bull, 8 months, a perfect picture.

Several young Blood Cows.

Also twenty cows and calves, Durham, Devon, and Ayrshire, with calves by their sides.

Among the Cows are some of the very best milkers in the State. Inquire at the Farmer Office.

## Married.

In this city, May 24th, Charles Ernest Allenburg and Henrietta Eloise Pauline Dabois. 24th, Charles A. Linton and Henrietta E. Davis. 25th, William Becker of Campo Seco, Tuolumne county and Caroline Debnka of this city. 24th, by the Rev. Thomas Starr King, at the residence of Thomas Orr Shaw, Nelson Sogge, of Nevada and Mrs. Mary W. Beebe, of this city. 24th, by the Rev. N. Thurston, Mr. Gay Wheelock and Miss Sarah Shaley, both of this city. 24th, by the Rev. M. C. Briggs, Andrew Meek and Mary Jennings, both of Marinette. 25th, by Rev. Dr. Phelps, Edmund G. Hunt, of Jackson, Amador county, and Lizzie A. Lawrence, of Middlebury, Vermont. By Rev. Thomas Howell, Robert Wiseman and Sophie Turner, both of this city. Sacramento, May 23d, by Rev. Mr. Benton, Eli Barker and Mary Conrick, both of Sacramento. 27th, by Rev. T. Star King, Charles T. Jenkins of Grass Valley and Lucy Harron of Sacramento.

Santa Cruz, May 20th, Geo. W. Collins and Mary E. Fenderson.

Santa Rosa, May 1st, by Rev. T. Fraser, Mr. Francis N. Howell and Miss E. Willson.

At the residence of John A. Rudess, in Petaluma Township, by J. Chandler, Esq., Samuel C. Brown, of the firm of Brown & Rexford, and Miss Mary A. Dagley.

## Born.

In this city, May 16th, the wife of A. P. Melitor, of a son. 15th, the wife of Ned Deaves, of a daughter. Sacramento, May 28th, the wife of C. M. Tobbs, of a son. 5th, the wife of Robert E. Osborn, of a son. Alamo, Contra Costa county, May 5th, wife of Dr. J. R. Howard, of a son.

Taylorville, Placer county, May 24th, the wife of James Lamb, of a son.

Silver City, N. T., May 19, the wife of William Barnes, of a son.

McAdams creek, Siskiyou county, May 20th, the wife of Jesse Coates, of a son.

## Died.

In this city, May 25th, Bethiah S. Cooley, wife of Capt. P. H. Cooley, aged 39 years; William Noble, a native of Sweden, aged 39 years; Isaiah youngest son of Tobias Sham, aged 10 months and 29 days. 18th, Mary R., wife of J. B. Jacobs, a native of Rome, N. Y., aged 40 years. 23d, Stephen McGrath, a native of County Cork, Ireland, aged 30 years. 25th, Mary Ellen, daughter of Joseph J. and Margaret C. Pennypacker, aged 2 years, 3 months and 4 days. 29th, wife of John McDougal, ex-Governor of California, aged 38 years.

Sacramento, May 28th, Charles Percy, twin son of Thomas M. and Lucy E. Gale, aged 4 months. At the residence of S. Welbols, Bodega Township, May 1st, Wm. Carter, aged 26 years, a native of York county, N. C., of consumption.

Oakland, May 26th, Widow Anne Pelissier, aged 52 years.

New York city, April 30th, James Fearless, late of California, aged 70 years.

Alvarado, Alameda county, May 23d, Hannah, wife of William Ryan, a native of Fermoy, County Cork, Ireland, aged 28 years.

Vallejo, May 26th, of putrid sore throat, after 4 days' illness, Lizzie Connell, youngest child of Thomas and Elizabeth Connell, aged 16 months and 15 days.

Stockton, May 24th, Amelia, daughter of Andrew Haussan, aged 1 year 1 month and 9 days.

Coleman's Line.  
FOR NEW YORK.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.

The Fine Clipper Ship  
**Belle of the Sea,**

Captain W. F. SIGSBEE,  
Having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged,  
Will have Immediate Dispatch

For the above Port.  
HIDES, WOOL, and all other Freight, taken  
at the very lowest rates of freight.

Apply to  
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.  
ADVANCES—Liberal Advances made on shipments of  
approved merchandise.

GOLDEN EAGLE  
HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,  
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS  
a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious  
Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged  
accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always  
be satisfied and feel at home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the com-  
fortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated  
Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention  
to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be  
provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad  
Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the  
Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE  
expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the  
Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,  
PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE,  
A Farm of about 350 Acres,

IN ALAMEDA COUNTY, TWO MILES  
north from the City of Oakland, on the  
Telegraph Road. Either the whole or  
one-half, separately, will be sold, as may  
suit purchasers. There are now on the premises, a good  
dwelling house, containing Ten Rooms; two Servants'  
Rooms, and Five large Closets and Bath Rooms, all  
hard finished, and Four handsome Marble Mantels.

Also, a good Farm-House, containing eight rooms,  
exclusive of rooms appropriated to farm laborers. A  
Carriage-House 20x40 feet, one and a half stories high;  
two large Barns, besides Cow-Houses, and Stables for  
125 head of cattle and 20 horses, all in excellent con-  
dition. The whole is well fenced, and good Division  
Fences throughout the Farm. All in very complete  
order, and for the last two years an abundant supply of  
very Choice Fruit. Farm Implements, choice young  
Stock Horses, Harness, Wagons, Buggies and Family  
Carriage, can be purchased with the land. The above  
desirable property will be sold on the most reasonable  
terms, as the owner wishes to be absent from the State  
for several years.

A good Eight-horse-power Thrashing  
Machine,

second-hand but thoroughly repaired and better than  
new, for sale very low.

Also—20 very superior Yearling HEIFERS,  
one half blood Durham; and one half-blood Dur-  
ham BULL. Also, one Full-blood Durham  
BULL, and Pure Blood.

Essex PIGS, five months old.  
Any part or all of the above Property, for sale Cheap-  
er than can be had elsewhere.

Apply to  
S. E. ALDEN,  
on the premises.

Sugar-beet Seed.  
AN INVOICE OF FRENCH SUGAR-BEET SEED,  
Apply at Office of Farmer.

## GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

## STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

## KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

....OF....

And will Sell Cheaper than any House  
in the State,

## All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS,  
CHIMNEYS,  
WICKS.

CAMPBENE,  
BURNING FLUID,  
ALCOHOL,  
TURPENTINE,  
COAL-OIL,  
KEROSENE OIL.

COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL,  
LARD OIL,  
MACHINERY OIL,  
RAPE-SEED OIL,  
CHINA NUT OIL.

LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.  
POLAR OIL,  
SHARK'S OIL,  
NEATSFOOT OIL,  
TANNER'S OIL,  
&c. &c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade  
generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before pur-  
chasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than  
they can afford to.

Original Eagle Hat Store.

COLLINS & CO.,  
HATTERS,  
Again in the Field.

C. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and  
J. C. COLLINS, late of Washington street;

Have formed a Copartnership for the  
purpose of carrying on the

HAT AND CAP BUSINESS  
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES  
And Judges of Material, our patrons may rely on Goods  
bought at our store being

The BEST in Every Respect.

HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
MADE TO ORDER,  
At the shortest notice.

WE MOST RESPECTFULLY INVITE OUR OLD FRIENDS  
as well as the Public generally, to give us a call.

We claim to be the BEST in the State to RESTIFFEN  
and REJUVENATE

Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats.

Orders and Hats from the Country will  
will receive our particular attention.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—  
Tucker's Hall,  
113m 323 Montgomery street.

RASCHE & SONS,  
131 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter

DEALERS IN  
PIANOFORTES,

SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,  
Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.,

Agents for the Celebrated Manufacturers,  
A. H. GALE & CO., New York,  
C. MEYER, Philadelphia,  
T. GILBERT, Boston.

Whose Pianos they keep constantly on hand, for SALE  
and for RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet  
Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is con-  
stantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer  
from the principal publishers in the East. They have a  
full supply for the following combination: Violin and  
Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and  
Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large,  
etc. etc. etc.

PIANOS AND ALL OTHER MUSICAL  
INSTRUMENTS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Musical copied and arranged for all instruments; New  
Music published; Music arranged and bound;  
Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order.

MASONIC REGALIA,  
BLUE LODGE,  
B. A. CHAPTER,  
COUNCIL,  
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, man-  
ufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and work-  
manship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights,  
Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.  
Chapels and Councils furnished with Robes, and all  
other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and  
all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,  
NO. 6 POST STREET,  
Above Montgomery. In the New Masonic Temple,  
SAN FRANCISCO

A GENTLEMAN  
WANTS A SITUATION AS A CLASSICAL OR MATH-  
ematical TUTOR in private families; would have no  
objection to a school or college. Having taught for several  
years in the Colleges of Georgetown, D. C., St. Mary's, Em-  
mensburg, M. D., and St. John's, Frederick, M. D., he can give  
unexceptional testimonials thereunto as to character and  
ability. Apply to J. O. D. on Montgomery street, cor. of Fiber

## WHEELER &amp; WILSON'S

## FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

The Handsomest,

Cheapest,

Fastest,

AND BEST

SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.

THE STITCH BEING ALIKE UPON BOTH

SIDES OF THE FABRIC, IS ESPECI-  
ALLY ADAPTED TO EVERY VARIETY  
OF FAMILY SEWING.

The Seam CANNOT BE RIPPED  
Or RAVELED.

FULL PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS ACCOM-  
pany each Machine; as, also, all necessary Tools,  
&c. &c. Machines for the Interior will be packed  
in shipping order without extra charge.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

H. C. HAYDEN,  
AGENT,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE  
UNION FARM  
AND PLANTATION

MILLS.

TO FARMERS,  
Stock-Raisers,

—AND—  
STABLE KEEPERS

YOU ARE  
PARTICULARLY INVITED TO  
EXAMINE THE MILL

WE ADVERTISE ABOVE.

THIS MILL IS OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER. IT  
IS WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT.

THE BEST MILL

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

These Mills Were Awarded the  
FIRST PREMIUM!

—AT THE—  
State Fair at Sacramento, Bay District and  
Mechanics' Fair, in San Francisco,  
and at the Santa Clara Fair.

PRICES OF MILLS AS FOLLOWS

Mill complete, with Bolt for Family  
Flour - - - - - \$150

Mill complete, without Bolt - - - - - 140

Extra Grinding-surfaces, per set - - - - - 10

Greene, Heath & Allen,  
SOLE AGENTS FOR

California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

Messrs. KEEP & BRIGGS,  
PROPRIETORS OF THE GLOBE FOUNDRY,  
STOCKTON,  
ARE OUR DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE  
SALE OF THESE MILLS.

## FRUITS, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE.

## J. W. GALE,

## Fruit and General Commission

## MERCHANTS,

409, 411, and 413, Davis street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

In calling the attention of FARMERS and  
FRUIT-GROWERS to the above Card, the advertiser  
would respectfully inform them that having been en-  
gaged in the above Business during the past Five Years  
and received during that time Consignments from the  
principal Valleys and Fruit-growing portions of the  
State, his facilities for the disposal, to the best advan-  
tage, of any Consignments with which he may be fa-  
vored, are surpassed by none.

CONSIGNMENTS OF  
Fruit, Butter, Eggs, Poultry,  
&c. &c. &c.

Will be thankfully received and returns promptly made.

Reference can be made to some of the principal  
Farmers in various parts of the State, with whom I have  
transacted business during several years.

LIVE STOCK,  
My arrangements are such that I am prepared to receive  
CONSIGNMENTS OF LIVE STOCK,  
and dispose of the same at the Highest Current Rates.

MARCH 1st 21-5

PACIFIC  
FRUIT MARKET.

OUR ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW COM-  
PLETED, to supply our customers with the  
choicest Fruit of California production. We  
receive consignments daily from

OSAK KNOLL, NAPA.  
SUSCOL, NAPA.  
FERNSE, ALAMEDA.

WASHINGTON NURSERY, SACRAMENTO.  
SANTA CLARA NURSERY, SANTA CLARA.

And many other Orchards, embracing Fruits of every variety  
and flavor.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT  
Will meet the wants of families.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT  
The requirements of buyers throughout the State.

The superior manner in which most of our Fruit is packed  
renders it very desirable for shipping purposes.

WINE!

OUR CELLAR IS ADMITTED  
to be the best in our State for the  
Storage of Wine, and is capable of  
holding 200,000 gallons.

We are now ready to  
RECEIVE WINE ON STORAGE,  
OR FOR SALE,

And offer facilities to all Wine-Makers with whom we may  
make business arrangements.

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY.

A. H. TODD & CO.,  
Produce Grain Brokers,  
General Commission Merchants.

Agents for the Sale of Oakland City Flour.

Office—No. 43 Clay street, New Number.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts  
under \$5000, 2 1/2 per cent; \$5000 and over, 2 per cent. And  
on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs,  
etc., amounts under \$5000, 5 per cent; over \$5000, 3 per cent.  
Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns  
and the highest market prices guaranteed.

Established for sale of Humboldt Co. Produce.

W. J. SWEASEY,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of EUREKA  
and vicinity that he has opened the store on Front street  
next to the Revere House, for the sale of Dairy, Orchard,  
and Garden Produce, and he hopes by strict attention to  
the wants of the community, to merit a share of their patronage.

W. J. S. would also inform the Dairy-men and Farmers of  
Humboldt county, that he is prepared to receive and sell all  
kinds of Produce on Commission, and he guarantees to all  
the best market price and prompt returns. He is also pre-  
pared to supply all kinds of Field and Garden Seeds at  
San Francisco Prices. Commission on all sales at whole-  
sale, five; at retail, ten per cent.

Agent for the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Agency California Wool-growers' Association

J. W. CLARK,  
Late of J. H. Coghill & Co.

J. E. PERKINS,  
Sec. Cal. Wool-growers' Ass'n.

CLARK & PERKINS,  
Wool Commission Merchants,

Northeast Corner Front and Clay streets,  
(UP STAIRS)

SAN FRANCISCO.

LIBERAL ADVANCES  
MADE ON...

CONSIGNMENTS OF WOOL.  
SUPERIOR ENGLISH WOOL SACKS

23 Furnished to Order.

Rincon Wool Depot.

D. McLENNAN & E. GEISAR,

HAVE re-opened their WOOL ESTABLISHMENT,  
at the RINCÓN DOCK, and are prepared to con-  
tinue as formerly, the business of  
Grading and Packing Wool for  
Shipment.

Their "GRADE MARKS," being well established here  
and in the Eastern States and Europe, they offer their  
services to Wool Dealers.

N. B.—Having heard that outside parties have been  
imit



## Home Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]  
VESPER.

NATURE at her evening prayer  
Kneels within the Kirk-yard wall,  
Where gray tombs are griming gray,  
Where the dusky phantoms fall.

Praying prelate to the bills,  
For the wind-beat mariner,  
When the death-storm shrieks and shrills  
O'er the wreck that strews the shore.

Praying for the traveler,  
For the desert-weary feet,  
For lost lambs upon the moor,  
Mid the piercing of the sheet.

Vague and dusky falls the gloom  
Where she gathers in her veil,  
Creeping o'er the pallid tombs  
With a black and solemn trail.

Like a fair bending bow  
At his cross with holy heart,  
Whispering his wordless prayer  
While the lingering rays depart.

Fading on the slumberous air,  
Breathing out her benison,  
Folding her meek hands in prayer,  
Nature speaks her soft Amen.

CLAYTON FRENCH RICHARDS.

## THE LIGHT OF THE HEARTH.

She comes with fairy footsteps:  
Softly the echoes fall;  
And her shadow plays like a summer shade  
Across the garden wall.

The golden light is dancing bright,  
Mid the mazes of her hair,  
And her fair young locks are waving free  
To the wooing of the air.

Like a sportive fawn she boundeth  
So gleefully along,  
As the wild young bird she carolleteth  
The burden of her song.

The summer flowers are clustering thick  
Around her dancing feet,  
And on her cheek the summer breeze  
Is breathing soft and sweet.

The very sunbeams seem to linger  
Above her holy head,  
And the wild flowers at her coming  
Their richest fragrance shed.

And O, how lowly light and fragrance  
Mingle in the light within!  
O, how fondly do they nestle  
Round the soul that knows no sin.

She comes—the spirit of our childhood—  
A thing of mortal birth,  
Yet breathing still a breath of Heaven,  
To redeem her from the earth.

She comes in bright-robed innocence,  
Unsoiled by blot or blemish,  
And passeth by our wayward path,  
A gleam of angel light.

O, blessed things are children!  
The gift of heavenly love!  
They stand betwixt our worldly hearts  
And better things above.

They link us with the spirit world  
By purity and truth,  
And keep our hearts still fresh and young  
With the presence of their youth.

[For the California Farmer.]  
Play.

Let them alone. Disturb not the exuberant  
mirth and vivacity of childhood and youth. Cir-  
cumstances will soon enough dispel their sweet  
illusions, and school them to the stern realities of  
life. Let the fragrant blossoms exhale their sweets  
untrammeled in the home circle, for too soon, alas!  
those young feet must cross the threshold, and go  
out perchance alone to meet and wrestle with the  
world. How often do we see the parental finger  
lifted to check the impulsive tendencies of youth,  
and hear the austere reprimand against its inno-  
cent follies. The little fingers rearing their mud  
mansions, and fashioning their rude sand mills,  
may be learning the architectural alphabet, that  
shall one day contribute to the adornment of the  
great cities of our land when that young mind  
shall have reached its mature development. Nature,  
in all her varied departments, has instituted an  
indolent season, wherein her creatures shall  
wanton in idle disregard of the destiny that awaits  
them; a season devoid of storm and tempest, where  
they may develop undisturbed into maturity.  
The bloom of Spring—the youth of the year—ex-  
hales its fragrance in sunshine and warmth; while  
the miniature fruit, by these bland influences,  
slowly but surely expands into perfection. The  
young colt abandons himself to his wild antics  
on the lawn, heedless of the halter that awaits  
him, that nature may give strength to his limbs  
and elasticity to his movements, for the future  
bearing of his burdens or trials of his speed.  
Should we saddle him now to labor, would we not  
destroy the symmetry of his form and deface all  
the noble beauty of the animal?

The youth of the world, and especially young  
Americans, are thrust forward too early, and made  
to bear fruit before their season. Instead of revel-  
ing in the joyous abandon of playful exercise in  
the open air, we find them poring over Greek and  
Latin, until the mind is fevered by this unnatural  
application, and broken down irreparably by ab-  
struse studies. If we wish a future generation of  
vigorous manhood, let us pay more attention to the  
physical education and mental relaxation of our  
youth. Little cramped forms often meet me, and  
when the pale faces look into mine, and timid  
voices tell me "I'm in Caesar," I have the key at  
once, and wonder why parents cannot perceive the  
cost that the knowledge of a dead language is  
entailing upon their children. Little creatures  
that ought to be stinging because they couldn't  
keep quiet, and romping because they couldn't  
help it, bending over volumes that would puzzle  
even older heads and more persevering minds!  
Open your doors, and give your children the free-  
dom that nature has intended, and you will not be  
called to follow your little ones to an early grave,  
where perhaps your own folly has sent them, and

our cemeteries will cease to hold so large a pro-  
portionate number of tiny hillocks of those who  
have died in youth.

CLAYTON FRENCH RICHARDS.

## Benefit to the Housewife.

We give the following letter and receipt for the  
benefit of our lady readers. We ask them to try  
the Washing Fluid and report to us. We fully  
agree with our Correspondent that all we can do  
to relieve from drudgery in household duties, by  
facilitating those duties, will tend to elevate and  
improve. The great aim of life should be to make  
the most of every energy and every hour.

FRIEND WARREN: As I believe one of the best  
ways of improving and elevating our race is to re-  
lieve women of household drudgery, so that she  
may have more time and energy to improve and  
refine her mind, so as to be better prepared to bend  
the twig in a manner so scientific as to make a  
most beautiful tree: It is with pleasure that I send  
to you the following receipt for washing. Though  
perhaps well known to many of your readers,  
doubtless there are many yet unacquainted with  
its blessings. It makes the clothes clean and white,  
without the labor of rubbing, and with less soap;  
whilst some of my neighbors who have used it  
from six to twelve years, say it does not injure the  
clothes as much as rubbing does, if any.

Well, here is the receipt, and if any person, ex-  
cept those who have patent washing machines, etc.,  
for sale, have anything to say against it, let us hear  
them. Perhaps some one can improve on the re-  
ceipt with regard to proportions, etc., and explain  
the chemistry of it:

For Washing Fluid.—In one gallon of boiling  
water, dissolve three pounds of washing soda, and  
a lump of lime three inches in diameter; after it  
settles, pour off in bottles ready for use. To use  
the fluid, take a half boiler of water, in which put  
one pint of the clear fluid and a quarter of a pound  
of soap cut up fine. Just before it comes to a boil,  
put in your clothes, without wringing, which have  
been soaking in cold water overnight; let them  
boil a half hour; rinse through two waters and  
hang to dry. With one of the patent wringers,  
there is thus no labor in doing quite a large wash-  
ing, and it is quickly done.

Yours for progress, I. S. N.  
Fruit-Vale (Brooklyn), Alameda county, May 12th, 1862.

## What a Woman says about Women.

Men have written so well and so ill about the  
gentle sex, that we don't much mind their words  
of satire or panegyric; but when a woman takes  
up the theme, we listen with interest and lively  
expectation. Some years ago an English Duchess  
wrote following spirited and piquant essay touch-  
ing "women in love."

"Women, acute and well-judging on other sub-  
jects, are blind as beetles when man addresses the  
language of love to them. A moral mist rises be-  
fore their understandings; they become credulous  
as bigots, and the poor man, even if his suit be  
hopeless, is instantly invested with some sort of  
merit, by virtue of the tender passion.

"It is remarkable, too, that in the inverse ratio  
to other things, experience in these affairs seems  
not only to avail a woman nothing, but to throw  
her off her guard. To refuse twenty good offers  
and marry an apprentice at 30, is next to a pro-  
verb. Well-seasoned hearts, perforated with many  
an arrow from Love's quiver, have always some  
weak spot in them, and yield often in a minute.

"For my own part, from intimate observation of  
my own sex—the result of many friendly confi-  
dences—I would sooner trust the discernment of six-  
teen, in these matters, than of six-and-thirty. And  
while it is usual to talk of the dangers of eighteen,  
and the folly of young girls, the moralists who  
wish well to womankind should point out the  
shoals of eight-and-thirty, the extreme rashness of  
forty, the next to madness of forty-five."

STOPPED WORRYING AND BEGAN TO LAUGH.—A  
clerical friend, at a celebrated watering-place,  
met a lady who seemed hovering on the brink of  
the grave. Her cheeks were hollow and wan, her  
mauve listless, her step languid, and her brow  
wore the severe contraction so indicative both of  
mental and physical suffering, so that she was to  
all observers an object of sincerest pity.

Some years afterward he encountered this same  
lady, but so bright, and fresh, and youthful, so  
full of healthful buoyancy, and so joyous in ex-  
pression, that he questioned himself if he had not  
deceived himself with regard to identity.

"Is it possible," said he, "that I see before me,  
Mrs. B., who presented such a doleful appearance  
at the Springs, several years ago?"

"The very same."

"And pray tell me, madam, the secret of your  
cure? What means did you use to attain to such  
vigor of mind and body, to such cheerfulness and  
rejuvenation?"

"A very simple remedy," returned she, with a  
beaming face. "I stopped worrying, and began to  
laugh; that was all."

The English girl spends more than half of her  
waking hours in physical amusements, which tend  
to develop and invigorate and ripen the bodily  
powers. She rides, walks, drives, rows upon the  
water, runs, dances, plays, sings, jumps the rope,  
throws the ball, hurls the quoit, draws the bow,  
keeps up the shuttle-cock—and all this without  
having it pressed forward upon her mind that she  
is thereby wasting her time. She does this every  
day, until it becomes a habit which she will fol-  
low up through life. Her frame, as a natural con-  
sequence, is large, her muscular system in better  
subordination, her strength more enduring, and  
the whole tone of her mind healthier.

"Arrah, me darlint," cried Jamie O'Flanagan to  
his loquacious sweetheart, who had given him no  
opportunity of even answering her remarks during  
a two hours' ride behind his little bay nags in his  
oyster wagon—"are ye after knowin' why yer  
cheeks are just like ponies there?"

"Sure an' it's because they're red, is it?" quoth  
blushing Bridget.

"Faith, an' a better reason than that, mayour-  
neen. Because there is one uv thim sich side  
of a wagin' tongue."

## A Tame Greenfinch.

A lady thus wrote to the eminent ornithologist,  
Mr. Yarrell: "You ask for an account of my bird.  
It was a greenfinch; our acquaintance commenced  
whilst walking close to—House. A young bird  
flew on my shoulder; I drove it away, and it re-  
turned a second and a third time. It having shown  
such a determined wish for my protection, induced  
me to take it into the house and feed it, intending  
to let it fly as soon as it was able to provide for it-  
self; but it became in a few days very familiar,  
perching on our hands, heads, &c., and restless  
unless sitting on my finger, where it would remain  
for hours, pecking and playing with my cuff, if  
permitted. It had perfect liberty to go out of  
doors, and occasionally flew out of the window  
and returned; sometimes sitting on my finger  
when I walked in the garden. On one occasion it  
remained out all night, returning at break of day  
to my room, the window of which was open to re-  
ceive it; and, after waiting to be noticed on my  
awakening, took another flight some hours. It was  
his delight, whilst I was dressing, to play with my  
hair, and he has often fallen into the hand-basin  
whilst I was washing. I regularly went into my  
sister's room after breakfast with the bird, and it  
would often fly before me to her room, as if con-  
scious where it was to go. It was impatient in a  
cage, and troublesome out, as it was impossible to  
work or read in quiet. A needle or ring was a  
very favorite plaything; as soon as it obtained either  
of them, it would fly round and round the room in  
triumph. It attached itself, I think, more particu-  
larly to me, although my sister was equally fond  
of it. It was perfectly tractable, and would go  
anywhere, even into its prison-house, if taken on  
the finger."—[Cassell's Popular Natural History.

## COMPENSATION.

[The following Gem we copy from the Atlantic  
Monthly.]

In the strength of the endeavor,  
In the temper of the giver,  
In the loving of the lover,  
Lies the hidden recompense.

In the sowing of the sower,  
In the feeding of the fower,  
In the fading of each hour,  
Larks eternal recompense.

## EDUCATIONAL.

The Collegiate Institute,  
AT BENICIA.The Examination  
AT THIS INSTITUTION.

Will take place on the 4th and 5th of June.

Parents, and Friends of Education, are respectfully  
invited to be present.

Pupils will leave for their homes on the evening of  
the 5th.

The Next Session will Commence on the  
14th of July.

9-11

O. J. FLATT, Principal.

Stockton Female Seminary,  
UNDER THE CHARGE OF  
DR. CYRUS COLLINS AND LADY,  
Assisted by competent Teachers.

## TERMS:

For Board and Tuition, in common English Branches,  
per session of five months.....\$150  
For Tuition in Music, per session..... 50  
For Tuition in Painting or Drawing..... 25  
For Tuition in Ancient or Modern Languages, each..... 25  
Washing per dozen.....\$1.50  
Payable Quarterly in advance.  
For Tuition and Board per annum, in advance.....\$250

## TRUSTEES:

Dr. E. S. Holden, J. M. Baughman, Austin Sperry,  
Andrew Wolf, H. H. Hewlett, Dr. C. Grattan,  
J. Earle, B. W. Owens, P. E. Connor.

## COURSE OF STUDY:

The first aim of this Institution is thoroughness; and al-  
though any plan proposed can only be disciplinary, yet we have  
chosen that course which will be the most practical, involving  
the sciences most available in common life. Beginning with  
fundamental principles, the student is carried by natural and  
easy gradations, through a course of study, calculated to  
strengthen and invigorate the mind, and prepare it for health-  
ful action.

Our course of study comprises Two Departments, a Pre-  
paratory of two, and an Academic of three years.

## THE STUDIES OF THE PREPARATORY COURSE.

Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic (Thompson's  
Radicals), Primary Geography, Grammar, and Composition.

Rhetorical Reading, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography,  
History, Grammar, Penmanship, and Composition.

## THE STUDIES OF THE ACADEMIC COURSE.

Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Rhetor-  
ic, Physical Geography, and Composition.

Trigonometry, Astronomy, Natural History, Botany, Logic,  
Intellectual Philosophy, and Composition.

Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Evidence of Christi-  
anity, Belles-Lettres, and Composition.

The Ancient and Modern Languages, Music (Instrumental  
and Vocal), Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needlework,  
optional through the whole course.

Pupils can omit, with the consent of parents or guardians,  
any of the above studies, but none will be entitled to the Di-  
ploma of Graduation who have not completed the whole  
course.

## CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

We have established a Department for Boys. The course  
of study the same as in the Female Department. Particular  
attention paid to those preparing for College.

Terms the same as in the Female Department.

Dr. CYRUS COLLINS, A.B., Principal.

We can accommodate 10 or 12 small Boys in our  
Family.

OAKLEY & JACKSON,  
STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

## San Quintin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment  
on the Pacific Coast.

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

200 tons Extra San Quintin Dairy, 50's and 70's

300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's

3000 tons do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 30's

300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

.....ALSO.....

300 tons SAN QUINTIN ROCK;

400 do CARMEN ISLAND;

250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFOR-  
NIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price,  
At the Office,

320 Front street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## To All whom it may Concern,

BE IT KNOWN THAT I,

THOMAS OGG SHAW,

208 Sacramento street, - - - San Francisco.

HAVE NOW ON HAND, FOR SALE



## 8 AND 10-HORSE STEAM THRASHERS FOR 1862

8 AND 10-HORSE-POWER MACHINES OF JOHN A. PITTS' GENUINE MAKE  
Buffalo, N. Y., with all of C. M. Russell's Improvements in the Shoe and Cylinder; as it runs on  
Pivots, and in all other respects superior to the Russell make of Machine, both in material and workman-  
ship, as well as in the large-sized, improved Jack.

Six 12-Horse-Power Steam-Engines on Trucks,  
And capable of running the largest-sized Separator, and Thrashing in one day, in a good and workman-  
manner, 2000 Sacks of Grain.

## 4 AND 6-HORSE MACHINES,

In all respects the same as the large Machine, to run with GEAR, same as old style Pitts'.  
All of the above Machines are made at Buffalo, N. Y., expressly for me and under my direction. Any  
person in want of such machines cannot fail to be pleased, as this Machine stands unrivaled for Thrashing and  
Cleaning Grain at one operation. It is acknowledged to be superior to any other Machine in the WORLD, in  
Operation, Finish, and Mechanical Construction.

EXTRA EXTRAS of all parts of the Genuine Pitts' Machine constantly on hand.  
No Machines Genuine except those made at Buffalo, N. Y., and marked "J. A. PITTS'."

List of Articles Manufactured at Thomas Ogg Shaw's Agricultural Works:

PECK'S CALIFORNIA CLIPPER OR CAST-STEEL DEEP-TILLER, PLOWS, ALL  
HEADERS. SIZES.  
TUSTIN'S CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER. SIDE-HILL PLOWS.  
RIDERS' PATENT EQUALIZING SCREW HORSE-POWER. BREAKING PLOWS, ALL SIZES.  
EGGLESTON'S BROADCAST PATENT SOWING MACHINE. CLOD CRUSHER OR FIELD ROLLER.  
CALIFORNIA FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. HARROWS.  
FAN-MILLS. CULTIVATORS.  
HAY-PRESSES. ALL KINDS OF MACHINE CASTINGS.  
ROAD SCRAPERS, ALL SIZES. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF REPAIRING DONE.  
SASH WEIGHTS OF ALL SIZES, TO ORDER.  
GRATES AND FENDERS, FOR MARBLE  
MANTLES.

## Among the Leading Articles are

E. PECK'S HEADER OR HARVESTER, which is by far superior to any imported Machine,  
and took the First Premium at the State Fair held at Sacramento. This Machine is both light and durable.  
TUSTIN'S CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, which cuts six feet in  
width, and is the best Machine on this Coast, as it possesses many advantages over those made in the State.  
This Machine took the First Premium at the Sacramento Fair over all other Machines.  
This Machine is so constructed, that it NEVER CHOKES UP, having two sets of knives, moved by the same  
crank; thereby causing twice the velocity of the knives, over that given by any other machine, and preventing the  
possibility of choking, no matter how slow the team may travel.  
Attention is particularly called to the RAKING DEVICE, which will rake off the grain more Regularly and  
evenly than can possibly be done by hand, thus saving the purchaser the neat sum of \$2.50 per day.

The Machine is very light and durable.  
RIDERS' PATENT EQUALIZING SCREW HORSE-POWER. This Power Possesses great advantages over  
any other Power in use, and is well calculated for doing all kinds of work usually done by Horse-Power, and  
being simple in its construction, can be easily repaired, and at little expense.

EGGLESTON'S BROADCAST PATENT SOWING MACHINE. This is the only Seed Sower ever invented  
that can be depended upon for sowing various kinds of grain, on all qualities of soil, in all kinds of weather.  
CALIFORNIA FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, which have been tested at various times and found  
to be superior to any imported. They are warranted to be Fire-proof, and entirely free from sweating or damp-  
ness, which is the great complaint of the imported Safes, as they gather moisture on their passage.  
Wrought and Chilled-Iron Safe, with Steel Vault, and Combination Locks, is unsurpassed by any.

All orders promptly attended to.  
And in conclusion I will add, that all the above lists of Goods are made of the very best material that the  
country will afford. Also, all the mechanics employed in superintending the putting up of these goods, are men of long  
experience, and the best of workmen in our country, and every article manufactured is of the most approved style, and has  
the latest improvements of the day, and cannot be surpassed in point of durability, practicality, beauty, and workman-  
ship. While I feel thankful for all past favors, I trust that I may meet with good encouragement in the future.  
Every article that I import is of the very best style and most improved goods in the market, and can be sold as cheap  
as the cheapest, as I purchase all my goods direct from the Manufacturers, saving all the commissions, thus enabling me to sell  
cheap. All persons in want of any of the above goods, will please send in their orders in time to  
THOS. OGG SHAW, 208 Sacramento street,  
Opposite his former place of Business. SAN FRANCISCO.

THE VERMONT MOWER,  
AND  
COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER,  
FOR THE HARVEST OF 1862.

The attention of Farmers is invited to the celebrated

## Vermont Reaper and Mower,

Which is unsurpassed for Simplicity, Durability, Convenience, and Thoroughness of Work.  
The highest estimation in which this Machine is held by these Farmers who have used it, justifies the ex-  
tension that, with the late improvements, it will become the LEADING MACHINE when its superior qualities  
are generally known.

Some points of Excellence and Peculiar Advantages which this Machine possesses over others, are as follows:

- 1st. Having the cutter-bar hinged to the farmer, so as to adjust itself to uneven surfaces.
- 2d. Having two Driving-wheels; if one slips, the other does the work.
- 3d. When the Machine moves to right or left, the knives are kept in constant motion by one or other of the wheels.
- 4th. It can be rolled and thrown in or out of gear without the driver leaving his seat.
- 5th. The whole weight of Machine is on the wheels, where it is required to give power and stroke to the knives.
- 6th. When the Machine is backed, the knives cease to play; consequently you back from obstructions without  
danger of breaking the knives.
- 7th. The Cutter-bar to the Machine, being hinged, can be packed up with removing bolt or screw.
- 8th. The Machine will turn as easily raised by a lever, which is very convenient at the corners of the land; and  
raised the Machine will turn as short and as easily as any two-wheeled cart.
- 9th. It is mostly of iron, durable in construction, and a boy can manage it easily.
- 10th. It has no side-drill  
expressly for reaping; which, with Other Improvements, should Command the Attention of Every Farmer.

We invite Farmers wishing a Machine, to call and see before purchasing.

## KNAPP, BURRELL &amp; CO.,

310 Washington street, near Front, - - San Francisco.

## REDINGTON &amp; CO.'S

## SUPERIOR

## YEAST POWDERS,

## WARRANTED TO MAKE LIGHT,

## Sweet and Nutritious Bread.

EQUALLY ADAPTED TO LOAVES, HOT BISCUIT,

BUCKWHEAT AND OTHER CAKES! GINGER-

BREAD, AND CAKES OF ALL KINDS.

Guaranteed fully Equal to Any

in the Market.

ASK FOR REDINGTON & CO.'S YEAST POWDERS,

And take no other, if you would have uniformly

Good Bread.

Manufactured and sold wholesale, by

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400 and 411 Clay street.

## MRS. D. NORCROSS,

No. 144 Sacramento street,

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## LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

This being the only regular LADIES' DRESS TRIM-  
MING STORE in San Francisco, Ladies can always rely  
upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods  
in the city.

Having just visited the East, and completed all  
arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe  
for the importation of Fine Goods, trims with the largest  
and heaviest factors of our own country, thereby having  
all our goods come through first hands, we differ from  
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sible for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for

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## The Best Churn Known

## JEBB'S PATENT CHURN.

EXHIBITED AT THE SANTA ROSA AND ALAMEDA  
Fairs, where it won the Premiums, and attracted the  
attention of those interested, has been pronounced by the  
best Dairywomen and Dairy-men the BEST CHURN  
KNOWN. A sample Churn can always be seen at our store  
where they can be purchased.

## BUY ALL YOUR

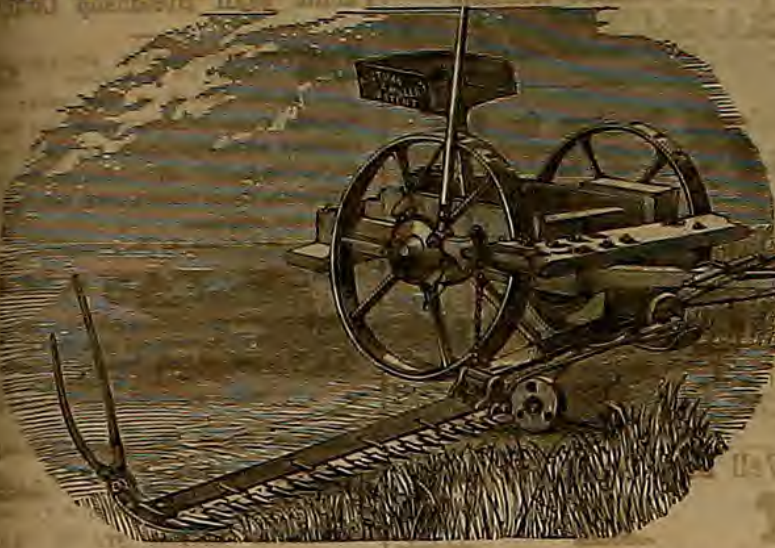
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## BUCKEYE MOWER.



THE SUCCESS WHICH THE "BUCKEYE MOWER" Has met with in California has led us to make large importations of them for the season of 1887. We feel confident that it is the

## BEST MACHINE IN USE,

AND WILL TAKE THE PLACE OF THE OLD STYLE MOWER.

Among its Advantages over other Machines, are the following:

## IT HAS TWO DRIVING-WHEELS,

which support the whole weight of the Frame, Gearing, and Driver, giving it nearly double the power of a machine which has but one Driving-wheel.

## IT HAS A DOUBLE-HINGED FINGER-BAR,

(Belonging exclusively to the BUCKEYE MOWER.)

which conforms to all varieties of surface, and can be easily raised to pass obstructions. The Bar can be folded over the top of the Frame with perfect ease, so that it can be moved from place to place without trouble. It has no Cog-Gearing in the Driving-wheels; it is entirely free from side-draft, and has no weight on the tongue or horses' necks. The draft is lighter than ordinary mowing.

## THE BUCKEYE AS A REAPER.

The Important Advantages which belong Exclusively to the Buckeye as a Mower, are Retained in the Reaper.

The Two Driving-wheels and Double-Jointed Cutter-Bar make it the ONLY REAPER perfectly adapted to uneven ground.

The REEL is attached with a FLEXIBLE JOINT, which allows it to follow all the movements of the Platform on uneven ground, and can be readily raised or lowered, according to the height of the grain.

The grain is delivered at the back of the Machine, entirely out of the way of the Team on the next round, in good shaped shocks for binding.

The Platform is readily adjusted to any required height of cut. The lateral brace at the rear of the Machine is of great advantage in steadying and supporting the Platform, and can be

—WE HAVE ALSO THE CELEBRATED—

ESTERLY MOWER AND REAPER.

THE KENTUCKY HARVESTER, A Combined Reaper and Mower.

...AND...

KETCHUM'S MOWER, and Mower and Reaper Combined.

...ALSO...

## The Sweepstakes Thrasher.

MANUFACTURED BY C. AULTMAN & CO., CANTON, OHIO.

This Separator has taken the lead in the Western States during the last few years, and now STANDS UNRIVALED, for the purpose of

Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at One Operation.

Superiority is claimed for it in the following particulars, over all other machines, viz:

"For Thrashing and Cleaning, fit for market, more Grain, and doing it better, than any other."

"For being more Durable, and less liable to get out of repair."

"There is no other machine that will do the same amount of work, with as little power."

"The only limit to the amount of work it will perform, is entirely dependent upon the facilities for getting the Bunches to the Machine, and taking care of the Grain and straw after being thrashed."

Also—A Full Assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Farmers in want, give us a call; or send for Circulars.

## HAWLEY &amp; CO.,

Corner California and Battery streets, - - - San Francisco.

And E and First streets, Marysville.

## THE HARP STOVE.



It is a splendid stove for the country trade, being perfectly adapted to the use of wood.

## THE HARP STOVE.

...ALSO...

THE BAY STATE and other Stoves, With a large assortment of Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelled and Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS, BAKE-OVENS, SADD-IRONS, &c. &c. For sale by

B. C. AUSTIN, Pacific Tin-Works,

324 Clay street, below Battery, - San Francisco.

MAIN & WINCHESTER, MANUFACTURERS and Importers of

## HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, &c.

214 and 216 (Old No. 68) Battery street,

(Corner of Richmond) SAN FRANCISCO

O. Main, E. H. Winchester,

N. B.—Good assortment Concord Stage Harness constantly on hand.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1857 and 1858; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Bridle.

1854

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## BLUE VITRIOL

Or Bluestone,

The Indispensable Article for Wheat-Growers.

CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURE; ALSO, ENGLISH AND PHILADELPHIA.

GUARANTEED PURE.

See sale in quantities, AT LOWEST RATES.

REDINGTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

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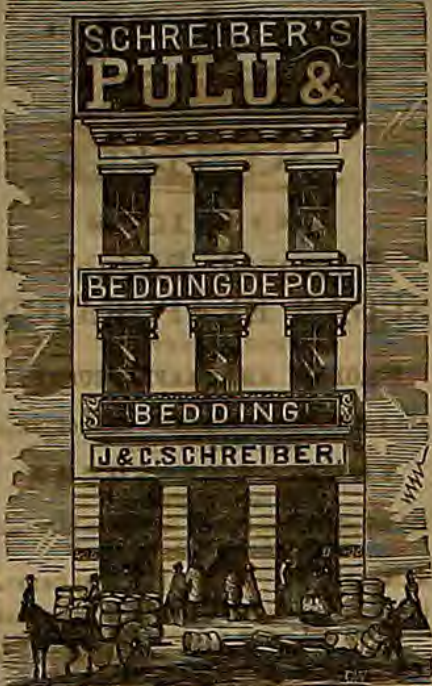
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No. 406 Sansome street  
SAN FRANCISCO.

FURNITURE!  
AND  
BEDDING!

## SELLING, MARX &amp; CO.,

HAVE RE-OPENED THE

Extensive Furniture Warerooms,

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

J. G. CLARK & Co.,

No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufactory, we are

constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest

styles of Furniture.

All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to

order.

## East India Tea Store.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

631 Washington street,

Nearly opposite Mearns's Opera House.

TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.

Our TEAS are acknowledged to be the Best

ever offered in this Market.

Observe, this is the ONLY BONA FIDE TEA STORE

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WANTED, TO LEASE, ETC.

## Two Ranches

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.

ONE CONTAINING 1972 71-100 acres, the other 1233 38-100 acres, being portions of our Ranch in Solano County.

Or, if preferred, an undivided half interest in the whole Ranch, containing 3205 87-100 acres.

WITH STOCK AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Consisting of a good Dwelling House, Cheese House, Stables, Sheds, Wind Mills, Work Oxen, Horses, Farm Tools, Boats, and everything requisite for the Dairy and Stock business.

One hundred good American COWS, now in milk. The above Ranch is capable of supporting 2500 head of cattle. Out of over 600 head ranched there during the recent flood, WE LOST ONLY TEN CALVES.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, where a map can be seen; or at the Ranch; or to Col. Warren, Editor FARMER.

HALE & WHEELER

Stockton, San Joaquin county, Cal.

## 500 Acres Good Land &amp; Dwellings.

Who wants a Good Farm Cheap?

We can offer them Three Quarter Sections, 450 acres, GOOD LAND, suitable for Cultivation (Grain and Orchard Land) and

Grass. This farm is situated on the county road, twenty-five miles from Sacramento, and thirteen from Suisun City, and three miles from Mather's Prairie Post Office. The land is well watered by living Springs, and inclosed in Fence. On the Farm is a good HOUSE with seven rooms, Stock-sheds 140 feet long, Barn 60 feet, connected. The House is already furnished, so that a Family can take possession and be at home ready. There are 800 Ewes and Lambs; small Farming Tools; 75 Domestic Poultry; Cow and Calf, etc. The whole will be sold a bargain, if applied for soon. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

## A Rare Chance for a Capitalist.

THE COLLINSVILLE RANCH.

THE Advertiser has 3000 acres Land, half high rolling and hill land, and half Tule Land. The Ranch is bordering on the Sacramento River, and one-half of it has a Water-Front. The Tule Land is easy of reclamation, and a contract is already under way to reclaim and improve it.

The Ranch is situated at the mouth of the Sacramento River, at the upper end of Suisun Bay, opposite to New York, and known as the Montezuma Hills in Solano County. A substantial Wharf for a Steamboat Landing has been built this winter, and the Sacramento and San Francisco Steamers stop there daily, taking Passengers, Produce, Cattle, Hides, etc.; this being the greatest shipping point for the Salmon Fishery in the State, and one that will have increasing business, as the floods do not affect it. The advertiser desires to improve, and requires more Capital to insure to this point all its advantages; as it can be made one of the best paying operations in the State; and as he has other business, is not able to carry it on himself so as to secure all its advantages, and wishes a Partner with sufficient capital to make such other improvements as will insure the success which opens to it. The Ranch has a large stock of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine upon it.

To any business man with Ten, Fifteen, or Twenty Thousand Dollars, this will be a grand opening, as he would have possession of, and under his charge, Property worth about \$75,000, for \$20 each, together with the great landing for all this section of country, can be made a large source of income. For particulars, inquire personally or by letter, of Editor Farmer.

## Money Wanted in the Country.

\$10,000 WANTED—On Property worth \$30,000; perfect title, and with ample guarantees of the prompt payment of the interest agreed upon.

ALSO—\$1500, upon Real Property, undoubted title, worth THREE TIMES the amount asked on loan.

ALSO—\$20,000 in three lots; security ample.

Inquire of Editor Farmer.

## 1000 Acres of Land,

120 COWS,

AND

A Good Milk and Dairy Business,

For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Business ever offered in our State. The location is near Suisun City, within five miles. There is 900 acres good Land, well fenced, which can be had at \$10 per acre, and 100 select COWS for \$20 each, together with Engine and Boiler for feeding Stock, Cheese-Press, Butter-Churns, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc., valued at \$1000. All these implements will go to the purchaser without cost.

The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted. There are also 100 acres of good Land adjoining leased for two years at \$1 per acre; this goes also, and the lease can be renewed.

To a good and responsible party this property will be sold on the most liberal terms—say ONE-THIRD CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory. Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address COL. WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will furnish all needed information.

Nov. 1, 1881.

## FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, WITH excellent Outbuildings, a fine Garden, Vineyard of four acres, with a field of sixty acres more, for pasture or cultivation. The whole will be sold a great bargain if applied for immediately.

For particulars apply at California Farmer Office.

## Ranch for Sale.

A FINE RANCH OF 500 ACRES of heavy Timbered Land, with a good Mill Site, heavy Water-Power. The Land is covered with large Redwood, Yellow Pine, &c.

This we esteem an excellent chance for investment, as in a short time the Land will be doubled in value. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

## Flax-seed Wanted.

100,000 LBS. FLAX-SEED WANTED BY CONTRACT, from parties who are the growers of it.

Persons who are now growing Flax, if they will please inform us of the number of acres they are growing, and the probable quantity they will desire to sell, we shall be glad to enter into contract for same. Address Col. WARREN, Editor of the Farmer.

## A GOOD GARDENER.

A PERSON EXPERIENCED GARDENER WANTS A PERMANENT situation. Whoever wants a Good Working Gardener can obtain one by applying at the office of the California Farmer.

## A Grand Opportunity for a Home.

For sale in one of the Interior Mountain Towns, a good House and Garden, with outbuildings, including a Smoke-House; successful use, being capable of realizing a good income.

The buildings are good. The Orchard is in full bearing, with Peaches, Plums, Apples, Grapes, etc., and small Fruits. There are also on the estate several small tenements, which bring in an income of about \$50 a month. The Fruit sold from the Garden, together with the certain income, will pay in two years or less the price now required for the estate. It is offered low for an immediate Cash sale, as the owner desires to locate in a different part of the State, where he has other property which requires his attention.

For particulars inquire of Editor of Farmer.

## Literary Shrubbery.

## How Amasa was Cured of Betting.

Nor a thousand miles from Jamaica Plain lived Lem Seaver, Bob Emmons, and Amasa May; Lem was fond of shooting, could shoot well, and was rather proud of it. It happened, on a bright October day, that he had been hunting the cover on the Newton side of the pond, and came out by the old barn where Bob Emmons was at work. After a little talk, Lem left his gun and fixas on the outside, and went into the barn to look at the cattle, and finally passed through to get a draught of cider at the house. While he was gone, Bob, who was always at the bottom of all mischief done in the vicinity, dropped an extra charge of shot into each barrel of the gun, and stood by waiting for fun. Presently Amasa came up the road with a new hat on; the half formed plan that floated in the brain of Bob was instantly completed and put into action as follows: Hailing Amasa—"Come quick," says he, "let's have some fun with Lem. We'll draw out his shot and bet he can't hit your hat." "Capital good idea," replied Amasa. "Lem thinks he can shoot; we'll open his eyes a little, eh?" Bob carefully drew out all the shots he had just put in, and the gun put back where he found it. Just then Lem came back. "Hallo, Lem," says Amasa, "what are you totting that gun about for?" "Oh, it's a way I have," said Lem; "sometimes I get a chance to shoot, and then I almost always hit." "But you can't hit my hat—six rods," exclaimed Amasa; "bet an oyster supper for the boys to-night." "Done," says Lem, "set it up."

Amasa put his hat on a post and measured the six rods, almost bursting with suppressed laughter at the imaginary idea of Lem's looks when he should find that he couldn't hit a hat at six rods. Bob, also chuckled at the success of his plan, and Lem pleased with the idea of winning the bet. He brought the gun up to his face to fire. "Double your bet and give it both barrels," says Amasa. "Ay, ay!" replied Lem, and he let drive right and left. Before the smoke rolled away, Amasa jumped forward with a shout and a laugh to show Lem that he couldn't hit a hat in broad daylight. But—where was it? Bits of fur here and there, and a miserable, dilapidated wreck of a hat, that looked as if all the woodcocks of Norfolk county had stuck their bills through it, was the light to greet his eyes. The sudden and instantaneous change of his countenance told Bob who had lost the wager. And that was the way Amasa was cured of betting.

MIRTHFULNESS.—The power of discovering a comic point, of appreciating a humorous hit, and enjoying the fun of a droll position, is a gift not to be despised. It is not a vain, silly, or unbecoming thing, as some moping owls and grave dullards suppose. It is, indeed, like all human faculties, liable to abuse, and capable of being perverted to evil; but it is essentially a good gift, and ought to be turned to the good account of which it is susceptible, and to manifest itself in the increase of the cheerfulness, the happiness and the affection of social and family life. We might go further; we might say and adduce much evidence to support the proposition, that, as humor is discerned only by those who can, to some extent, catch the feeling and spirit of the humorist, so the sense of discernment of humor is one phase or department of sympathy, and thus the springs of mirthfulness and kindness are not far distant; and many a home, amid the alternations of joy and sorrow that darken or brighten the course of life, has found an ever fresh gladness in the comic vein and jocund humor of some mirthful member of the family. Many of the best men we have ever known—the best in the highest sense of the term—with the best heads and the best hearts, have been men who thoroughly appreciated and highly enjoyed true humor.—[North British Review.]

## HEMMING COTTON.

"Hem them in!" is the country's cry; See how the bayonet needles fly! Nothing neglect and nothing leave— Hem them in from the skirt to the sleeve! Little they seek of scratch or hurt Who toil at hemming the Southern shirt; Little they care, as they shout aloud, If the Southern shirt prove a Southern shroud. [Continental Monthly.]

## Important News!

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC especially the sufferers by the recent Floods, and all others who wish to

## Save their Money

By purchasing their goods from

25 to 50 per cent Less

than the usual prices at other places, to call at

FENNER, RUSSELL & CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE,

Where can be found a general assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

FINE AND HEAVY CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

...ALSO...

Ladies' & Gents' Furnishing Goods

Hosiery, Gloves, Linen and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs,



**Wholesale Produce Report.**  
This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.  
[Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tonn & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.]  
May 22.

Since our last report we have to notice a marked decline and general falling off in the prices of Grain and Produce. The prospects of the crops being up to the usual yield, and the period growing short between this and harvest, holders seem disposed to realize. Wheat to-day is saleable in lots at prices from \$2.40 to 2.60, the supply more than equal to the demand. Millers are selling liberal quantities of Superior Flour for the Victoria and Northern trade, at prices from \$7.50 to 7.75 per barrel; Extra brands are also of sale.

Barley receipts are in excess of demand, and sales are being effected at prices from \$1.25 to 1.30 per 100 lbs. The quantity of Oats offering is less in proportion to any other grain, and the decline in price of this grain is less noticeable. Hay of the new crop is arriving in liberal quantities, and has caused a decline in the price of both old and new.

Potatoes—This article that has held at such unreasonable prices, and the market been sustained by such exertions on the part of holders, has fallen in price fully fifty per cent. The accumulations and storehouses supplies are being forced on the market, and in absence of demand, holders find it sore work and losing business.

Beans—The demand for this article has been unusually heavy; our market has become bare, and those who are fortunate enough to have any supply, ask and receive large prices. We are conversant of sales of Hayes Beans at 11 cents. All other kinds have materially advanced.

Wool continues to arrive freely, and producers in some instances prefer to ship on their own account, rather than sell at the going rates.

From the course our market has taken for the past few days, and the general depression that now exists, we are of the opinion that we shall have a steady decline until harvest, at which time no one can expect even present prices.

Our receipts from around the Bay, for the past week, have been as follows: Wheat 11,859 bks, Barley 11,841 bks, Oats 3711 bks, Potatoes 2184 bks, Flour 8025 qr-sks, Hay 270 tons, Wool 348 bales, Middlings 130 bks, Bran 800 bks, Corn 125 bks, Corn-meal 325 bks.

Also, Coastwise: Wheat 2805 bks, Barley 3193 bks, Potatoes 1670 bks, Oats 235 bks, Flour 537 qr-sks, Beans 522 bks, Wool 225 bales, Hay 34 tons, Buckwheat 14 bks.

Wheat, \$1.00 lb—  
For milling... \$2.37 2.55  
Barley for brewing 1.30 1.35  
do feed... 1.25 1.30  
Oats, for feed... 1.25 1.30  
Corn... 2.40 2.60  
Rye... 4.50 6.00  
Buckwheat... 4.50 5.00  
Oatmeal... 1.00 1.10  
Squash... 1.00 1.10

Flour—  
Superior... 7.50 7.75  
Extra... 8.25 8.50  
Baker's extra... 8.75 9.00  
Cornmeal... 1.00 1.10  
Domestic... 1.00 1.10  
Hay... 18 20 22 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100 105 110 115 120 125 130 135 140 145 150 155 160 165 170 175 180 185 190 195 200 205 210 215 220 225 230 235 240 245 250 255 260 265 270 275 280 285 290 295 300 305 310 315 320 325 330 335 340 345 350 355 360 365 370 375 380 385 390 395 400 405 410 415 420 425 430 435 440 445 450 455 460 465 470 475 480 485 490 495 500 505 510 515 520 525 530 535 540 545 550 555 560 565 570 575 580 585 590 595 600 605 610 615 620 625 630 635 640 645 650 655 660 665 670 675 680 685 690 695 700 705 710 715 720 725 730 735 740 745 750 755 760 765 770 775 780 785 790 795 800 805 810 815 820 825 830 835 840 845 850 855 860 865 870 875 880 885 890 895 900 905 910 915 920 925 930 935 940 945 950 955 960 965 970 975 980 985 990 995 1000

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**BEANS.**  
Beef—tenderloin... \$1.10  
Shoulder... \$1.00  
Ribs... \$1.00  
Pork—rib... \$1.00  
Veal... \$1.00  
Corned Beef... \$1.00  
Smoked Beef... \$1.00  
Pork chops... \$1.00  
Mutton chops... \$1.00

We note in the market this week, as the first of the season, Currants, quoted at 50c; Cherries (the first of any amount), quoted at \$1 to 1.50; Summer-squash, and String-beans, at 50c each. Also, the first Farallon Eggs, at 60c the dozen; all retail prices. Tomatoes and Watermelons have been in market for several weeks, though not raised here, but brought from the Sandwich Islands. Strawberries sell at a bit less a pound than last week, and Vegetables are gradually coming down in price. Eggs are cheaper than previously this season; also Cheese, which is now quite low.

We learn by private letter, that the picking of Cherries commenced at Briggs' Orchards, near Marysville, May 24. A plentiful Cherry crop is expected this year.

**BUSINESS NOTICES.**

**COMMISSION FRUIT STORE.**—Our producers in the country can always find a ready sale for all their Fruit and all other kinds of Produce, and at a fair and generous price, and be sure of a quick and prompt return. By a reference to the card of J. W. Gale, Esq., they will see that an opportunity is afforded them of making sales not only of Fruits and farm produce, but also of Live Stock. We take pleasure in recommending Mr. Gale to their special attention as worthy their highest confidence.

**A FARMER'S MILL IN HIGH WATER.**—While the roads are impassable and where the flouring mills are swept away, Farmers should immediately procure the Union Farm and Plantation Mill, now offered by Greene, Heath & Allen. This will answer all the purposes of a Flouring Mill for a whole neighborhood. These are the Mills for the times. See advertisement.

**BUILDING LOTS IN SAN RAFAEL.**—There will be offered in San Rafael this Spring several fine building lots elegantly situated and well fenced, and worthy the attention of all who desire a pleasant home in a beautiful place. Inquire of Mons. Angellote, Maria Hotel, San Rafael, or of Editor of the FARMER.

**20,000 HOR ROOTS.**—Those who want to plant a hop yard can be supplied with fine roots at a bargain if application is soon made to the Editor of the FARMER. A lot of 20,000 roots to be sold at once.

**BUT GOODS CHEAP.**—As many families in the country visit our city to purchase their clothing and family goods, such as boots and shoes, dry-goods, and fancy goods, we take pleasure in calling their attention to the advertisement in our columns of the Very Cheap Store, 720 Montgomery street. All who buy goods at that place will save from 20 to 50 per cent.

**FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.**

The undersigned are the Sole Agents of DANIEL L. PERKINS, the Pioneer Seed Grower, of Oakland, Alameda county, Cal., and offer for sale this season the finest assortment of seeds ever produced in California, and at prices as low as the ruling rates in the Atlantic States. These seeds are warranted to be fresh and true to label, and in every particular equal to the best seeds produced in any part of the world. They have taken the first premium at each of the State Fairs, and many of our County Fairs, for several years past, which should be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness and superior quality.

Mr. PERKINS will be in attendance, to give instructions in regard to planting the same, at all times at the store. Merchants in the city will confer a great favor when receiving orders from the interior, to call and have them filled. Orders from the interior will be filled promptly and forwarded by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or as directed. Liberal discounts will be made to dealers, and any seeds remaining over at the end of the season may be exchanged for new ones the next.

**GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,**  
Pacific Fruit Market, San Francisco.

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**CITIZEN-FRIENDS:**  
M. MINER, from Washington, D. C., comes to you endowed with that remarkable power of Sympathetic Clairvoyance, which enables her to discover the Causes of Disease, and apply the Remedy. Diseases which evade all other modes of Examination, and yield to no other System of treatment, are clearly revealed to the Sympathetic Clairvoyant and easily brought under control; while Diseases, in all their forms, physical and mental, chronic and acute, are alike subject to the power, relying, as it does, on Nature's great remedial agents: Water, Air, and Magnetism. Mothers and CHILDREN treated with great success. Room No. 10, Union Block, cor Market and Kearny streets. Office Hours—From 12 m. to 3 p.m. 17-6t

**Another Herd of Noble Stock for Sale.**  
Stock of the following kind:  
A Full-Blooded Durham Bull, pedigree perfect.  
Several Calves, Full-Blood, and cross of same.  
Several extra fine Dairy Cows; very superior.  
A noble Irish Stallion, sired by a high-blooded English Draft Stallion, from a Vermont Morgan Mare.  
Several Mares and Colts of high grade.  
All the above will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of Editor of Farmer.

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**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN**  
**Produce, Vegetables,**  
**AND...**  
**FRUIT,**  
**ARTICLES SOLD ON COMMISSION, if desired.**  
Orders Delivered Free of Charge. v17-9

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**PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, WORKING DRAWINGS,**  
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**REFERENCES:**  
Rev. T. Starr King, Com. Watkins, Anna Merrill, Esq.  
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**Cabbage and Lettuce Plants,**  
**BY THE THOUSAND!**

**ANY PERSON IN WANT OF CABBAGE PLANTS**  
By the Thousand;  
Also—LETTUCE PLANTS, By the Thousand;  
May get them by applying to  
**LAWRENCE LANE, San Antonio,**  
New Road for San Leandro.



**The Question Solved.**

**COOK'S**  
**Improved Portable**  
**SUGAR EVAPORATOR**  
FOR MAKING  
**SORGHUM AND MAPLE SUGAR.**

**ALL DOUBTS ARE DISPELLED! THAT CHINESE**  
**SUGAR-CANE YIELDS**  
**TRUE CANE-SUGAR**  
IS A SETTLED QUESTION.

The difficulties in securing its Granulation have been entirely overcome by the invention of

**Cook's Evaporator.**

By its peculiar arrangement it throws off all scum and feculencies, and secures a deposit of a kind of wax, which would otherwise prevent granulation, and WHICH HAS YET BEEN REMOVED BY NO OTHER PROCESS. Thus in this machine are combined all the requisites for DEPRICATING WITHOUT CHEMICALS, and evaporating with an unparalleled rapidity.

Attention is called to the following Claims of this Valuable Invention:

- 1st. It so liberates the sirup from its gummy and glucose matters that crystallization may readily be secured.
- 2d. It will make more and better sirup in a day than any other evaporator.
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- 6th. It is more convenient for use than any other style; always ready for work without calling upon all the neighborhood mechanics, and causing great delays when you are in the greatest haste.
- 7th. It thus combines in an eminent degree all those essential requisites of sugar machinery, viz: speed, superiority of work, convenience, and economy.

We will furnish Evaporators adapted to brick arches at the following prices, LIBERALLY REDUCED to meet the state of the times and to promote the successful manufacture of Home Products:

- No. 3—Copper Pan, 45 by 90 inches.....\$100
- No. 4—do do 45 by 100 do.....125
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Two Skimmers, one Door, and one Grates accompany each Pan.

Copper Pans are used for this Evaporator, on account of their great durability and cleanliness.

In connection with the EVAPORATOR, we shall also Manufacture

**Sugar-Cane Mills,**  
OF THE LATEST AND BEST PATTERNS

now used, for descriptions and prices of which we refer to our advertisements.

For any further information and Pamphlets containing full directions for the Culture and the Manufacture of Sorghum; also for testimonials of the successful Manufacture by this Evaporator in the hands of Farmers of the different States; and for Orders for the Machines, address—

**CAROTHERS & BATES,**  
MANUFACTURERS,  
Sacramento.

**N. B.—A MODEL** of this Evaporator, and Samples of Sirup and Sugar made with it, can be seen, and important information had, at California Farmer Office, where Orders can also be left.

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Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Etc.  
Importers and Manufacturers of  
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Robes, Caps, Seals, and all Goods required by  
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LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.

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Mr. JOHNSON has effected an arrangement with an experienced Military Trainer, who will open a Class for Dragoon Exercise whenever there are a sufficient number of Pupils to form a class.

THE ACADEMY will be open EVERY EVENING, from 7 until 10 o'clock.

Having every accommodation for the purpose, Mr. JOHNSON will Train, Break, Bit, and Gait, Horses; or give instructions in the same.

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AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,  
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Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.  
Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Made on approved Merchandise.  
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**Chinese Sugar-cane.**  
500 LBS CHINESE SUGAR-CANE SEED, for sale low, if applied for soon.  
Inquire at the Farmer Office.

**FARM STOCK, &c.**

**A Belmont Stallion.**  
A FINE FOUR-YEAR OLD BELMONT Stallion, from Fine Stock on the Dam side. The animal is a docile and will be sold a bargain. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

**Splendid Stallions for Sale.**  
SEVERAL STALLIONS OF THE VERY best character, Heavy Roadster Stock; also, Two Morgan Black-Hawk stock, splendid animals, and for sale at a Bargain. Inquire of the Editor of Farmer.

**Splendid Flock of 600 Sheep.**

A VERY SUPERIOR FLOCK OF ABOUT 600 Australian MERINO EWES now having LAMBS by a PURE FRENCH MERINO BUCK.  
This lot of Merino Sheep can be had at a Bargain, if applied for soon, as the parties are desirous of closing up business. Any persons who may desire a superior Flock of Sheep to begin with, this is a rare opportunity.  
21 Address: Editor California Farmer.

**Well Bred Stock For Sale.**

HAVING A LARGE BREEDING STOCK OF  
**SHORT-HORNED CATTLE,**  
**SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,**  
**THOROUGH-BRED TROTTER HORSES,**  
...AT...

**"WOODBURN FARM,"**

Those, desirous of purchasing, can be supplied at any time.

Also—A few  
**Alderney and Ayrshire Cattle.**  
**R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER,**  
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**Full-blood Merino Sheep.**

Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address Editor FARMER.

**Splendid Bucks!**

**CRYSTAL PALACE!**

THOSE WHO WANT THE PROGE-ny of this noble animal should make immediate application for them.  
**CRYSTAL PALACE**  
Has produced the finest French Merino Bucks that have ever been exhibited.  
Persons in want can see the young Bucks by applying to the Editor of the Farmer.

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**DANGERS OF FIRE!**

AS A  
**PROVISION FOR YOUR FAMILIES,**

In Case of Your Death.



# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XVII.

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### The California Farmer.

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COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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BY J. E. PHILLIPS & CO.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$4; for six months, \$2.50. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or \$3 a year in advance.

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JOB-WORK.—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

#### Growing Crops.

THERE is great industry prevailing over our State at the present time. In San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton and Marysville, can be seen Mowers, Hay-rakes and Pitchforks moving in all directions, for it is now

#### HAYING TIME.

We opine that there will be a very large crop of hay gathered from Santa Clara, Monterey and Santa Cruz districts, from Yolo and Solano, from Yuba, Sutter and Butte; we hear of increased labor in getting in the hay crop—oats and grasses. There will also be quite a lot of grain not matured made into hay.

It should be borne in mind that, owing to the severe loss of stock the last year, many persons have grown wiser, and they will lay in a good stock of hay, so as to be prepared for the worst. It should be remembered also, that the old crop is gone—either by the flood or by being used up—and, in addition, fat cattle No. 1 will always pay. More attention will be paid this winter to this branch of industry. Again, we are to have an immense influx of immigrants. These will be families, mostly farmers. This will add to the demand for hay, grain and all kinds of produce, so that we feel confident that the cultivator of the soil will get good prices all this year for his crops.

#### Crops in the Upper San Joaquin Region.

EDITOR FARMER: I will now give you a few notes in regard to crops in this part of the land. I have taken a trip in San Joaquin county, and find the crops short; wheat mostly a failure south of Stockton. Mr. Groondyke has a good crop of wheat, and that is the only one I saw; am of the opinion that not more than bread and seed will be grown south of Stockton, on the north side Stanislaus river; the barley crop quite as poor; hay crop light. On the Dry Creek between Stanislaus and Tuolumne rivers there are some good crops. Mr. Martin has 80 to 100 acres of good wheat, and a good crop of hay. Mr. Hotan has a good wheat and barley crop. Warder & Brother, have good wheat, also Messrs. Maxwell & Hoyt. At the Rock River Ranch, W. E. Cooper has 80 acres good wheat and barley. South of the Tuolumne river, in Stanislaus county, crops are poor. I have some good wheat. On the Merced river is some good grain. Up in Tuolumne county grain and hay crop light; the same in Mariposa county. In all the above named counties not one half a crop of hay and grain. In some localities crops are fair, and in other places light. A large amount of the grain and hay crop was destroyed by the floods of last winter. I. D. MOULY.

#### More of the Tree-Borers.

COLUMBIA, June 1, 1892.

EDITOR FARMER: You will receive with this, in a vial, some insects I cut out of one of my neighbor's apple trees. I cut them out yesterday, and they are the first of the kind I have seen, as I have always found in mine the white-worm borers. I took out from the same tree five or six more, but either cut or jammed them up in getting them out. The two white of those in the vial I cut out of a small peach tree of mine that was in the nursery-row, and I took a few more full-grown ones out of the other peach trees, but do not find them in the apple trees. I send a piece of the tree out of which these were taken, and you can see there is some still remaining. I send them to you because you wished to ascertain if they have been seen in other parts of the State. Hoping you may get these all right, I remain,

Very truly yours, D. PARKER.

[We find the borers sent us to be the same insect which is found everywhere, since the flood. We have picked them out of trees in the valley of the Sacramento. In our next we will give the class they belong to, and their history.]

EARLY FRUITS.—Strawberries, Cherries, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c., are all early fruits, that cultivators desire to send to our city for sale, and for quick returns we advise them to remember the Commission House of J. W. Gale, Esq., on Davis street, near Washington. We know from those who have done business there, that they are always pleased with their returns, and the manner in which the business is done.

#### Hints on Grape Culture.

From a series of articles on Grape Culture, in the Horticulturist, we extract the following in regard to training the vine:

It fortunately happens that the training of the vine during the first year is a matter of much simplicity, free from difficult mechanical manipulations, making no extraordinary demands upon our knowledge of vegetable physiology, and requiring only a little attention, and the exercise of ordinary intelligence. Some knowledge of vegetable laws would render the operations less tedious and infinitely more interesting; but we shall describe the mechanical operations so plainly that "none need go astray."

We will suppose the vines to have been pruned down to two or three buds, as already directed. If a trellis has not been put up, a stake four or five feet long must be placed by each vine; for the vines must under no circumstance be allowed to grow on the ground. It is a very common practice to allow them to do so; but the practice is so wholly bad, that we trust it will find no followers among those who read these articles. Place a stake then about two inches from each vine, and on the north side of it, and not on the south, as we have sometimes seen. The pruning and staking having been done, the next operation will be the plowing. This will be performed differently by different individuals, according as they have a system of their own, and are "set in their ways." A good plan is to set the plow from twelve to fifteen inches from the vines, and turn the furrow from them. In turning this furrow, the plow must be run sufficiently shallow to avoid injuring the roots; for no matter what may be conceded to "root pruning" when the vines have acquired age, we insist that now at least they shall not be disturbed. But to proceed. In making the return furrow, lay it against the first, so as to form a ridge. This return furrow may be made deeper than the first; the depth of the furrows should be increased with the distance from the vines. Turn a furrow from the next row of vines in the manner first described, and lay the return furrow against it. If we have been understood, the space between two rows of vines will be laid up in ridges; these ridges are now to be broken down by running the plow through the middle of each, which will make the ground level again, as it should be.

The next operation will be harrowing. The common form of harrow we do not esteem best adapted to the purpose, the objection being to the form of the teeth. These should be somewhat in the form of cultivator teeth. The best implement that we have seen is Share's coulter harrow. It pulverizes the soil without compacting it to the degree that the common harrow does. We have several times represented to the proprietors of this harrow (Messrs. Haines & Pell) the necessity for making one of a smaller size, to be worked by one horse, and we understand that they have concluded to do so. It would in that form be still better adapted to the vineyard. When the soil is harrowed, the crop to be grown between the rows may be put in.

Let us now turn to the vines. As soon as the new shoots have grown about four inches, select the strongest, and break the others off. If each grows equally strong which is not often the case, select the lowest, as it is desirable to have the new shoot as low down as possible. In June the remains of the old wood should be pruned off close to the new wood; it should be cut at an angle of about 45 degrees. In this way the new wood will grow over and cover the wound, and the trunk of the vine will grow straight. The new shoot must be tied up from the beginning, and the tying repeated at intervals during the season. After having made a growth of four or five feet, the young shoot may, indeed, be left to grow free, but if the stake be sufficiently high, it is better to keep the growing shoot tied up.

The object of the first year's training is to obtain a single cane of stout, well-ripened wood. To secure this, we should aim, as far as possible, to prevent the vine from wasting its energies in the formation of superfluous parts. One very important means to this end is the suppression of the lateral shoots, and thus directing the flow of the sap mainly in one channel. To suppress these laterals entirely, however, would result in disaster, by causing the buds to break; this, in the case of bearing wood, as will hereafter appear, would result in the loss of the crop the following year. The laterals perform an important part in the economy of the vine; we have simply to guide and control their action so as to secure more fully and certainly the object in view. The physiology of the subject will be treated of hereafter; at present we shall only describe the mechanical operations to be observed. As soon as two leaves have been formed, the lateral must be pinched in to one leaf, leaving above this leaf about an inch of the green wood. This should be done before the second leaf has attained any considerable size; for example, when about the size of a twenty-five cent piece. The leaf left on the lateral will increase in size pretty fast, and the bud at its axil will rapidly develop, and finally break or grow. On old vines, this bud often produces fruit, but it never ripens in the open air. When this bud has made two leaves, the lateral must be again pinched in, so as to leave one leaf on the shoot made from

the bud just described. There will now be two leaves on the lateral; one below the first pinching, and the other below the second. The second leaf will increase in size faster than the first did, and will grow larger; but leaves, will be indeed, larger than they would have been if the lateral had not been pinched in, and we may add, that in all such cases the leaf function is consequently performed more perfectly. The bud at the axil of the second leaf will be developed, and put forth a new shoot in the manner already described. If the vine has been growing vigorously, this second bud will break before the season has become far advanced, and the lateral must then be pinched in again precisely as above described; otherwise it may be left to grow as it will; we have used the word lateral in the singular number, but it will be understood that the laterals are to be all treated alike. If, through negligence, the laterals should not have been pinched in as described, they will have got to be of some size by mid season; and in this case two or three leaves should be left on, for with the size of the lateral increases the danger of bursting the bud at its base.

If, from late planting, shortness of season, or any similar cause, it is apprehended that the wood will not mature, the process of ripening may be hastened by pinching in the end of the vine, or by simply breaking down (not off) a foot or more of the end, leaving the part broken hanging to the vine. After the middle of September the vine will need no other care in regard to training. All through the season, special care must be taken that the leaves receive no injury by handling or otherwise. The ground must be stirred from time to time, and kept free from weeds. One of the best implements for this purpose is the horsehoe, the weeding immediately around the vines being finished with the hand-hoe. When the wood is thoroughly ripe, and the leaves have dropped of their own accord, the vines may be pruned. It will be necessary to reduce them again to three eyes, cutting about two inches above the third eye. The vines will now be ready to cover, if this should be deemed necessary; in some localities it has important advantages, and is really less laborious than at first sight would appear. Nothing more is necessary than to throw a little light mold around the vines in the form of a billock. A little cedar or other brush thrown over them will answer the same purpose, but care must be taken not to form a harbor for mice. If the vineyard has been made in a clay soil, it will be benefited by fall plowing, which must be done as already described, except that the ground should not be harrowed but left rough. This will complete the care of the vineyard during the first year.

The method of increasing the size of the cane, forming fruit during the first season, and matters of a similar nature, are reserved for a future occasion.

#### "Cotton in the Middle States, with Directions for its Culture."

We have received from Hon. T. G. Phelps at Washington, three small sacks of cotton seeds, for distribution. We are grateful for his attention to the wants of the cultivators. The following directions for culture of the cotton seed are also sent by Mr. Phelps:

It may be well to mention that the kind of cotton adapted for cultivation in the Middle States is what is known as the "green seed."

It should be planted from the 1st to the 10th of May. Plow the ground well; then harrow it. Mark it out in rows five feet apart. If the land is thin, put some good fertilizer in the row before planting.

Put five seed in each hill; the hills one foot apart in the row. Cover it lightly with a hoe. When four inches high, thin it out to one stalk in a hill, and cultivate it as you would corn.

A light alluvial soil, with a southern exposure, is best adapted to the growth of cotton.

#### See to your Grain Crops.

It is all important that those grain growers who have planted upon sidehills or hill-tops should notice carefully the present condition of these growing crops. See how fast and far they are affected by this hot weather now upon us. Those who have made, as they should have done, a record of time of planting, depth of plowing, can now observe how fast and to what extent the dry weather affects the grain. We are sure all shallow plowing will fare hard on hill-tops, and especially if planted late, while that which was deeply and well plowed will yield heavy crops. Will farmers please inform us of results.

#### Illinois Coffee.

We have received from Mr. Huffman a small package of his coffee (?) which has attracted so much attention for a few weeks past. It has, in appearance, taste, &c., every characteristic of the pea, and we should think it nothing more or less than a pea. We are much surprised that such men as Judge Breese and Mr. Moulton should have been so deceived in the character of the plant, and think the efforts made to introduce it as coffee are entirely inexcusable, for we have a soil adapted to a sufficient variety of products to satisfy any one, without resorting to representations that facts will not warrant.—[Prairie Farmer.]

INCREASE OF OUR HOME PRODUCE.—If any person should doubt the rapidly increasing wealth of our State, despite the late trials and losses of our farmers and producers by flood and a hard winter, just let such persons go down to the California Steam Navigation Company's wharf, and see the Wool and Hides that daily arrive from the interior. This will convince any one that California can produce.

#### Clark & Perkins' Wool Circular.

AGENCY OF THE CAL. WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION. }  
SAN FRANCISCO, June 1st, 1892. }

SINCE our last issue, the Wool Market has been characterized by a great degree of activity, and remunerative prices have been readily attainable for all the desirable qualities of well conditioned wools. The inferior grades and poorly handled lots are not in demand, and prices for these are unduly low below the cost of production. The experience of each successive year convinces us more thoroughly of the great importance to the wool grower of putting his clip in the most perfect order before forwarding to market. While the general character of the wool now coming forward is vastly better than any heretofore produced in California, there are yet too many clips showing by their condition either culpable negligence or intended fraud. The time has gone by when the sweepings of the corral or of the barn yard can be sold for wool; and where the admixtures of foreign substances, the compacted taglocks, untied, torn and broken fleeces, are sent forward, it must be with the expectation of making a concession in price greater than the amount of refuse matter by at least the labor of sorting it out. We are confident that the wool growers of California will remedy all such defects when their true interests are clearly pointed out.

The receipts of wool during the month have been 7,233 bales; previously reported, 2,482 bales. Total, 9,665, or about 1,930,000 lbs.

During the month two shipments of wool have gone forward, both to New York, viz:

By the "Lookout," in Coleman & Co.'s Line, 821 bales; by the "Governor Morton," in Moore & Folger's Line, 1019 bales; total, 1840 bales.

There is at the present time no lack of shipping facilities, the following vessels being now loading with wool and other products, viz: "The Rambler," for Boston; "Belle of the Sea" and "Asterion," for New York.

Prices during the month have been tolerably maintained, especially for good to choice lots of American and Merino wools, and may be quoted at the close, for low qualities and poor conditioned lots, 12 to 15 cts.; fair American, 16 @ 19 cts.; choice ditto, 20 @ 22 cts.; Merino and the finer grades, 22 @ 25 cts.

One of the best clips, if not the best that has yet come forward, is that from Messrs. Curtis & McConnell of Sacramento, for which 28 cts. was offered and declined; this clip, both for quality and condition, would attract attention anywhere. The best single fleece yet received, and one that we might almost challenge the world to equal, is at present in our office. This fleece is sixteen months' growth, from a French Merino ram, bred and raised by Mr. J. D. Patterson, of Alameda county; weighs 42½ pounds, and presents throughout almost surprising evenness of quality and fineness of fiber.

The depression in sheep and mutton still continues. We are furnished the following quotations by Mr. Jos. Sedgerly, the leading dealer in this line of stock, viz: Mutton 3 to 4 cts. per lb., market fully supplied. Lambs, 4 to 5 cts. per lb.

Mexican sheep are coming in freely and in fine order; many lambs of Mexican stock are now offering.

As the breeding season is approaching, we take occasion to say, that we are in a position to give a good deal of assistance to those of our friends who are desirous of supplying themselves with pure bred or high grades of breeding stock, and will give prompt attention to any inquiries of this nature. CLARK & PERKINS, Commission Wool Merchants.

The noted sheep raisers of Monterey County, mentioned below, who have lately been in the city, have furnished the Bulletin with the following statements, in relation to their business:

Col. Hollister, of San Juan, Monterey County, has 14,000 sheep, exclusive of 7500 lambs. These are divided into flocks of about 1500. His clip the present season amounts to 80,020 lbs net, taken from the above number of animals, and the average weight of the fleece is upwards of 5½ lbs. Col. H. estimates the value of his Wool clip for the present season at the round sum of \$20,000. He also informs us that he has lost about \$4,000 in value of sheep by disease (scab, &c.), but raises 7,500 lambs this season, notwithstanding the severity of the winter. On the whole, he does not regret the losses, as the experience gained by the wet and cold of the past winter has been of great benefit to him in the future management of his flocks.

Flint, Bixby & Co., of San Juan, Monterey County, are now here, making preparations to ship their Wool to Boston by the Rambler. They shear this spring 17,000 sheep, from which they realize 85,000 to 90,000 lbs of Wool, valued to-day at 26c 7½ lb all round. About half their flocks were sheared last fall, yielding 40,000 lbs. They have a single flock of 3,300 fine sheep, from which the average weight of the fleece is 7 lbs 5 ozs. They lost in all about five hundred head last winter by exposure, and raise this season 8,500 lambs. Their Wool is Spanish Merino. They own a buck, "Old Abe," a thorough-bred Spanish Merino, for which they paid E. Hammond, of Middlebury, Vermont, \$1,000. He is now eight months old, and is said to be one of the finest bucks in the country.

#### State Normal School.

The Act of the late Legislature, establishing a State Normal School, constitutes as Trustees of the same the Governor, Surveyor General, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and City School Superintendents of San Francisco, Sacramento and Marysville. This Board of Trustees met at Sacramento, in the Governor's office, on the 23d of May, every member being present excepting the one from Marysville. The Board organized by electing Gov. Stanford Chairman, and Superintendent Tait, of San Francisco, Secretary. After reading the law under which they met, and which fixes the location of the Normal School at the Bay for the present, an offer of the use of one of the vacant rooms of the High School at San Francisco, with its apparatus and furniture, for the purposes of the Normal School was accepted. The Secretary of the Benicia Board of Education would have tendered the use of the old State House in that place, but for this action, and the requirement of the law. A resolution was then adopted fixing the number of pupils that may be admitted into the school for the first session at sixty, provided that at least one pupil shall be admitted from each county; applicants for admission to file their applications with the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, at least three days before the opening of the School, and in case there be no application at that time from any county, the privilege of said county shall be forfeited for the first session, and applicants may be admitted from other counties, reference being had to the basis of legislative apportionment, as provided by the law. Messrs. Moulder, Tait and Taylor were appointed an Executive Committee by the Board, and the Secretary was appointed Treasurer, with instructions to obtain from the State Controller his warrant for the \$3,000 appropriated for the Normal School, by act of Legislature. The Executive Committee was instructed to report at the next meeting of the Board, to be called by the Chairman within a month probably, a detailed plan for the organization, classification and general management of the School. It was resolved that the Chief Instructor of the School should be its Principal, and that his salary should not exceed \$250 per month during the sessions. The Secretary was authorized to advertise in San Francisco, Sacramento and Marysville journals, that the State Normal School will be opened on the Third Monday in July. Discretionary power was granted the Secretary to procure, by public advertisement, candidates for the positions of teachers of the Normal School. The rate of tuition for those not entitled to gratuitous admission to the School was fixed at \$5 per month. The proceedings of the Board were then ordered to be published; whereupon the Board adjourned. It is gratifying to know that we are so soon to have a State Institution for the education of professional teachers. Many older States are yet behind California in this regard.

#### A Homestead for All.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the purchase of real estate in California in early times, was the uncertain tenure by which the greater part of our land was held. In some cases there were several claimants to the same broad leagues, each claiming to have emanated from some representative of the Spanish or Mexican Government, at a period more or less remote. Under these circumstances, our old Board of Land Commissioners was appointed by the United States Government at an early day, with the object of reconciling all these conflicting interests, exposing and confounding fraud and corruption wherever it existed, and setting at rest forever the titles to all our lands. It may well be characterized as a Herculean task! For several years the Board continued in session, unavailing during that time an enormous amount of the most barefaced double-dealing and bribery, and allowing much to slip by without exposure, yet doing somewhat towards clearing up this legal (or illegal) muddle.

From the decisions of the Land Commission, however, appeals were in many cases taken to the United States District Court, with the hope of reversal, and from that to the United States Supreme Court at Washington—so that the Land Commission proved to be merely the first link in a long, harassing and very costly chain of litigation, with little certainty of a favorable result for even the most equitable cause. But a title having passed through this terrible ordeal, and come out unscathed, received the Government Patent, and was thenceforth placed high above the billows of controversy.

It is to such patented titles that the seeker after a Homestead must look, if he would avoid the endless turmoil and expense of future litigation. Mr. Harvey S. Brown, of this city, and proprietor of the "Bernal Rancho," two or three miles south of the Mission Dolores, has very thoughtfully laid out a portion of his extensive tract in Homestead lots of greater or less extent, and offered them to those who wish to possess a Homestead with a quiet title. This was the first California grant that received a patent from the United States Government, as will be seen by reference to Book 1, p. 1, of Patents. The land in question is located along Islais creek, opposite the Industrial School, and on the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad, which will bring it within fifteen minutes ride of this city. It is worthy of an examination. Mr. Brown's card may be seen in another column.



## Effects of Trees on Climate.

The following remarks urging the planting of trees as a protection from the winds, and showing the beneficial effects of the same, are deserving of particular attention in this State, and although referring to the region east of the Rocky Mountains, can be easily applied by the intelligent reader to meet our own case in the country, while they give a hint to the great benefit that might be realized by the liberal cultivation of trees along the streets of our wind-swept city. The remarks are from a Chicago paper:

"The sun robs the soil of its moisture, and the wind robs it of its heat, two elements that have an important bearing on the resulting crops. Now it is well known that forest belts retard the rapid sweep of the wind and hold it in check; if you close the doors and windows on the lee side of a house and open those to the windward, the effect is but slight; now open the opposite door and you have a strong current that will at once reduce the temperature of the room, close the door and the equilibrium is restored. Just such is the effect on a large scale, where broad belts of woodland cross the wind's path, for it should be borne in mind that wind, like water, has weight, and is checked in its progress by rough and uneven surfaces; it cannot pass over high mountains, and its onward sweep is comparatively slow over extended forests, while on the smooth surface of the prairie we see the reverse. A fact so plain should have long since attracted the attention of the farmers and suggested a remedy. During the spring months we have two currents of air that generally combine, and as one or the other becomes the controlling one, we have a sudden shifting from the southwest to the northwest. The cold current coming from the north, following the base of the Rocky Mountains until it meets the trade winds of the south, both are then deflected in an easterly direction; but in a few days after the first of April the steady flow of the trades are too much for the northern antagonist, and we have an almost uninterrupted flow of southwest wind, yet always continuing mixed with it the cold current that has traveled along the base of the mountains, charged with the dampness of melting snow and the keen frosty air of the arctic belt.

"Thus the southwest wind, until the summer has traveled far north, is always more or less cold or damp, and when it has an uninterrupted sweep over the newly-sown grain, robbing the soil of its heat, cannot otherwise than have a tendency to check its growth. To check this effect we must plant our wall of timber across its pathway, which will be on the west side of our fields, with wing to the east from either point. This will arrest the progress of the wind from all westerly points, but we should be most particular to guard the southwest side, as from that point we have the most constant currents. A single row of trees has a wonderful effect in checking the force of the wind, and a belt two rods in width will entirely check it and it will go over. In all sheltered nooks we observe with what vigor the grass, seed and grain come forward, in all cases ripening several days in advance of that exposed to the winds. Nor does the effect stop with only maturity—the quantity and quality are always improved. In the fruit crop this effect is always the more decidedly apparent, and so much so has this become apparent to cultivators of fruit that it is generally conceded that shelter must be had from the winds by timber belts, close planting of low-headed trees or high board fence, but the latter has no beauty, is expensive, and should never take the place of timber belts, so full of life and beauty."

## The Origin of Quartz Veins.

The French Academy of Science has recently received an interesting communication from M. P. Laur, "On the Origin and Distribution of Gold in the various soils of California." The Sierra Nevada, the author tells us, which skirt the gold districts on the eastern side, are a spur of the Andes; the average height of the range is nine thousand feet, and on one side it presents a slope of seventy-five miles in length, while on the other it has an abrupt descent of about five thousand four hundred feet, overlooking large sandfields, intersected by masses of mountains as yet little known. The region east of the Sierra Nevada is of a volcanic nature, which is not the case on the western side, where the chief feature is an extraordinary abundance of auriferous quartz rock. M. Laur believes these silicious deposits to be derived from successive eruptions at a very early period, the only remaining manifestation of the eruptive power at present being the existence of hot springs. Those for instance at Steamboat Valley, at the head of the Sierra, and five miles from Lake Washoe, situated at an altitude of four thousand and eighty feet above the level of the sea, issue from a series of fissures, formed by an eruption of basalt through granite. These fissures not more than a foot in width, and occupying a strip of ground about thirty-six hundred feet in length and two hundred feet in breadth, are all filled with boiling water, which overflows in winter but not in summer, when its presence is only perceptible by its bubbling noise and the steam it constantly emits. The water is strongly alkaline, and deposits siliceous oxide of iron, and sulphur. In another series of fissures, about six thousand feet to the west, the siliceous is deposited under the form of quartz, containing iron, copper and metallic gold. These silicious deposits are abundantly spread over the surface of the soil, and extend to the depth of from four to six feet. The original quartzes of California seem all to have originated in the manner above described. And in some parts—as at Grass Valley, Bear Valley and Aqua Fria, and in Mariposa county—the auriferous clay and talcose schists, which contain no quartz, bear evidence of a similar origin.

The Louisville Democrat announces that the planters in Western Tennessee are sending forward their cotton to brokers in that city, and ridicules the idea of their being disposed to burn their crops. Where such destruction has occurred, it has been done by rebel troops.

## Soil Analysis—Science.

We take from an article in an Eastern journal, these common-sense paragraphs:

"Soil Analysis and its uses is all very well, but as a science, has never been of much practical use for the want of exactness, the varying of a single grain in soil analysis being sufficient to make the difference between a barren and a fertile soil. The explanation of an example of the mode of analysis, is very simple, but how are we to tell exactly the amount of such ingredient our soil contains. There is probably no soil, however barren, but will show most of the necessary constituents to form a good soil. But we will have to leave it to finer processes than we now possess to determine the quantities and the conditions."

"A great many persons use the word science in a very poor manner. I take it to mean true philosophy. Science in its broadest sense is truth, nothing more nor nothing less. Most persons blame science as if it was a person or thing. A man not learned in scientific philosophy may succeed in tilling the soil, make it profitable, but he must at the same time be following scientific facts. He learns a fact, acts by it, makes money, and derides science. That fact is as much science as if it had first been announced by some high professor. Do not get the idea that every fact announced as truth must necessarily be such. Again, some scientific modes may not be practicable under present circumstances, prices, &c. There may be a going beyond science. At the time you obey one scientific fact, be careful not to carry it to an excess, thereby running against another fact equally important, equally true, equally scientific."

## The Fence Law.

The following is the Fence Law for Sacramento county—passed by the last Legislature, entitled: AN ACT for the better Protection of Farmers in certain portions of Sacramento County.

Section 1. If any horse, mule, jack, jenny, hog, sheep, goat, or any head of neat cattle, shall trespass upon any cultivated field, during the sowing, planting, growing or harvesting season, and until the crop or crops are removed, or shall trespass upon any garden or orchards, whether such cultivated field, garden or orchard is or is not inclosed with a lawful fence, the owner or owners of any such horse, mule, jack, jenny, hog, sheep, goat or head of neat cattle, shall be liable for all damages sustained by reason of such trespass, and the same as if such cultivated field, garden or orchard were inclosed by a lawful fence; provided that this Act shall only apply to that portion of Sacramento county lying south of the American river, and extending from the Sacramento river to the high lands, or to the line of overflowed, as designated on the map of swamp and overflowed lands of Sacramento county, now on file in the County Recorder's office of said county; and provided further, that this Act shall not apply to that portion of Sacramento county lying south of the Cosumnes river in said county.

Sec. 2. So much of any Acts or parts of any Acts as conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage.

## Bees

The Prairie (Ill.) Farmer has the following: Walter, in an article on wintering bees, asserts that colonies which have no stores of pollen, or are only meagerly supplied therewith, will not be injured but rather benefited by being placed during winter in a dark depository with a moderate temperature. On the contrary, colonies well supplied with pollen, will be brought to the verge of ruin by being placed in such a depository, with the temperature considerably above the freezing point. This may explain the discordant accounts beekeepers give of the results of experiments made in this mode of wintering bees.

Dr. Jabne says that if a field of buckwheat in blossom, be situated near an apiary, and linden trees are in bloom at the same time, at a somewhat greater distance, the bees will neglect and pass over the former to forage on the latter. Buckwheat, as cultivated in this country, seldom blossoms at the same time with the linden, so that opportunities for testing this are rare. Buckwheat, moreover, in some soils and seasons, fails to yield honey when in flower; and this may have been the case when Dr. Jabne made his observations.

Two natural swarms, hived on the same day, should not be placed near together in the apiary; and the same rule should govern in the disposing of newly made artificial colonies.

## Wool Growers' Convention.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Vermont State Agricultural Society, Daniel Needham, Esq., the Secretary of the Board, was instructed to call a Wool Growers' Convention, to be held under the auspices of the State Board, at Rutland, on the 9th day of September next.

The great losses met with by the wool growers the last year in the scale of their wool at least than the cost of production, has stimulated this movement. According to Col. Needham's statistics the annual production of wool by the State of Vermont for the last five years has been about four millions of pounds. The sales the last year were at an average of about thirty-three cents a pound, while the cost of produce is not less than forty—realizing to the State a loss of nearly three hundred thousand dollars, which has passed into the hands of wool operators.

A treaty, negotiated with Mexico by Minister Corwin, has just been ratified by the Senate. It is said to stop a big rat hole the rebels might have taken advantage of. The treaty is an extradition agreement, and provides for the apprehension and rendition of such criminals as may be demanded by the United States as violators of our laws.

The editor of the Nashville Union, the new loyal paper in Tennessee, apologizes for a temporary absence from his post, but adds that his place was filled by "one of the Union sharpshooters, whose gun never flashes or misses its mark."

## Old Thoughts in a New Dress.

By James C. Jackson, M. D., in "Laws of Life." No. I.

On every side, at every road, in broad avenues, up high flights of stairs, in poorly lighted attics, down in dark cellars wrapped in rags, in richly furnished saloons unroofed by wealth, are to be found those to whom life is a burden and existence undesirable. These are all shut out from Nature, and thus are pining and dying. Some want light, some want air, others food, others water, others want all of these, and all, or almost all, need gentle nursing and physicians. They do not need doctors—doctors give medicine; they need physicians, who, skillful by observation and practice, can tell what ails them, and if relievable, how to relieve them. As they grow convalescent, and are able to listen, they need instruction, sympathy and encouragement, to enable them to live simpler, truer, and better lives, avoiding irregularities, extravagances, and the well nigh numberless temptations that haunt us on every side, and incessantly. Restored to health by such means, much will have been done toward their spiritual improvement. With elastic body comes freshness of heart and warmth of soul. The man and not the animal is uppermost; earth, air, sea and sky are more beautiful than ever before. Life seems more valuable and therefore is more prized. Self respect, higher tone of character, better temper, more genial disposition, clearer perception of the truth, and deeper love for what is good, united to the hearing ear, the seeing eye, the open hand, and the mellow heart, grow into being. Henceforward duty to such a man becomes a pleasure, and he thanks God for existence, and takes his place among the people, with his face turned upward.

I know that scattered all over the United States and Canada are men and women who had been sick for five, ten, twelve, twenty years, less or more, and who came to "Our Home" and have been restored to health. Such persons are lights shining in dark places. They are revealers of the truth, for they not only utter it but exemplify it. I shall never see them again, walking up and down our hillside, with tottering steps and languid eyes, their countenances faded of blasted hopes and well projected plans falling into nothingness. At least I trust in God I never shall, and that they will be able to stand where the cause needs them, and lift it into commanding position.

## No. II.

Nature never works miracles, nor performs unnatural acts, nor exhibits extraordinary energy in the way of violation of her great principles. She has an ordinary way, none the less scientific, nor any the less divine because ordinary, for keeping human beings alive and in health; and if any person supposes that by discarding her ordinary processes, thus becoming sick, she will make extraordinary or miraculous efforts for his recovery, he will probably find himself mistaken. If she helps him in such way it will be out of pure grace, to which he has no claim. Never for any consideration will she stoop to—means for his cure, differing in kind from those by which, had he chosen to be obedient, she would have kept him in health. She is greater than doctors, and she imposes her own conditions on them, as well as on their patients. Not a few, puffed up with their own conceit, forget their allegiance to her, break her laws and set up for themselves. You can trace them by the tolling of bells, and freshly made graves. Let me illustrate—a man in natural conditions, is in health; so long as he remains in these conditions he retains health; remove him from them, his health begins to fail; keep him removed, he becomes sick; reinstate him, and he is well. This is what one would naturally expect. To establish and maintain conditions necessary to health, a great many elements, forces, agents, or influences are involved, but each and all are in subjection to Nature. Art can use them only by her permission; otherwise art abuses them, and the subject on whom it attempts to bring them to bear.

Nature is kind, but precise; gently, but exacting; loving, but severely just; and who chooses to put his case in the keeping of Art, rather than in her keeping, makes a fatal mistake. Art can no more cure a sick man, than it could keep him from being sick, and the latter it could never do. It is Nature who cures, or, to use the Psalmist's form of expression, it is "God who healeth all our diseases and redeemeth our lives from destruction." Whoever then is sick and desirous to get well, should use such instrumentalities as, were he well, would by their use insure his health; for no substance, of any kind or sort, whether solid, or fluid or gaseous, whether material or spiritual, which, when taken by a man in health would make him sick, never did a sick man good; ever sided him to health; ever wrought beneficial changes in him. What will destroy health will not restore it; what will prostrate the strong, will not strengthen the weak; what will produce disease in a well man, will not, cannot, and never did cure a sick man. What will cure or aid to cure a sick man, never did make a well man sick, or tend to make him sick, under anything like an appropriate administration of it.

## No. III.

Men study for years to become skillful in administering medicines to persons who are diseased with a view to their cure, which medicines were given to the robust or healthy would wither and paralyze their strength.

The distinctions they draw are as absurd and ill-timed, as devoid of reason and good sense, as those which Butler in Hudibras affirms the old Pietists drew between saints and sinners.

"The Saints may do the same thing by The Spirit in sincerity, Which other men are tempted to And at the Devil's instance do; And yet the actions be contrary. Just as the saints and wicked vary.

Now, as the same law, or force, or influence which made the sinner a saint, will keep the saint such, and as the same influence which keeps the sinner such will make a saint a sinner if he comes under it—as God never stultifies himself in setting at work redemptive means for the souls of men—so

one may depend on it, that in establishing means for the redemption of the bodies of men from disease, He makes no blunders. And thus throughout his domain, or the province of what we call Nature, you will find nothing provided for the repairment of injury, save such as may be consistent with the health of the body when uninjured. Doctors employ such means I know, but Nature never does, and so far as they traverse Nature, it is clear to me that they are wrong. Look and learn. Must men be forever brayed in a mortar with a pestle, and yet learn nothing? Look I say, at the plant in your garden; break its top, and thus wound it; does not Nature use precisely the same materials and the same kind of force to heal that she used to make it grow? Cut a piece of flesh out of your hand; are not the same processes set at work to repair that, that were at work to build? Break a bone and get your Doctor to set it; what does he do but place the parts in natural opposition, and then stand quietly by to see the same process wrought out that was at work upon the bone originally? Strike your ax into a tree and wound it; observe how Nature adjusts herself to overcome your outrage. She commits no excess; she exhibits no fussiness; she rings no clamorous bell of alarm. She diverts of the life force—and it is exactly that force in kind which makes the tree grow—sufficient to cure the wound.

The Hygienic Treatment of disease therefore, begins and concludes its whole effort by a deliberate recognition of the superiority of Nature.

## No. IV.

What is the real object of the Health Reform movement? What is the Truth that underlies it, the idea that it seeks to bring to birth? Is it to furnish a few persons with facilities to make themselves rich in a few years, so that thenceforward they shall be so far above want as to be above exertion? Is it to give new directions to the morbid indulgences of the dissipated and debauched? Is it to transfer if possible to places called Water Cures, the patronage of those who hitherto have frequented watering places, where they can waste their little remaining stock of vitality? Is it to congregate the sick, and in the name of science, and under pretence of health, give medicine—nasty, filthy, poisonous medicine to them; as Dickens says, Mother Squeers did the scholars at Do-the-boys-Hall, when she fed them with sulphur and molasses twice a week, to keep their blood in order?—Is it to play an auxiliary part to the terrible system of quack medication, which in this country has without doubt become its overshadowing curse? Nay, verily! neither these nor kindred aims are legitimate to it. Its aims are converse to such, and they are as noble and sublime as they are singular. They all center in one idea, the best born, the truest, the divinest idea, that has come to human consciousness since the Christian era—an idea, which once fairly conceived and appropriated, can do more for a person than any other, which having reference to his physical existence he can be made to understand. This wonderful Truth is, that it is not necessary for human beings to be sick, and if sick it is not necessary to take medicines to recover health. Taking this as a postulate, elaborating it in detail through society to a practical conclusion, what would be the result? Think of a town, village or city, with five hundred, five thousand, ten thousand, fifty thousand persons, from an infant a span long, to a man who has spanned both ends of a century, and not a sick one among them! Compared with the present, would not such a state of society rise to the dignity of a revolution? Could any Truth that should produce such a result be overestimated? To do this very thing in the main, is the design and object of the Health Reform Movement. Already its blessed effects are felt in thousands and tens of thousands of families in the United States. During the last year it has been estimated that the spread of Hygienic ideas has diminished the sale of medicinal drugs in the United States more than a million of dollars. By and by it will diminish the sale of alcoholic liquors, of tea and coffee, of tobacco, of butcher's meat, of gross and heavy greases and oils, now in use as food. By and by the bills of mortality will show a decrease; more children between one and five years of age will be living; more girls between fifteen and eighteen; more young men between eighteen and thirty. Orphan Asylums will be less thickly populated; boys will be found more numerous on the village green engaged in sport and athletic exercises, instead of being seated in saloons, smoking cigars and drinking intoxicating liquors. The fashion of running through life like mameluke cavalry at the squares of French soldiery, will give way to a simpler, less selfish, and more commendable manner of doing up the business of life; and over society a softer and more genial atmosphere will settle. These and kindred blessings must come sooner or later, for Christianity will win us to simpler habits, to gentler forms, to better methods of working to good uses our strength; will waken within us a truer faith, a stronger resolution, holier instincts, more permanent and enduring courage; will model our civilization after its own pattern; will shape our social life more closely after the Divine ideal, and gain some grand advantages on death. It is not possible for American people to improve in their conception, appreciation, and use of the true, the beautiful, and the good, as largely as they are doing; to grow into a love of whatever is simple and free as they are daily growing, and remain as blind as at present in relation to the best means for the restoration and preservation of human health. Why should skepticism exist in regard to a matter about which faith is not necessarily called into action? The success in curing diseases by Hygienic agencies is not necessarily wrapped in mystery. To him who understands nature's processes, the whole matter becomes extremely simple.

"The mighty things of earth are simple things, For they all put on God's likeness; He Himself is simple, because he is all-wise, And never clothes Himself in lawdry ornament; Nor makes a great parade. His mightiest efforts are the stillest, and the Voice That speaks life into being, is as soft and quiet As are the breathings of a sleeping babe."



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## California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.  
THE INDIAN HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA  
THIRD SERIES.

XV.—O.

THE INDIANS OF PACIFIC MEXICO—Their Connection with California.

THE INDIANS OF SONORA.—BY THE LATE CLEMENT A. PAJAKEN.

By the kindness of Mr. M. Prius, a partner of Mr. Pajaken, we are enabled to present the following valuable addition to the California Indianology. The substance of these notes was published in the California Chronicle in 1854 and 1855, and with the excellent descriptive accounts of Sonora incorporated therein, attracted much attention at the time.

All the Indian tribes of Sonora mentioned by Pajaken were civilized by the Jesuit Missionaries between 1600 and 1767. The Opas, Yaquis, and Mayos were christianized and reduced from 1600 to 1650 as is related in the scarce work of Father Andres de Ribas, entitled "The Triumphs of the Faith," and to another work we have not heard of before, "Los Ochos Espanoles." The Afanes Apostolicos of Padre Fleuran and Venegas's California, also contain many notices of the tribes mentioned by Pajaken and their civilization by the Jesuits up to 1754. Since the Jesuits were expelled the Franciscan Missionaries have occupied their places, but all their mission establishments were secularized some years before those of Alta California.

The Jesuits are stated to have made extensive grammars, dictionaries, and catechisms, in the language of the Opas, Yaquis, Mayos, and Pajagos, but we believe all these works are still in manuscript in the archives of the towns and missions of Sonora or in the old Jesuit Convents and Colleges of the Mexican Republic, or of their successors the Franciscans. We are not aware of any of them having been printed. Mr. Shea of New York, published in 1863, in his valuable "Linguistic Library of the North American Indian Languages" (some twelve volumes) a Nerome grammar of Sonora, edited by Mr. Buckingham Smith, late Secretary of American Legation in Mexico, and also has in preparation a *Hore or Hore* grammar of the same countries; but these tribes are unknown to us under such descriptions.

From the characteristics mentioned in the foregoing histories touching the four tribes named we are inclined to believe that the Yaquis, Pajagos, Gileños, Yumas, etc., are a mixture more or less of Toltecs, Olmecs, Aztecs, Chichimecas, etc., or with our present Nabajos, Apaches, and Comanches. The Opas and Mayos would appear to be of a more pure and unadulterated Toltec derivation and affinity, and it would seem have characteristics of a very high quality—at least sufficient to stand for nearly two hundred and fifty years the shock of Spanish civilization. It is very desirable that more diligent inquiries should be made into the history and philology of all these agricultural tribes of Sonora. But this great object cannot be obtained until the present civil wars in North America have passed away and the blessings of peace once more resume their benignant sway. When Mexico is once more at peace under an established government, an immense addition will be at once made to the happiness and progress of mankind, as there is no country in the world which possesses such wonderful resources of climate, soil, and productions, which will immensely stimulate the commerce of all Pacific countries and none more so than California.

TAME INDIANS OR INDIOS MANSOS, OF SONORA.

The Yaqui Indians are so called from the river Yaqui, on the banks of which their villages are situated. This is a numerous tribe, dispersed over the south of the State, where they are the principal workmen and miners. The Government has also organized some hundreds of them into a battalion of infantry, which is well drilled and better disciplined than the Mexican soldiery. They have more than thirty leagues of arable land on the banks of the river, where they might produce corn, fruits, sugar, etc. in great quantities; and they would always find a market, as their territory is only seven leagues east from the port of Guaymas, and is a short distance from the mines of Alamos. Their sales are however extremely limited, with the exception of salt. This they produce on the seashore near the mouth of the river, and supply Guaymas and part of the interior with this indispensable commodity. Horned cattle, horses and sheep, are of good quality. The number of these animals, however, which was very great in the time of the Missions, is at present insignificant. The only industry of this tribe is the manufacture of coarse woolen blankets and common earthenware. The Yaquis have a great talent for mechanical occupations and will learn any trade in a short time. Most remarkable is their love for music; and the quickness and accuracy with which they learn to play a tune from a musical box, and how they perceive at once what part their different instruments are to take in a quadrille, waltz, or polka, are really astonishing. Nearly all the musicians in Sonora are Yaquis. Their national melodies are extremely melodious and sweet, in contradistinction from the general character of the tribe. I believe that amongst a nation of musical inclination, real Yaqui singers and musicians would earn more genuine applause than Christie's counterfeit Ethiopians. Their principal propensities are intemperance, gambling, and stealing. Connubial love is hardly known among them: They often exchange their wives among each other. When a wife runs away, the husband instead of trying to make her return to her duty, looks out for another. The temper of this tribe is festive and gay, and their character firm and inflexible. They are of middle stature, strong and well built. Their hair is black, thick, and bristly; their complexion of a dark copper; and their features are not disagreeable. The women are of short stature and rather inclined to corpulence. Their language is clear

and sonorous, and easily to be learned, according to the grammatical rules of civilized languages. Few Mexicans live among them, since the Yaquis, in their frequent revolutions, particularly in 1825, murdered all the white inhabitants and committed such cruelties as hardly have been equaled by any in the history of the most barbarous nations. As most of them are continually changing their dwelling places, it is difficult to ascertain their correct number, which is estimated at about 10,000 souls.

The Mayo Indians, who live on the banks of the river Mayo to the south of the Yaqui, are better friends than the Yaquis, of the Mexicans, who live among them in great number. They manufacture coarse and fine woolen blankets and a kind of flannel, of which the women make their "rebozos." They are more inclined to agriculture and less to mining than the Yaquis. In language, stature, and features, they are, with only trifling differences, like the Yaquis, and may be considered as a tribe of the same nation. Their number is about 8000. The dress of both tribes is simple and coarse. The men wear white cotton trousers, a short shirt, a straw hat, and a blanket; the women a cotton shift, petticoat, and rebozo. The children go entirely in the paradisiacal costume, having a piece of cotton cloth as substitute for the fig-leaf.

Opas.—Since the conquest of the country by the Spaniards, this nation has shown the greatest attachment towards foreigners and a serious inclination to adopt the Christian religion and European civilization. The Spaniards formed of them three companies of infantry, who always composed the vanguard in the wars against the Apaches and other savages. They are to this day considered to be the best soldiers of Sonora, and to them the defense of the Presidio of Bacuachi is confided. Of all Indians they are the most industrious agriculturists. Very few of them are drunkards, and still fewer thieves. They have an accommodating character, and a tender feeling for honesty, morality, and civilization. In all revolutions and civil disturbances the Opas were always on the side of the actual government. They rose in rebellion but once, in 1820, in consequence of disaffection against the monopoly and arbitrary sway of a certain Quartermaster. This was however only the company of Babique, and not the whole tribe. In this revolution they showed their humane character and sense of justice, in giving to their prisoners of war such treatment as might have been expected from a civilized nation, and whenever they executed them, it was never without a formal court-martial. By such a court Capt. Padilla was condemned to be shot, but not before he was allowed to receive the consolation of religion and the holy sacraments, which were administered by Father Rojas. Nearly all the lives of their prisoners of war were spared and so might have been the life of Capt. Padilla, if he had not previously filled them with hatred against him by acts of injustice and numerous vexations. Col. Lomban with 1500 well-armed soldiers was sent against them, but was completely routed by the Opas, who had only 350 men armed with muskets beside about 200 bowmen. During this revolution they displayed a valor worthy to be recorded in history; but after they had been besieged by more than 2000 men from Sonora, Chihuahua, and other parts of Mexico, and when their ammunition was all exhausted, they were forced to surrender. Considering that the Indians had only 300 fighting men, the victory of the Spaniards was not very honorable. The leaders, Dorame and Espiritu, and sixteen others, were shot.

The Opas are possessed of great valor and determination, and many examples of their heroic achievements are recorded in history. Not long ago, eight Opas soldiers, who took two women with them, were sent from Bacuachi to Frontera. In a narrow pass (cañon) they were attacked by upwards of 50 Apaches, against whom they kept up their resistance till six of them had fallen and the last cartridge had been spent. The sergeant, who commanded the little detachment, being likewise mortally wounded, entreated the two survivors to abstain from further resistance and to endeavor to save the women, which they succeeded in accomplishing by fighting their way through the numerous enemy and arriving safely at Frontera. I state this example only to show, how much the character of these Indians is preferable to that of the Mexican "hombres de razon," who generally at an assault of an establishment by Apaches, take to flight, leaving the women and children exposed to the ferocity of the barbarians. The Opas are extremely fleet runners, and will perform a journey on foot of forty-five leagues in 24 hours, which they frequently do as messengers to other military posts. In their villages they live among the Mexicans, from whom they can hardly be distinguished, as they speak the Spanish very well and dress and live in the same manner. Besides being farmers, they are industrious in the manufacture of hats and mats of palm-leaves, which are sent for sale to all parts of Sonora.

The Opas are mostly below the middle size; but of delicate proportions. Their features are agreeable and their hair is softer than that of the other Indians. Their language is sonorous, eloquent, and easy, but many Castilian words have already been adopted into it. The Opas are more than any other tribe capable of civilization, as they are naturally industrious, of a clear perception, and have a humane, feeling heart. If the Government from the beginning had made some exertions for their education, the Opas would have been the firmest supporters of the State. They live in the Eastern portion of Sonora, on the head-waters of the Yaqui river, and number about 7000.

CHURCH IN A SPLIT-BOX.—Henry Ward Beecher says of tobacco: "If there ever was a weed whose roots went down till they drew sap from below, that is it. A snuffing, smoking, chewing, spitting minister, ought to have a church in a split-box. He is not fit to stand in ordinary congregations, nor to live in ordinary families."

## NEW YORK REAPER

...AND...

## Combined Mower &amp; Reaper

THE ABOVE CELEBRATED MACHINES NOW ON HAND. They are the BEST BUILT, the STRONGEST, and yet the LIGHTEST running Machine, ever sold on this Coast; And are a PRACTICAL illustration that a

## Combined Machine

May possess the greatest efficiency, both

## AS A REAPER AND A MOWER.

1st DEEPER PLATFORMS—enabling the Reaper to get off the heaviest grain.

2d IMPROVED GUARDS—with solid caps.

These Guards have been tested the past season in California, and have not clogged in Clover, Wire-grass, or any growth fit for Hay. They are fitted with two Sickle, and one smooth Knife or Mower, each six feet six inches long.

Diameter of MAIN WHEEL three feet; of Grain-wheel 31 inches; and

Will Cut Twenty to Twenty-five Acres per Day.

## Testimonials.

We insert a few to show the estimation of our Machines. Over Eight Hundred of our Improved New York Reapers and Combined Machines are now in use in California and Oregon:

Messrs. ARTHUR & SON: I have one of your Combined Reapers; it is the LIGHTEST running Machine and BEST Mower I ever used.

WM. ABELLY, San Leandro.

Messrs. ARTHUR & SON: I cut with two small horses, five acres of grass in two hours and a half; cut it even and smooth.

JAMES PHILLIPS, Barker Valley.

Messrs. ARTHUR & SON: I have one of your Machines; cut 100 acres of grass; am much pleased with it, and consider it the best Machine in use.

WM. INGRAHAM, Alameda county.

Messrs. ARTHUR & SON: The Machine I bought of you is doing capital work as a Mower. I think it as light a running Machine as I ever saw.

I cut 15 acres of heavy grass per day, and it gives perfect satisfaction.

A. BAKER, Alameda county.

I have your New York Combined Reaper and Mower, and find it to come up to your guarantee. It runs lighter than the Mower Machine, and I consider it a superior machine.

I. M. CHARLES, Petaluma.

I have your New York Improved Reaper and Mower; have cut 100 acres of grass and 600 acres of grain; the Reapers on the Machine have not cost one cent. It is a very light running machine, easy on the horses, and does not clog at all. I have cut all kinds of grass, and it gives perfect satisfaction.

S. P. MILLER, San Ramon Valley, Contra Costa county.

I have one of your New York Improved Combined machines. I think it the best Mower I ever saw; and as a Reaper machine, and the simplest in its gearing of any machine in use.

D. C. RUPP, Sonoma county.

Messrs. ARTHUR & SON: I have one of your Improved New York Combined Machines, and think it the best Machine I ever used; it works well on our side hill land, keeping up to the grain. I think it a superior Machine.

B. HALL, Tomales, Marin county.

Messrs. ARTHUR & SON: I have used your Combined Reaper and Mower, and consider it the best Mower I ever saw work; it cuts Clover grass as smooth as a sycamore could do it. I think it the best machine in use.

Z. WOOD, San Mateo.

Messrs. ARTHUR & SON: I have one of your Combined Machines, have cut 420 acres of Grain and Grass, this season, and it has not cost one cent for repairs. Have used the McCormick, Hussey, and Manny Machines, and have seen the Eastern Self-runner in operation, and consider the New York Combined, as the best of all. Used three horses and cut 20 acres a day.

MILTON FORD, Lake Ranch, Sutter county.

Messrs. ARTHUR & SON: I have moved 300 acres of grass with the Machine bought of you (New York Combined Machine); it runs light, cuts close to the ground and clean, and it is a good mower as I ever saw used.

STEPHEN JEWETT, Centerville, Alameda county.

We challenge all other kinds of Machines for Mowing and Reaping—for DURABILITY, ease of Draft and Amount of Grass or Grain that can be cut per day. They are the most durable Machines ever put up, for the purposes designed. A full supply now on hand, with a large and varied assortment of all kinds of

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

For sale at the Lowest City Prices—Wholesale or Retail

By J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

Corner Washington and Davis streets,

March 26, 1862. SAN FRANCISCO.

## To Dairymen.

## SALT! SALT! SALT!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECEIVED, DIRECT from Liverpool, ex Golden Rule, an invoice of FINE STOVED LIVERPOOL SALT.

This salt is manufactured expressly for Dairy Use, being free from all impurities or specks.

ALSO—Constantly on hand;

LOS ANGELES DAIRY SALT;

CARMEN ISLAND ROCK SALT;

SAN QUENTIN ROCK SALT;

SANDWICH ISLAND ROCK SALT;

GROUND ALUM SALT;

COARSE LIVERPOOL SALT.

For sale, in lots to suit, by

J. C. HOLLENBECK,

513 Front street, corner of Oregon.

## FARMERS!!

## TAKE NOTICE!!!

10,000

Large Grain-fed

## HOGS Wanted

For Packing purposes, and for which the Highest Cash Price will be paid, by

WILSON & STEVENS,  
Pork Packers,  
Corner Sansome and Broadway.

v15-14 3m

## BUY ALL YOUR WATCHES

OF.....

TUCKER!

## SEED, PLANTS, ETC.



## NEW IMPORTED SEEDS!

J. H. WRIGHT & Co.,

MARYSVILLE,

ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM THE

NEW CROP OF SEEDS,

Put up expressly for us by THORBURN & CO.,

of New York.

Our stock comprises a full assortment of

## GARDEN SEEDS,

including a great variety of

PEAS, GRASSES, CLOVER,

BEANS, SWEET-CORN, BUTTON-ONIONS,

&c. &c. &c.

The superiority of Imported Seed over Native grown is now acknowledged by all experienced Planters.

We invite the attention of DEALERS and PLANTERS to our stock, which is UNEXCELLED IN QUALITY by any in the State, and is for sale at REDUCED PRICES.

J. H. WRIGHT & CO., PLAZA.

## Bulbous and Tuberous

## FLOWERING ROOTS.

THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED:

Hyacinths, Lilies, Tulips, Narcissus, Allium Molly, Crocus, Ranunculus, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

OWER SEEDS, and

Hyacinth Glasses, all colors.

The time for planting most of the above roots is now.

J. H. WRIGHT & CO.

## Tobacco Seed.

BEST HAVANA AND CONNECTICUT

Tobacco Seed.

15 For sale by— J. H. WRIGHT & CO.

## Important to Farmers!

## ENGLISH

## WHITE BINE HOP-ROOTS

...FOR SALE BY...

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,

Pacific Fruit Market,

SAN FRANCISCO.

## ALFALFA! ALFALFA!!

300 BAGS OF THE LATEST IMPORTATION OF

this CHILE CLOVER-SEED, for sale in lots to

suit, by

CROSS & CO.

813 Battery street.

## To the Seed Trade!

## J. M. THORBURN &amp; CO.,

15 John street,

NEW YORK,

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF

VEGETABLE,

Flower, Field, Fruit,

AND

TREE SEEDS,

Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the parent

Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising

every tested desirable variety known in the several depart-

ments.

By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we

are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE

PURCHASERS OF

First-Class Seeds.

For further particulars and Trade Catalogues, address as

above, or to

THOS. DAY,

No. 722 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

## Alfalfa Seed.

8000 POUNDS ALFALFA SEED, FROM CHILE

for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply at California Farmer Office.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

## AGENCY

OF THE

Mission Woolen Mills

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1861.

Gents: The proprietors of the MISSION WOOLEN

MILLS respectfully announce to the trade, that they are pre-

pared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the

following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;

MACKINAW " " " "

SOARLET " " " "

BLUE " " " "

GRAY " " " "

GOLDEN STATE GENTS LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with

plain or graduated borders;

TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable

colors;

EURERA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;

OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are

made of Selected Wools of California production, and are

superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and

being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, pur-

chasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture

and finish.

LEONARD & McLENNAN, Proprietors.

OFFICE—Over Parrott & Co's Bank, cor Montgomery

and Sacramento streets

## NURSERY BUSINESS, &amp;c.

## FRUIT TREES!

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS the present season, an extensive assortment of

## Fruit and Ornamental

## Shade Trees,

## SHRUBS, EVERGREENS,

## Greenhouse Plants, &amp;c.

...ALSO...

200,000

## FOREIGN GRAPE-VINES,

THE LARGEST AND FINEST SELECTED STOCK

FOR WINE AND TABLE USE,

IN THE STATE.

We are prepared to sell the above in large or small

quantities, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

from previous years, and lower than the same kinds are

sold, as per Eastern catalogues. Also,

The California Grape-vine,

Of Two Years' Growth.

## Nursery Stock,

CONSISTING OF

## Shade and Ornamental Trees,

Locust, Maple, American Elm, Linden,

Linden, Mulberry, Osage Orange,

Poplar, Weeping Willow, Catalpa,

Laburnum or Golden-Chain,



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1862.

Do you take the Farmer? If not, you are a loser of many times the cost of the Farmer in the information it gives its readers. As a FAMILY PAPER, it has no equal.

Those who receive a number of the Farmer with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

## Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do our business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can, and where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

## Farms, Vineyards, and Gardens.

Those in want of either should call at our office and gather information about several which we have for sale. Those who wish to sell should call and see us about them.

## Sales of Grain and Wool.

Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special Column.

We hope our subscribers will not forget that we need their kind remembrance, and by reference to our book there are several hundred of good names that we should be happy to hear from. Those who have received bills, and those who may now receive, we hope, will not forget that we depend upon them for the reward of our labors; and we desire to feel that they appreciate a good paper, by a cheerful and prompt remittance.

## Now Subscribe!

We invite all our friends to send us their names and four dollars, and become the patrons of the Pioneer and only Agricultural Journal in California. Those who desire to send important information to their friends abroad, can find no paper that will convey so full an account of the real industry and rural condition of our State as the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

## Pay Us Through the Mail.

We are often inquired of by our subscribers, "How can we send our dues?" We answer: Send by Mail. Money is always safe in the Mail. We have agents in many important places, but distant subscribers can always send by Mail safely.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN, who understands the best mode of manufacturing Linseed Oil—a man who is familiar with the various processes of converting flax-seed into oil—can hear of an excellent opportunity and a permanent engagement in the business. Apply at the FARMER Office.

## Send us the Produce.

We shall be glad to receive any kind of Family produce from our subscribers, in return for dues to this office; or for new subscriptions. Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Flour, Grain, etc., will all be useful; and the better in quality, and the more of it, the more acceptable to us. One thing is sure, those that send us the most, and the best; shall not have their talents hid under a bushel; we will set them out on the house top, and by our table, and will prove them by a special committee of our own choosing; so send along friends! We will only say: "The liberal, devilish liberal things; and by liberal things they shall stand."

The Napa Reporter of last week, says: We have conversed with several of our intelligent farmers, who all concur in the general belief that the grain crop in Napa Valley is unusually thin this season. The surface of the ground in a great many places has been so completely baked as to squeeze the roots to death. There has been an immense quantity of Cheat found this season. It is apprehended by some of the agriculturists that the increase from new colonies of bees will render the honey crop in some parts of the Valley so short this year, as to lead to the starvation of many swarms of bees this winter. The Court House Plaza is undergoing one of its quadrennial shearings. The Alfalfa and Timothy generally produce several tons of hay at each clip, and it is wonderful to note the little pains requisite, when the former once obtains a firm hold in the soil, what vitality it possesses. Quite a number of acres have been sown in Chinese Sugar-Cane in the upper part of the Valley. We also learn that several acres near Napa City are put down in flax.

Blood Stock.—We direct attention to Mr. Brannan's advertisement of valuable blood stock, in another column of the Farmer. Those intending to purchase will do well to examine this lot of sheep, cattle and horses. Mr. Brannan also offers two stock-ranges for sale or lease, on very reasonable terms. This is a rare opportunity for investment.

ERROR CORRECTED.—In our notice of G. R. Moore's cottage last week, in referring to wines, the "typos" converted Sherry wine into heavy wine. Perhaps the thought of its excellence made their senses heavy.

## The Fairs of 1862.

The month of June is upon us, and thus far there does not appear to be any outward feeling awakened to this subject; no premium lists have yet been made ready to be sent forth. This delay, in not sending the list of premiums out at an early day, will greatly retard the success of each Fair.

We have always urged that the Annual Meeting of the Societies should be held at the time of the Annual Fair. The members will be present, and can aid in all things for the benefit of the Society. At that time also all the committees should be appointed, and lists of premiums made and published. Then those who desire to compete will know what to compete for. Now, as things are done, no one knows what to compete for, until it is too late to plant or invent.

Every prosperous Society in the old States send forth its list of premiums in the early spring time, thus enabling all who are interested to see and know wherein they can compete to the best advantage. Unless this is done, there cannot be one-half the good done that would be by a right management.

## "Do no Murder."

The alarming increase of cold-blooded murders which are now almost daily chronicled in the papers, the daring of the murderers, the cool effrontery with which they are defended by a portion of the community, and the easy manner in which the murderers escape, is one of the dark clouds that now shrouds our social horizon. Were we to chronicle all the duels that have taken place within five years (and these were mostly cold-blooded murders), were we to herald all other murders that have occurred to stain the pages of California history, what a fearful catalogue of crime it would present! But were we to chronicle the birth-place of the duelist and the murderer, and look into the early history of these criminals, should we not find a key that would unlock to us the cause of all this crime? When we compare the systems of education by which men have been trained, and the customs which were in vogue from their childhood to manhood, we can judge what kind of habits men must possess, precisely as well as we can judge what kind of fruit a tree will yield, when we know the character of the bud that is inserted in the seedling plant and the cultivation that follows, so the cause of murders by duels and assassinations would be fully known when we look to the institutions under which men have been educated.

Murder is rife in our State. The pistol and bowie-knife are doing their fatal execution. And this sad state of affairs demands the earnest constant effort of every philanthropist, every patriot, and every Christian.

Any reader of the daily papers, city or country, will be startled with the numerous murders in every section. The whole State seems to be infected with a mania for murder. The heart bleeds at the sad condition of our humanity.

Of what value will our Union be to us when again united by States, and the national battles cease, if the small communities are rent asunder by murder and rapine? The great wars may cease, but shall the lesser ones go on? The spirit that has embroiled our whole nation is the same spirit that is seen in these individual bloodsheds—it is treason, dark treason; treason against the laws of the government of both God and man.

Look at the numbers heralded within two weeks, how fearful! One man shot down in a dispute for the paltry sum of five bits, at Sacramento, and many others for trivial matters, at Benicia, at Stockton, again at Sacramento, and all over the State. Bloodshed, bloodshed, bloodshed! God alone can save our State, unless some means are devised to do away with the habit of wearing deadly weapons, and punishing criminals of this character. Every friend of humanity must awake to this subject. It is all important now, else our State is ruined, our lives are in danger, and our Homes defenseless.

## An Outrage upon the Chinese.

We witnessed a scene in the city of San Francisco on Monday week, that was a disgrace to the city and its authorities, and had it not been that we were compelled to meet the Stockton boat before her departure, we should have felt called upon, for humanity's sake, to have interfered. A large number of newly arrived Chinamen were passing from the wharf on Pacific street, following the teams on which their goods were placed. The Chinamen were in the middle of the street generally, passing on peacefully and quietly. They were unoffending strangers in a strange land. Yet, in our city, claiming to be orderly, these unoffending strangers were set upon by the occupants of the small stores and saloons, from about Montgomery street to Stockton street, and all manner of abuse and insult committed upon them, and no protection afforded by citizens or Police. We were passing down the street in haste, yet we saw numerous persons run out from the drinking saloons and low shops that infest that street, and throw water, slops, and flour, upon the Chinamen. Hundreds of people were collected along the sidewalks joining, by laughter and shouts, at this seeming sport. We feel ashamed and grieved to make such a record of our city, but our humanity will not permit us to allow such a shameful proceeding to pass without expressing our indignation and abhorrence of such brutality.

The Legislature have just passed a law compelling this class of people to pay \$2 50 a month for living in this "free country." The passage of such a law entitles the Chinese to the protection of our laws, and we would ask, where was the Chief of the Police or some of his men when such disgraceful proceedings were going on in one of the thoroughfares of the city for more than a whole hour?

These facts are stated by us without any reference to the "Chinese Question." We feel outraged when we see a horse beaten or abused, and we could not see one or two hundred unfortunate strangers thus abused, without giving utterance to our abhorrence of such deeds, and hope that the authorities of this city will have the perpetrators of it severely punished, as they should be, for they are known. Pacific street is famous for such acts.

## Rich Furniture for the "Lick House."

We paid a visit to the Furniture Warehouse of Messrs. Selling, Marx & Co., on Washington street, to see the splendid Furniture now preparing for the "Lick House" of this city. This collection of Furniture will undoubtedly be the richest and best that has ever been placed in a Hotel on the Pacific shores, and when this magnificent Hotel shall be completely furnished and thrown open for public examination, we have no doubt but that it can then with propriety and justice be said that it is one of the most superbly furnished Hotels in the United States.

As an evidence of this, we will state that one of the Parlor sets now finished comprises three sofas, four easy chairs, and eight Parlor chairs. These are all of the richest rosewood elaborately carved, and of entire new patterns, the backs being broad, the material of the seats of the finest and most gorgeous damask tapestry, green and gold. The cost of this set of furniture alone is \$1700.

Another superb set for the Bridal Chamber is composed of two sofas, two easy chairs, and six other chairs, three of which are of solid rosewood, elegantly carved with clusters of roses, the damask superb blue and gold. The cost of this set is \$1200. The bedstead, bureau and dressing-table for the Bridal Chamber are of rich black walnut, carved and highly polished, the bureau and dressing-table drawers being all lined with satin-wood. The bedding to consist of a spring mattress and a hair mattress, and pillows of live-geese feathers or pure white like down, imported expressly for this occasion. It is anticipated that the furnishing the Bridal Room, including carpets and curtains, will cost about \$4000. What bride and bridegroom will have the honor of the first occupation of this splendid room? There are 180 rooms to furnish. We examined numerous styles and patterns preparing for this Hotel, all rich and elegant, several rich black-walnut sets, with drawers inlaid with satin-wood. Rich curled oak sets, peculiar styles of black-walnut, and numerous fancy sets for parlors and chambers. Every sleeping-room in this Hotel will be furnished with the best spring mattresses, and with a hair mattress also.

This collection of furniture now opening and preparing and finishing by Messrs. Selling, Marx & Co., is really worth a visit to see. This House is now enlarging its rooms to be able to keep up a stock to meet the demands of its customers, which are rapidly on the increase.

We learn that the amount of cabinet-ware to be furnished by Selling, Marx & Co., will be not far from \$40,000. This we call a liberal order indeed; but Messrs. Selling, Marx & Co. have the largest and finest stock of furniture to be found on this coast, and those who are buying should lose no time in calling at this warehouse and making their selections.

## Fine Stock to Shanghai.

It will be recollected that Orrick Johnson some time since sent a fine stallion to Shanghai to improve the breed of horses there. This has created considerable interest among those who are horse men. We learn, also, that Mr. Johnson will soon send forward more stock of a superior kind, and this will soon open a trade with this country for various other kinds of stock.

Mr. Johnson has done much to awaken a true interest in well bred horses, as his Riding-School will testify, having some of the best trained horses in the State. We are surprised that so little attention is paid to the art of riding, when so good an opportunity is offered at so low a price as by Mr. Johnson at his Riding-School. In addition to the instruction at the School, pupils can always have his well-trained horses at low prices, for social parties, and Mr. Johnson will attend as instructor in the graceful art of riding.

## Fine Building-Lots in San Jose.

We refer our readers to the card of L. Prevost, Esq., who offers some fine Building Lots for sale on his grounds near the Guadalupe river, only a short distance from the center of the city, and on the bend of the fine Almaden road from Santa Clara to San Jose.

It should be remembered that in a little time the San Jose Railroad will run between this city and San Jose, and must necessarily tend to build up San Jose, and make it a very prosperous city, as it is one of the most healthy and beautiful of our interior cities, and for soil and fertility unsurpassed in excellence.

We hope the garden grounds of our friend Prevost will soon find the right kind of owners, and be made even more beautiful by being made into many instead of one beautiful garden.

In Sacramento, the two Boards of Commissioners, in Joint Convention, have finally located the line of the levee from Y street up the Sacramento, and along the American to the highlands at Brighton. The City Commissioners have only to prepare the plans and specifications, advertise for bids, and let the contracts. It is supposed the size of the levee will remain on the American as fixed by the Swamp Land Commissioners—that is, thirty feet wide at the high water line, four feet above such line, with three feet slope to one perpendicular on the out or waterside, and a slope of two feet to one on the inside. The City Commissioners have authority to make it as much larger as they may please, but cannot make it smaller. The Front, or Sacramento levee, they have enlarged beyond the gauge fixed, and make it forty feet wide at high water mark.

Cheering news comes from Tennessee of the steady development of Union feeling in that State. Gov. Brown, a prominent rebel and member of the Military Board, addressed a Union meeting at Columbia a few days since, and said that the rebellion was played out in Tennessee. It was lost to the Confederacy, and all the people ought to go for the Union.

ALEX. R. MITCHELL was strangled to death, May 14th, at the ranch of R. S. Carey, Putah township, Yolo county, by getting a rope noosed around his neck while leading a wild horse through the gate-way of a corral.

## Sacramento Hotels.

BUSINESS is improving in this city, if we can judge by the number of visitors at the various Hotels; and, whatever people may say who only look on the dark side of the picture and see a portion of the city yet suffering, there is a recuperative power at work that will build the Levee, shut out the water, and bring back again the days of prosperity and safety. By recent changes in the Hotels the business and customers have changed. The Orleans, the old headquarters, has been closed up, and is only temporarily used. In the St. George, the change of proprietors twice changes its trade, yet this Hotel is alive and doing some business. Other changes are anticipated, as it is proposed to sell the building to the Odd Fellows for a hall at \$23,000, less than half the original cost. There are several other minor Hotels—by far too many for that city, even in good times.

The Golden Eagle seems now to be the winning Hotel; from twenty to fifty arrivals daily, the Hotel full and lively, and everybody pleased and satisfied. Mr. Callahan, the proprietor, intends it shall be so; and Mr. Sites, his gentlemanly Clerk, earnestly labors to win good opinions from all.

There is comfort in stopping at a Hotel when cleanliness, order and quiet reign everywhere; clean beds and bedding, clean towels and wash-stands, clean table-cloths and napkins, and attendants all dressed in clean and cheerful garments. It adds materially to the appetite and pleasure of the meals to be thus surrounded; this is a luxury not always found at Hotels. But we are satisfied that Mr. Callahan, the proprietor of the Golden Eagle, is a believer in that most excellent text cleanliness is godliness, a text that would be very beneficial to many Hotels we know of.

Mr. Callahan will immediately build a new wing on the corner lot next his present Hotel, and this with his now large building will make the largest Hotel in Sacramento. Mr. C. means that his Hotel shall be equal to any in the State, and he will make his promise good.

## Philharmonic Society of Sacramento.

We had an evening of real pleasure in listening to the sweet music of this Society on Wednesday evening (for the cards complimentary kindly sent to our Hotel we are grateful.)

Never fear for Sacramento! the very elements, which were so furious against that devoted city, are now all in her favor. Luck goes all one way for awhile, and so it went against that city. Now it turns in her favor. Only this week a schooner tore away the Gauge-Rod of the tide in the river. This is a good omen, signifying that there is no longer any need of it. The tides are falling, the breaks will be stopped, and music floats over the waters.

But to the Philharmonic. Sacramento is all right, for a crowded church to listen to music is a proof that the people are safe, and feel so too. The Philharmonic Society are yet, as we may say, an amateur Society; and yet their Concert on Wednesday was an honor to them and the city. The opening chorus from Mozart, "Blessing and Honor, Glory and Power," was most creditably performed. The duet, by Mr. and Mrs. McNeill, was warmly applauded. A duo from Norma, on two pianos, by Miss Maggie Swift and Mr. Winter, was an admirable performance. The keys of the piano were delicately and swiftly touched by the lady, and her music warmly applauded. A duet, by Mrs. Jenks and Mrs. Ross, received the commendation of the audience. The bravura song, with flute obligato, and "Happy Birding," by Mrs. McNeill and Mr. Steiner, drew a rapturous applause, and the encore elicited a beautiful song from the accomplished lady singer. A piano solo was performed by Miss McKee so beautifully and grandly, that the audience felt the delicate touches of the keys in the music they drew forth, and the encore induced her to give that song of songs, "Home, sweet Home," most felicitously, with all its grand variations. The ballad "O give me a home by the sea," was sung by Mrs. Bowman. The soft musical voice of the lady made the melody charming, and the rapturous encore drew another sweet song from her, which was happily received. Mrs. Bowman has a voice of peculiar sweetness, touching quickly every soul that is kindred with melody. A duet by Messrs. Stevens and McNeill was admirably performed, and loudly encored. Mrs. Jenks sang very sweetly the beautiful song, "Home of my heart," which was likewise encored. Another admirable performance on the piano, a duo by Miss Swift and Mr. Winter, received reiterated and warm plaudits. The performance was excellent. Mrs. McNeill sang "To all Dear, Loyal Friends," which was loudly cheered. The grand finale chorus of "John Brown," as newly arranged, was sung by the Society with the true spirit, and was happily and warmly applauded.

A peculiarly happy omen appeared in the decoration of the rostrum upon which the choir sang—that Union banner, the Stars and Stripes, shone resplendently; and in the drapery twenty-eight stars were prominently seen, two more were peering out from beneath the folds of drapery above, while the remaining four were left in darkness—soon to reappear and take their proper place in the national galaxy, to shine on undimmed through the future ages, for we feel now, this 4th of June, as we write, that good news is on the way.

We are glad to have enjoyed this intellectual treat. When we reflect that this performance was from a social gathering of amateurs, all residents of the city, it reflects the very highest honor upon them for their noble efforts to "make the heart glad with songs;" and, in despite of what may come by fire and flood, and the cavillings of a spleeny Press, Sacramento is bound to come out all right and prosperous. On this we pledge all our faith, for to that city, and fully expect to live to see her shine forth gloriously beautiful.

"THE CHILD OF BABYLON."—A historical and scriptural drama with the above title was brought out at the American Theatre during the early part of the present week. This is a novelty in theatricals here that deserves encouragement. As a spectacle the piece is presented in a superior style, and the acting of Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne, as "Joseph," the principal character, is, in our opinion, entitled to high commendation. We recommend our friends to go and see this drama, and thus sustain the managers in their praiseworthy efforts to introduce a purer element into theatrical performances. We are of those who believe the stage to be capable of becoming a useful medium of moral instruction and entertainment, if elevated above the groveling ambition of catering to a deplorable taste, by producing plays of the "Jack that looks toward reform in this particular should be encouraged."

The amount of rain that fell in Oregon, from October to March last, inclusive, was nearly seventy-two inches.

## BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

The wires have been freighted with stirring news the past week. The most important of which was an attack on Banks by a superior force, and forcing him to retreat out of the Shenandoah Valley, where he was reinforced and in turn obliged the enemy under Jackson to flee; the evacuation of Corinth by the rebels, with the pursuit, rout, and capture of a large portion by Halleck; and a two-day battle by McClellan with the rebels before Richmond. On the 29th May, McClellan sent Porter's Division north and captured Hanover Court-House after an engagement in which the rebels lost 1000 men, and the Union troops 375, with 63 killed. Porter then cut the Virginia Central Railroad at three points, and destroyed the bridge of the railroad leading to Fredericksburg, over the South Anna, thus cutting off Richmond from reinforcements by Jackson's army exploiting in the Shenandoah Valley, and from the forces in front of McDowell. Our gunboats ascended the Appomattox within five miles of Petersburg, with the obvious intention of cutting the great Southern railroad, which would leave the rebel armies at Richmond no method of escape to any point out of Virginia. The rebels changed the disposition of their forces and appeared disposed to come out of Richmond and make battle.

## THE BATTLE OF THE CHICKAHOMINY.

On Saturday, May 31, the enemy taking advantage of a late heavy storm that flooded the valley, at 10 A. M. attacked our left, that had crossed Bottom's Bridge, in advancing towards Richmond. Gen. Casey's Division, which was in the first line, gave way, but Heintzelman and Kearney brought up their troops and checked the enemy. Richardson & Sedgwick, arriving in time, hurled back the enemy with great slaughter. The next day—June 1—the battle was renewed at daylight, Gen. Sumner making the first charge. It continued till near night resulting in a grand Union victory. Four bayonet charges were made. In one of them the enemy were driven a mile over the swampy ground, and 173 rebels were killed by the bayonet alone. A balloon, 2000 feet high in the air, reported to McClellan by telegraph all that the enemy did. During the two days we lost 3,000 killed and wounded. The enemy lost 1,200 dead on the field, and we captured 5000 prisoners. On Monday, Gen. McClellan telegraphed that "the rebel officers are unable to rally their troops this morning, and have retired toward Richmond, and our men moved forward to Fair Oak, five miles from the city. J. E. Davis and Governor Letcher were both at the fight yesterday." The country in which the battle was fought is swampy, and most of the fighting was done in the woods; and owing to the nature of the ground, very little artillery was used.

On June 3d, our advance was considerably in front of the position occupied before Saturday's battle. A dispatch from McClellan, says that the attack commenced at 10 o'clock on Saturday, by Hill's division of 5 rebel brigades, mostly of South Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia, attacking Casey's division, near the turnpike leading over Bottom's Bridge. The fight was disastrous to us. Casey's brigade was forced to retire before superior numbers, leaving all its camp equipage and a battery of 12 pounders. Some New York and Pennsylvania troops behaved very badly. Several officers were killed in attempting to rally the men. Heintzelman's division coming up charged the rebels with the bayonet, driving them like sheep, and regaining the ground, except half a mile, when night closed operations. Sumner's division crossed the Chickahominy at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, taking a position on Heintzelman's right. Here they encountered Longstreet, Rains and Rogers' divisions, comprising the flower of the rebel army. The fighting was desperate. Every inch was hotly contested. The enemy stood fire, but in every instance fled before the bayonet. These two divisions did nobly, defeating the rebels at every point.

## THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH.

By Beauregard's army commenced on Wednesday, May 18, and was completed on Thursday night. Friday morning, Corinth was occupied by the Federals under Gen. Halleck, and the cavalry sent in pursuit; also an expedition 2000 strong was sent to destroy the bridge of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad 40 miles south of Corinth, which it accomplished, cutting off the retreat of the rebels and capturing a large number of prisoners, arms, and stores.

A dispatch from Halleck's headquarters, June 4, to the Secretary of War, says:—Gen. Pope, with 40,000 men, is thirty miles south of Corinth, pushing the enemy hard. He already reports 10,000 prisoners and deserters from the enemy, and 15,000 stand of arms captured. Thousands of the enemy are throwing away their arms. As informant says that when Beauregard learned that the railroad in his line of retreat had been cut off he became frantic, and told the men to save themselves as best they could. We captured nine locomotives and a number of cars. One of the former is already in running order. Several more will be captured in a few days. The result is all I could desire.

## GEN. BANKS' RETREAT.

Gen. Banks having been left with a small force of about 4,000, was attacked on May 22nd, near Winchester, by 18,000 or 20,000 rebels, under Jackson, Elwell, and Johnson, and forced to retreat, his advance at Fort Royal, of 800 or 900, being badly cut up. The retreat was well managed, but a small portion of the large wagon train being lost, and continued across the Potomac. Banks was soon reinforced, and the rebels speedily driven back. Reports up to June 1, state that up to the present time, the total loss, except in cavalry, which is light, sustained in the late retreat, sums up as follows: 32 killed, 122 wounded, and 63 missing.

Fremont with a strong column, left Frankfort, Pendleton county, last Sunday, and crossed the Shenandoah mountains, marching nearly 100 miles with little means of transportation. Five miles from Strasburg, he overtook Jackson in full retreat, with his whole force, on the road from Winchester to Strasburg. Jackson, however, declined to fight, and while holding Cloister (commanding Fremont's advance) in check with a portion of his troops, withdrew his main force and continued his retreat. Twenty-five prisoners were taken by our cavalry.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Secretary of War has issued an order to-day, taking possession of all the railroads in the United States. All the railroad companies are to hold themselves in readiness for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, when required for the military authorities, to the exclusion of all other business. The President has recognized Martin Klinkaust as Vice Consul of Russia, at San Francisco. The House bill, punishing polygamy in the Territories of the United States, and annulling certain acts of the territory of Utah, passed the Senate June 3—37 to 2. Messrs. Latham and McDougall voted nay. Hon. F. F. Low qualified and took his seat as a representative for California, in the House to-day.

Gen. Sigel has been placed in command of the troops at Harper's Ferry, and was received by the troops with great enthusiasm. Gen. Saxton, who was in command before Sigel's arrival, had a difficult task to hold Jackson, with 25,000 men at bay. Saxton had a much inferior force, but the rebels were compelled to retire.

The department of Fortress Monroe, has been included in McClellan's department. General Wool assumes command at Baltimore. General Dix reports to McClellan.



## STATE SUMMARY.

Some 2,500 pounds of silver bullion passed through Placerville last week from the silver mines of Washoe.

Blackberries, wild, are sold in Colusa at 25 cents a quart. The Indians gather them in large quantities.

The proprietors of the St. George Hotel at Sacramento, have withdrawn the offer to sell the same for \$25,000 to the Odd Fellows.

Articles of association have been subscribed by citizens of Placerville, for a railroad to connect that place with the Sacramento Valley line. The proposed railroad is to be 44 miles in length and the capital of the company \$1,500,000.

A grand ball will be given at the Agricultural Hall in Stockton, on Tuesday evening, June 17th, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the benefit of the Agricultural Society. The ball is in honor of Colonel Connor and the other commissioned officers of the Third Regiment which will soon be on its way to Salt Lake.

The steamer Nevada is expected to be raised by hydraulic power, and contracts have been made for that purpose. Piles are to be driven round her to form a support for the apparatus. The job is to be completed in thirty days. It is said the steamer Princess is to be put on the Sacramento route immediately, to run as an opposition boat until the Nevada is ready.

Of the crops in Santa Cruz county, the Sentinel of 30th ult. says: The haying season is at hand in this region, and we judge that this crop will be better in this vicinity than usual. The late rains have been most beneficial not only for grass, but for most other crops. On the whole, the season bids fair to be a most productive one. Wheat although late, looks well; and there is now good promise of an average quantity.

Lusk's bridge across the American river, at Sacramento, which was destroyed in the winter by the flood, has been re-constructed, and thrown open to travel. The Auburn and Nevada roads are in such condition that teams experience no difficulty in getting to or from the city. The new suspension bridge at Folsom is completed and now open for business, and a splendid structure it is. The loss of the old bridge has been a great inconvenience to travelers and merchants.

The Solano Express is the title of a new paper published at Suisun city, Solano county, by Hubbard & Co. The first number makes a creditable appearance. We take from it this county item: "We observe that great activity is now being employed in getting our county roads in order. Bridges are being erected at all the necessary water courses, and sluice-ways put in where required, and grading done at various points. The Putah road, and the Rio Vista road are now in good condition for summer traveling, and whatever may be still wanting will be attended to in time to assure good winter roads."

The Colusa Sun of the 31st of May, says: Farmers are very generally busy about here now in cutting hay. The yield is larger than usual. Several loads have been brought into town and sold. The Knight's Landing (Yolo county) News, says: "Haying has commenced in earnest in this section, and the crop will be a heavy one. The exodus to Salmon river has made labor scarce and dear; the consequence is, farmers are resorting to machinery to cut their hay. The quantities of clover intermixed with the crop this year, is greater than usual, and but few of the machines can cut it—only those of the quickest motion succeeding at all; others choking up and proving useless."

## Married.

In this city, June 1st, by the Rev. Father Maraskie, Timothy Lumban and Miss Ellen Kelly, all of San Francisco.

In this city, June 3d, by the Rev. T. Starr King, Emma Crowell and Fanny E. Hall, daughter of Milton Hall, Jr.

Sacramento, June 1st, Dr. G. L. Simmons and Celia Crocker.

Sacramento, May 28th, T. L. Slingerland and Lamb. Slingerland.

Sacramento, May 28th, S. J. Wilcox and Ellen O'Brien.

Oroville, May 26th, W. W. Benton and Catharine Guler.

Putah Creek, Solano county, Ohio, April 17th, Joseph Walker of Placerville, Cal., and Lizzie Elliott.

Santa Clara, May 22d, Cornelius D. Broocks and Mary E. Smith.

Putah Valley, May 22d, Rev. R. J. Davenport and Mrs. Sarah Swartz.

Napa City, May 24th, William B. Carleton and Mattie Laycock.

New York city, May 6th, at Trinity Chapel, Alex. M. Echel, formerly of this city, and Alice A. Burford.

Diamond Springs, El Dorado county, June 2d, by Rev. Father Logan, Michael Hanrahan and Ellen Mulvey.

## Born.

In this city, June 3d, to the wife of Davis Lois, a son; the wife of Geo. H. Citizen, of a son.

Sacramento, May 28th, the wife of N. B. Coon, of a daughter.

Putah Creek, Solano county, May 24th, the wife of W. Krekeler, of a son.

Downsville, May 30th, the wife of J. D. Keely, of a daughter.

Nevada, May 28th, the wife of John Pascoe, of a son.

Sonoma, May 30th, the wife of H. Levy, a son.

Gold Springs, May 27th, the wife of Frank Plassen, a daughter.

Mokelumne Hill, May 27th, the wife of Louis Davidson, of a son.

## Died.

In this city, June 1st, Patrick McInire, a native of County Galway, Ireland, aged 38 years.

2d, Mrs. Ann Anderson, wife of Edward Anderson, a native of Ireland, aged 27 years; Eliza Morton Blanding, only child of Edward S. and Mary S. Blanding, aged 5 months and 3 days.

3d, of consumption, Mrs. Asahar B. Porter, formerly of Onondaga county, N. Y., and wife of Walter Porter, aged 24 years, 7 months and 3 days.

Sacramento, May 30th, Arabella daughter of L. B. and Caroline Berwin, aged 12 years and 9 months; Valantine, daughter of John and Catharine Hector, aged 4 months.

Mayville, May 30th, A. S. Johnson, formerly of St. Louis, Mo., aged 37 years and 5 months.

Grass Valley, May 27th, John Blaney, aged 30 years, formerly of Cornwall, England.

Two Rock Valley, May 24th, Darius D. son of Silas M. Martin, aged 19 years.

Diamond Springs, May 29th, Thomas Potheringham, aged 66 years.

Forest Hill, May 30th, Wm. Craig Borland, aged 3 years and 5 months.

Gov. Stanley having issued an order prohibiting schools in North Carolina, for the benefit of the blacks, the matter was made the subject of inquiry in both Houses to-day. Such schools are in contravention of the laws of the State.

A letter from McClellan's army says that 3000 Georgians, whose terms of enlistment had expired, were told that they must continue in the service. They loaded their guns, and officers and all refused to obey orders. No one dared to attempt to make them do it. The result was that they were disbanded and sent home.

The commander of the Federal fleet before Vicksburg, on the 21st May, sent a final demand for the surrender of the city, and, in case of refusal, 24 hours were allowed for the removal of the women and children. The Mayor replied, taking 24 hours from 8 o'clock on the morning of the 23d, Mrs. Greenhow, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Bagley, the three political prisoners held here for some months, have been sent south.

VALUABLE BLOOD STOCK  
FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE

For Property in San Francisco.

....ALSO....

Two No. 1 Ranges For Stock,

FOR SALE,

OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

At a Low figure, to the Purchaser, if he wishes.



## STOCK:

1000 FRENCH MERINO EWES;  
12 FULL-BLOOD MERINO BUCKS.

6 MILCH COWS AND CALVES;  
1 DURHAM BULL;  
25 DURHAM HEIFERS;  
12 DURHAM STEERS.

1 SPAN OF WORK HORSES;  
2 MARES AND COLTS;  
10 YOUNG HORSES;  
2 SADDLE HORSES.

20 YEARLING BERKSHIRE HOGS;  
8 BERKSHIRE SOWS AND PIGS;

All of the above STOCK is as fine as any in the State, and the Terms can be made easy.

The above Stock is all of our own Breeding, and will be guaranteed for what it is sold for. The Sheep are a part of a flock of 3000 head, that sheared from five to twelve pounds—an average of seven pounds per head—this spring.

The FRENCH MERINO BUCKS were imported three years ago, and will be sold cheap, not wishing them to run with the flock any longer, they now requiring a change.

S. BRANNAN,

San Francisco.

Persons wishing to purchase, can see the Stock at the Hot Springs, Napa county.

## RAMS FOR SALE.

PURE AND THOROUGHbred  
SAXON AND AUSTRALIAN  
Merino Rams,

From specially selected stock, imported by the undersigned into California, Spring of 1880.

Reference at San Francisco: Messrs. GERSTUNG & CO., California street, below Sansome.

Country Address: NATIVIDAD Post Office, Monterey Co. EUGENE SHERWOOD, San Lorenzo Ranch, Monterey county.

113m

## The Best Location for Residences.

HAVING Laid out MY PROPERTY (which is in the City of San Jose,) into LOTS and streets, I am now ready to sell one or more, very cheap. Terms made easy, to the convenience of the purchaser. Title perfect. Come and see.

L. PREVOST,

San Jose Nursery.

## Homesteads Cheaper

Than Proposed under the Shafter Bill.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF WHAT IS KNOWN as the Shafter Bill, it is proposed to sell the City title to Homestead Lots from \$25 to \$250 each. The undersigned will sell Homestead Lots within the limits of the City, and miles nearer to the business center than many of the lands covered by the Shafter Bill, and place the party in immediate possession of the same, without present trouble or prospective lawsuits, for

FROM \$10 TO \$200 EACH.

THE TITLE IS ABSOLUTELY PERFECT,

being a Spanish grant, fully confirmed, and patented by the United States.

The Shafter Bill respects this title; the City authorities respect it; the District Courts and Supreme Court of the State, as well as the District Court and Supreme Court of the United States respect it; besides,

The Title has been forever Quieted

BY A FINAL DECREE AND JUDGMENT AGAINST THE CITY, so that there is not even a cloud or shadow upon it. Whoever purchases one of these lots will buy a LOT, and not a lawsuit.

Office, No. 19 Nagle's Building, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.

HARVEY B. BROWN.

## MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE,  
R. A. CHAPTER,  
COUNCIL,  
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,

NO. 6 POST SITEET,

Above Montgomery. In the New Masonic Temple, San Francisco.

Buy All Your  
SILVERWARE

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## TUCKER!

## HAYNES &amp; LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF  
CROCKERY,  
GLASSWARE.  
FRENCH CHINA,  
TABLE CUTLERY.  
CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,  
Have on hand a Very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture, (Formerly the Jerome Company.)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

516 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.

SAN FRANCISCO.

MME. DEMOREST'S  
QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS,

With Great Improvements and Additions.

THE SUMMER NUMBER contains Four Large and Splendid Fashion-Plates, Three Full-sized Patterns of Dresses, comprising the New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Mince Sack; and a Sheet of new and beautiful Braid and Embroidering Patterns, together with nearly 100 Engravings, of all the novelties for Summer: Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, etc., and valuable information to Milliners, Dress-Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the latest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere at 25 Cts., or sent by mail post free, on receipt of the amount, in stamps or silver. Yearly \$1, with the following valuable premium:

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SUMMER NUMBER NOW READY.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

## GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

## STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

## KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

....OF....

And will Sell Cheaper than any House

in the State,

## All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS.

CAMPENE, BURNING FLUID,

ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE,

COAL-OIL, KEROSENE OIL.

COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL, LARD OIL,

MACHINERY OIL, RAPE-SEED OIL,

CHINA NUT OIL, LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.

POLAR OIL, SHARK'S OIL,

NEATSFOOT OIL, TANNER'S OIL,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

Original Eagle Hat Store.

## COLLINS &amp; CO.,

## HATTERS,

## Again in the Field.

C. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and J. C. COLLINS, late of Washington street;

Have formed a Partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

## HAT AND CAP BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES

And Judges of Material, our patrons may rely on Good-

bought at our store being

The BEST in Every Respect.

HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

At the shortest notice.

WE MOST RESPECTFULLY INVITE OUR OLD FRIENDS

as well as the Public generally, to give us a call.

We claim to be the best in the State to RESTITUTE

and REJUVENATE

Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats.

Orders and Hats from the Country will

will receive our particular attention.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—

Tucker's Hall,

113m 323 Montgomery street.

## OAKLEY &amp; JACKSON,

## STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

## San Quintin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast.

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

200 tons Extra San Quintin Dairy, 50's and 70's

300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's

3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 9's.

300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....

300 tons SAN QUINTIN ROCK;

400 do CARMEN ISLAND;

250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price, At the Office,

320 Front street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

## WHEELER &amp; WILSON'S

## FAMILY



## SEWING MACHINES

The Handsomest,

Cheapest,

Fastest,

AND BEST

## SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.

THE STITCH BEING ALIKE UPON BOTH

SIDES OF THE FABRIC, IS ESPECIALLY

ADAPTED TO EVERY VARIETY

OF FAMILY SEWING.

The Seam CANNOT be RIPPED

Or RAVELED.

FULL PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS ACCOMPANY

each Machine; as, also, all necessary Tools,

&c. &c. Machines for the Interior will be packed

in shipping order without extra charge.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

H. C. HAYDEN,

AGENT,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

8

## THE

## UNION FARM

## AND PLANTATION

## MILLS.

## TO FARMERS,

## Stock-Raisers,

## —AND—

## STABLE KEEPERS

YOU ARE

PARTICULARLY INVITED TO

EXAMINE THE MILL

WE ADVERTISE ABOVE.

THIS MILL IS OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER. IT

IS WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT,

## THE BEST MILL

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

These Mills Were Awarded the

## FIRST PREMIUM!

—AT THE—

State Fair at Sacramento, Bay District and

Mechanics' Fair, in San Francisco,

and at the Santa Clara Fair.

PRICES OF MILLS AS FOLLOWS

Mill complete, with Bolt for Family

Flour - - - - - \$150

Mill complete, without Bolt - - - - - 140

Extra Grinding-surfaces, per set - - - - - 10

## Greene, Heath &amp; Allen,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

Messrs. KEEP & BRIGGS,

PROPRIETORS OF THE GLOBE FOUNDRY,

STOCKTON,

ARE OUR DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE

SALE OF THESE MILLS.

## FRUITS, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE.

J. W. GALE. ROBERT HOWE.



## Home Miscellany.

(For the California Farmer.)  
TO MY COUSIN, B. L.

My heart is not old! Though my once dark hair  
Is twined with many a silvery thread;  
Though my brow is furrowed by grief and care,  
And the flush of youth from my cheek has fled.  
My heart is not old, for it beats too high—  
As the lark's sweet notes ripple through the sky.  
My heart is not old! Oh no, not old!  
For, watching the sports of the glad May-day,  
I felt how far more precious than gold,  
Was the innocent seat of such joyous play.  
How like the soft shower, to the thirsty earth,  
To the weary heart, is such childish mirth.  
Oh! oh, as I gaze on the bursting flower;  
Or list to the laugh of the gladsome child;  
Or the sweet bird-music of summer bower;  
Or even the shriek of the tempest wild,<—  
The joyous thrill of my heart to me,  
Is proof of the soul's high destiny.  
Then why should I feel that my heart is old?  
For when all of earth shall have passed away,  
When this form shall be laid in the churchyard mold,  
The spirit shall live in an endless day:  
Live to adore, through eternity,  
The matchless love of the "One in Three."  
Home-Valley Ranch, May 20, 1862. AGNES.

## MY CAPTURE AND ESCAPE.

In the ranks of my regiment, I arrived at Washington City, in June, 1861, and was soon after sent out to the sacred soil of Virginia. Our regiment was sent to the advance of the Federal lines, and portions were sent out on picket duty. When it came my duty to advance near the enemy's lines, I felt some apprehensions for my safety, and though I was a soldier, I must frankly confess I feared the rifles of the Confederate sharpshooters. Near where our pickets were stationed was a little old-fashioned log-house that looked comfortable and cheering, and often made me feel sad, when seated in some little nook or corner of the bushes watching the enemy. How that old log house made my heart palpitate, and drew from me deep and heavy sighs. Not that I had lost one particle of my patriotism or felt any the less brave or willing to fight for my country, but it would bring to my mind pictures of home, and of the many pleasant scenes I had passed with my sisters and brothers around the family board. I noticed that the house was occupied, and fair forms fitted in and out, and one in particular drew my attention. I became deeply interested in the inmates of that house; and, as I thought the matter over, it seemed as if I could not restrain my curiosity, but I must visit it. Standing, as it did, between two hostile armies, what could induce its inmates to remain, with destruction all around them.

It was a beautiful afternoon in the latter part of June, that I was again on picket duty in the vicinity of the log-house. I was determined that day to satisfy my curiosity, and visit the house. Leaving my companion, I stole across a field or two, watching, with a vigilant eye every bush or fence, to prevent surprise. As I approached the house, I heard a plaintive song, but sang so sweetly that I wept, though I felt ashamed of myself, as a soldier, for my weakness. I drew close up beside the house, and in a crouching position, I silently listened. The song ceased, a heavy, hasty step sounded on the floor.

"Father, what is the matter?" I heard a voice exclaim, that was mingled with an agitated and mournful quiver.

"My dear, dear daughter, you and your mother must depart at once. You must go to Washington, and from thence you may find your way to Massachusetts, where your uncle lives. Tell him, that his brother implores him to protect you until I can reach you. Our country is torn and distracted, and utter ruin seems to hang over it. Oh, God! when will all this trouble end?"

"And you, George?" I believe this was the voice of the wife, "where are you going?"

I had now approached a crevice through which I could see the interior of the house, and when the question was asked I could see the man start, and look at his wife in mute astonishment. His face turned white, then scarlet, and then a dark blue; his eyeballs seemed to start from their sockets, and the veins in his neck swelled to an enormous size; he trembled and reeled, and down he sat in a chair.

"Where am I going?" he gasped. "God only knows!"

"Why, what on earth do you mean?" fairly screamed his wife.

"I mean this," said he, more calm; "I am going into the rebel army, not from my own free will, but from compulsion, to save my property from confiscation, and save a home for you and Jenny."

"Oh, father, do not join the rebel army, but fight for the old Stars and Stripes, and for the country you have so long loved," and Jenny caught her father about his neck and kissed him.

I could get but a single glance at her face, but how lovely she looked, pleading for her country and her father's honor. The mother was standing by him; and the great tears flowing down her cheeks and dropping on his shoulders.

"Come, dear father, let us go North; Uncle David is a good man, and we can live in safety there."

The father sat and listened to the pleadings of his daughter, and these were joined by the wife with such stirring paths, that he yielded, and consented to leave immediately for Washington, and join the Federal army.

"You have decided me; I will go," he exclaimed, and the terror that agitated him a few moments before, had entirely fled.

"Bless you, father!" exclaimed Jenny, as she drew back an old board that was against the wall, over the mantle-piece, and from its secret hiding-place, drew out a small beautiful Star Spangled Banner.

"There my father, under the folds of that flag you must fight, if you will go to war, but not beneath the Palmetto, the Pelican, and the Serpent," and she threw it around his shoulders, while his stalwart frame braced up, and his eye brightened,

as he pressed the Stars and Stripes to his bosom. How I loved that girl, as she stood there in all the majesty of her pride, gazing on her father. I could have fought a regiment of rebels at that moment or as many more as might have been brought against me. Had I been ready to marry at that moment I would have made that girl my wife at least a dozen times. But my thoughts on the subject were of short duration, for just as the father was about to make preparations to start from home, in stepped four rebel troopers under the command of a corporal.

"Well, sir, we have called for you," said the corporal, "and I don't think we came any too soon," and he snatched the Star Spangled Banner from off the shoulders of the man, threw it upon the floor and stamped upon it. "That is the very way we will set our heels on the necks of the Yankee invaders."

How my blood foamed; it didn't boil, but it raved through my veins as if it would burst them. Suddenly Jenny sprang forward and pushed the corporal back with such force that he almost fell to the floor, and snatched up the flag and flaunted it in his face.

"As under its folds tyranny was driven from the land, so shall traitors be driven out or hung; and if I were a man, I would punish you for the insult offered to this dear old flag of mine."

"I didn't come here to fight the women," said the corporal doggedly. "Come, Mr. Davis, you've been drafted, and must go to the army."

"I will not fight against my will," exclaimed the man, exhibiting some signs of resistance.

"But you shall. Seize him, men!"

The rebels sprang forward and caught Davis, but being a stronger man, he hurled them from him. Again they set upon him, with more success, and were proceeding to bind him. I could stand it no longer. I rushed to the door screaming.

I dashed into the house, and just at that moment down went one of the rebels, leveled by the hands of Jenny. Again the chair whirled in the air and came down on the head of the corporal. The rebels were frightened, and fled from the house, but seeing I was alone returned to the combat. Davis was still bound, and could afford no assistance. The fight was unequal, and I was overpowered and taken prisoner. Davis and myself were marched off to the enemy's camp, while Jenny and her mother were left alone in the house.

For two days I was a prisoner in the enemy's camp near Fairfax Court House. What had become of Davis I knew not, and what would become of me I cared not, now that I had lost the brave girl that I had loved to love. The day had passed gloomily away and night had come again. I was seated in a sort of brush tent, with a guard pacing up and down in front of it, paying more attention to me than I thought absolutely necessary. While lost in happy thoughts of home and Jenny, I heard a rustling noise near me, and a delicate hand was laid on my arm.

"Follow me quickly, and I will save you," she whispered in my ear, and placed her hand on my mouth.

She then withdrew, and I, snake-like, crawled out of the tent after her. Cautiously we moved along until we came to the guard.

"Who goes there?" came quickly, and down we dropped on our faces.

The guard passed on, and we crawled forward, stopping to listen. The guard was returning, and we lay until he had again passed, and we again pushed forward more rapidly.

"We are now beyond the camp, but we have the pickets to pass yet. My father is waiting for us yonder," said she, turning to the left.

"You are a brave girl," I ventured to say, and there is no knowing what else I might have said, but she placed her finger on my mouth with a gentle "Hush!"

Secreted in the bushes was her father, who firmly grasped my hand as we joined him. Jenny then placed a musket in my hands, and I could see by the dim light that her father was provided with one, and she carried one, though I must confess very awkwardly. I was all curiosity to know how she, the little frail creature, could accomplish so much.

"I am afraid we shall have to fight the pickets," said her father; "but it is life or death, and if we can escape them we are safe."

In perfect silence we approached the locality of the picket guard, and thought we had eluded their vigilance, when a quick and frightened challenge burst upon us. This was followed almost instantly by a flash and a bullet passed close to my head.

"Charge on them boys!" shouted Davis, as he fired, and I quickly sent a bullet in the direction of the rebel picket. I saw Jenny's musket come to her shoulder, and as it was discharged she reeled and would have fallen to the ground, but I caught her, and in a moment she had recovered from the shock.

We heard the enemy's pickets retreating in alarm, and making the most of their confusion, we dashed forward to the Union lines, some half a mile distant.

I had made my escape, but not through my own strategem or skill, but by the constant work and energy of a young and brave girl, whose patriotic heart would not forsake her honored and beloved government, and whose determination rescued her father from the hands of the oppressor.

The muskets she provided us with were secreted in her father's house. She had loaded them, and eluded the vigilance of the enemy's guard, and deposited them where she delivered them to us. She bid us a touching farewell, and, in company with her mother, proceeded to the State of Massachusetts.

Her father enlisted in the Federal army, and, now, side by side, we are fighting to deliver his home from the hand of the oppressor, while I look forward with pleasure to the day when I shall be awarded the hand of Miss Jenny, as a reward for my effort to save her father.

**EARTHQUAKE.**—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Labadie, April 23d, which lasted about 20 seconds. No damage was done.

## The Cats and the Buckwheat Cakes.

Rev. Robert Boyd, of Pittsburgh Conference, in his Personal Memoirs, narrates the following, pages 184-6: "I recollect a sore, red-eyed woman, that wore an old hat, on the first circuit I traveled, who had prepared dinner before going to meeting at the old log school-house. And as it was her purpose to bring the preacher home with her, even the buckwheat cakes were all baked, and set in what was called the stock-hole, in the back wall of her cabin chimney. As all had gone to meeting except the cats, when the door was open the cats were seen helping themselves to the cakes. The old lady hallooed, 'Hiss cats!' at the top of her voice, and then in the way of heavy complaint, remarked that she believed that she had the worst cats in all the country, for they wouldn't let anything alone. But as they only nibbled round the edges, and did not eat much, the old lady sprang around and got the cakes on a slab with some milk in hard-looking tins, and some butter on an old pewter plate, which reminded me of Joseph's coat of many colors. I managed so as to wait till some one took the top cake, on which the cats had sat, and in taking off another, I was careful to use only the middle part, leaving the edge part marked with the cat's teeth on my plate. I have often felt that it would have been a great relief if I could have kept away from such meals. And I only sat at these tables lest I should offend them by staying away. I frequently tried to talk about hunting, or anything that came to hand, in order to keep them from noticing how little I ate. Yet I have often heard the wonder expressed, how it was that I looked so well and ate so little. But they did not know that I sometimes had bread in my saddle-bags, which I used along the road, and drank pure water from the rocks instead of dirty milk."

**How to Cook Eggs in the Shell.**—A correspondent of the Agriculturist writes:—One way to cook eggs is to drop them into boiling water, and let them remain there three minutes—the water all the time boiling. This hardens the white next the shell to almost leathery toughness, while within it is still not cooked. Another and preferable mode is to pour boiling water upon the eggs; let them stand in this five minutes; pour off this and add more boiling water, and immediately bring them to the table in the water. Those taken out at once will be somewhat cooked through; and those left in five minutes will be hard boiled, or nearly so, and thus the taste of every one may be suited, and no toughness of the whites be observed.

**The Boston Evening Gazette** furnishes the following recipe for frying doughnuts:

"Dipping doughnuts, before frying into well beaten eggs, covers them with albumen, and effectually keeps out the grease."

Our "women folks" suggest a less expensive and troublesome method of effecting the same object, viz: mixing the albumen of the egg with the other ingredients of the dough when it is made up. Try it.—(Maine Farmer.)

## EDUCATIONAL.

## The Collegiate Institute, AT BENICIA.

## The Examination AT THIS INSTITUTION.

Will take place on the 4th and 5th of June. Parents, and Friends of Education, are respectfully invited to be present.

Pupils will leave for their homes on the evening of the 5th.

The Next Session will Commence on the 12th of July.

9-1m C. J. FLATT, Principal.

## Stockton Female Seminary,

UNDER THE CHARGE OF DR. CYRUS COLLINS AND LADY,

Assisted by competent Teachers.

## TERMS:

For Board and Tuition, in common English Branches, per session of five months.....\$150  
For Tuition in Music, per session..... 50  
For Tuition in Painting or Drawing..... 25  
For Tuition in Ancient or Modern Languages, each..... 25  
Washing per dozen.....\$1 50  
Payable Quarterly in advance.  
For Tuition and Board per annum, in advance.....250

Dr. E. S. Holden, J. M. Sullivan, Austin Sperry,  
Andrew Wolf, J. H. Hewlett, Dr. C. Grattan,  
J. Series, B. W. Owens, P. E. Connor.

## COURSE OF STUDY:

The first aim of this institution is thoroughness; and although any plan proposed can only be disciplinary, yet we have chosen that course which will be the most practical, involving those sciences most available in common life. Beginning with fundamental principles, the student is carried by natural and easy gradations, through a course of study, calculated to strengthen and invigorate the mind, and prepare it for healthful action.

Our course of study comprises Two Departments, a Preparatory of two, and an Academic of three years.

## THE STUDIES OF THE PREPARATORY COURSE.

FIRST YEAR. Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic (Thompson's Rudiments), Primary Geography, Grammar, and Composition.

SECOND YEAR. Rhetorical Reading, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, History, Grammar, Penmanship, and Composition.

## THE STUDIES OF THE ACADEMIC COURSE.

FIRST YEAR. Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Rhetoric, Physical Geography, and Composition.

SECOND YEAR. Trigonometry, Astronomy, Natural History, Botany, Logic, Intellectual Philosophy, and Composition.

THIRD YEAR. Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Belles-Lettres, and Composition.

The Ancient and Modern Languages, Music (Instrumental and Vocal), Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needlework, optional through the whole course.

Pupils can omit, with the consent of parents or guardians, any of the above studies, but none will be entitled to the Diploma of Graduation who have not completed the whole course.

## CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

We have established a Department for Boys. The course of study the same as in the Female Department. Particular attention paid to those preparing for College. Terms the same as in the Female Department.

Dr. CYRUS COLLINS, A.B., Principal.

We can accommodate 10 or 12 small Boys in our Family.

## Sugar-beet Seed.

AN INVOICE OF FRENCH SUGAR-BEET SEED, Apply at Office of Farmer.

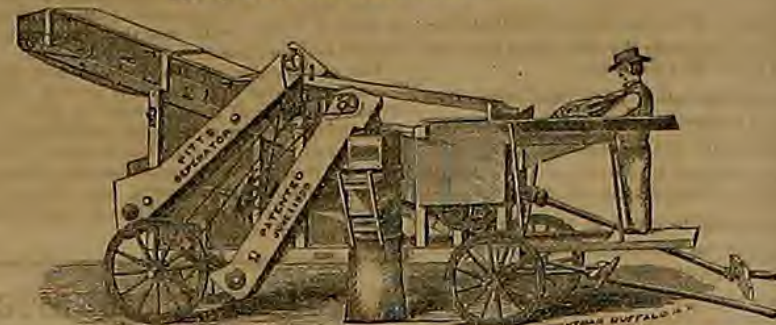
## To All whom it may Concern,

BE IT KNOWN THAT I,

THOMAS OGG SHAW,

208 Sacramento street, - - - San Francisco.

HAVE NOW ON HAND, FOR SALE



## 8 AND 10-HORSE STEAM THRASHERS FOR 1862

8 AND 10-HORSE-POWER MACHINES OF JOHN A. PITTS' GENUINE MAKE. Buffalo, N. Y., with all of C. M. Russell's Improvements in the Shoe and Cylinder; as it runs on the Pivots, and in all other respects superior to the Russell make of Machine, both in material and workmanship, well as finish; with the large-sized, improved Jack.

## Six 12-Horse-Power Steam-Engines on Trucks,

And capable of running the largest-sized Separator, and Thrashing in one day, in a good and workmanlike manner, 2000 Sacks of Grain.

## 4 AND 6-HORSE MACHINES,

In all respects the same as the large Machine, to run with GEAR, same as old style Pitts'. All of the above Machines are made at Buffalo, N. Y., expressly for me and under my direction. A person in want of such machines cannot fail to be pleased, as this Machine stands unrivaled for Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at one operation. It is acknowledged to be superior to any other Machine in the WORLD, in Operation, Finish, and Mechanical Construction.

EXTRA EXTRAS of all parts of the Genuine Pitts' Machine constantly on hand.

No Machines Genuine except those made at Buffalo, N. Y., and marked "J. A. PITTS."

List of Articles Manufactured at Thomas Ogg Shaw's Agricultural Works:

PECK'S CALIFORNIA CLIPPER OR HEAD-REAPER. TUSTIN'S CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER. RIDER'S PATENT EQUALIZING SCREW HORSE-POWER. EGGLESTON'S BROAD-CAST PATENT SOWING MACHINE. CALIFORNIA FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. FAN-MILLS. HAY-PRESSES. ROAD SCRAPERS, ALL SIZES.

## Among the Leading Articles are

E. PECK'S HEADER OR HARVESTER, which is by far superior to any imported Machine, and took the First Premium at the State Fair held at Sacramento. This Machine is both light and durable, and is the best Machine on this Coast, as it possesses many advantages over those made in the States. This Machine took the First Premium at the Sacramento Fair, over all other Machines.

This Machine is so constructed, that it NEVER CHOKES UP, having two sets of Knives, moved by the crank; thereby causing twice the velocity of the knives, over that given by any other machine, and preventing possibility of choking, no matter how slow the team may travel.

Attention is particularly called to the RAKING DEVICE, which will rake off the grain more Regularly and evenly than can possibly be done by hand, thus saving the purchaser the neat sum of \$2 50 per day.

The Machine is very light and durable.

RIDER'S PATENT EQUALIZING SCREW HORSE-POWER. This Power Possesses great advantages over any other Power in use, and is well calculated for doing all kinds of work usually done by Horse-Power, and being simple in its construction, can be easily repaired, and at little expense.

EGGLESTON'S BROADCAST PATENT SOWING MACHINE. This is the only Seed Sower ever invented that can be depended upon for sowing various kinds of grain, on all qualities of soil, in all kinds of weather.

CALIFORNIA FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, which have been tested at various times and found to be superior to any imported. They are warranted to be Fire-proof, and entirely free from sweating or rust, which is the great complaint of the imported Safes, as they gather moisture on their passage.

Our Wrought and Chilled-Iron Safe, with Steel Vault, and Combination Locks, is unsurpassed by any. All orders promptly attended to.

And in conclusion I will add, that all the above lists of Goods are made of the very best material that the country will afford. Also, all the mechanics employed in superintending the putting up of these goods, are men of long experience, and the best of workmen in our country, and every article manufactured is of the most approved style, and the latest improvements of the day, and cannot be surpassed in point of durability, practicality, beauty, and workmanship, and while I feel thankful for all past favors, I trust that I may meet with good encouragement in the future.

Every article that I import is of the very best style and most improved goods in the market, and can be sold as cheap as the cheapest, as I purchase all my goods direct from the Manufacturers, saving all the commission, thus enabling me to sell cheap. All persons in want of any of the above goods, will please send in their orders in time, to

THOS. OGG SHAW, 208 Sacramento street, Opposite his former place of Business. SAN FRANCISCO.

## THE VERMONT MOWER,

## AND COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER

## FOR THE HARVEST OF 1862.

The attention of Farmers is invited to the celebrated

## Vermont Reaper and Mower,

Which is unsurpassed for Simplicity, Durability, Convenience, and Thoroughness of Work.

The high estimation in which this Machine is held by these Farmers who have used it, justifies the expectation that, with the late improvements, it will become the LEADING MACHINE when its superior qualities are generally known.

Some points of Excellence and Peculiar Advantages which this Machine possesses over others, are as follows:

1st. Having the cutter-bar hinged to the frame, so as to adjust itself to uneven surfaces.

2d. Having two Driving-wheels; if one slips, the other does the work.

3d. When the Machine moves to right or left, the knives are kept in constant motion by one or other of the wheels.

4th. It can be oiled and thrown in or out of gear without the driver leaving his seat.

5th. The whole weight of Machine is on the wheels, where it is required to give power and stroke to the knives.

6th. When the Machine is backed, the knives cease to play; consequently you back from obstructions without danger of breaking the knives.

7th. The Cutter-bar to the Machine, being hinged, can be packed up without removing bolt or screw.

8th. The Cutter-bar is easily raised by a lever, which is very convenient at the corners of the land; when raised, the Machine will turn as short and as easily as any two-wheeled cart.

9th. It is mostly of iron, simple in construction, and a boy can manage it easily.

10th. It has no side-bar.

11th. The Combined Machine has two sets of Cutter-bars and Sickles, one for Mowing, and the other designed expressly for reaping; which, with Other Improvements, should Command the Attention of Every Farmer.

We invite Farmers wishing a Machine, to call and see before purchasing.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

310 Washington street, near Front, - - San Francisco.

## REDINGTON &amp; CO.'S

## SUPERIOR

## YEAST POWDERS,

WARRANTED TO MAKE LIGHT,

Sweet and Nutritious Bread.

EQUALLY ADAPTED TO LOAVES, HOT BISCUIT,

BUCKWHEAT AND OTHER CAKES! GINGER-

BREAD, AND CAKES OF ALL KINDS.

Guaranteed fully Equal to Any

in the Market.

ASK FOR REDINGTON & CO.'S YEAST POWDERS,

And take no other, if you would have uniformly

Good Bread.

Manufactured and sold wholesale, by

REDINGTON & CO.,

409 and 411 Clay street.

## MRS. D. NORCROSS

No. 144 Sacramento street,

Above Montgomery street.....SAN FRANCISCO.

## LADIES' DRESS TRIMMING

This being the only regular Ladies' Dress

Trimmings in San Francisco, ladies can always

upon finding the largest assortment and best style

in the city.

Having just visited the East, and completed

arrangements with the best manufacturers of

the importation of Fine Goods, as also with the

best Dyers and Dairymen, we have secured

all our goods come through first hands, we

solvers our facilities are such as to make it an

ment for ladies to give us their trade exclusively

UNDER LINEN,

HOSIERY

UNDER CLOTHING

And all Goods in our line.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,

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## The Best Churn Known

JEBES' PATENT CHURN.

EXHIBITED AT THE SANTA ROSA AND ALAMO

Fairs, where it won the Premiums, and attracted

attention of those interested, has been pronounced

the best Dairyman and Dairymen the BEST

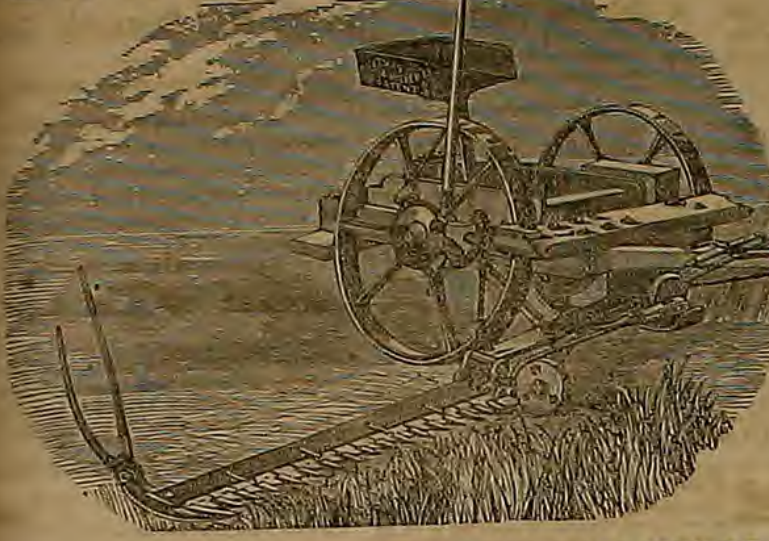
KNOWN. A sample Churn can always be seen at our

where they can be purchased.

BUY



BUCKEYE MOWER.



THE SUCCESS WHICH THE "BUCKEYE MOWER" Has met with in California has led us to make large importations of them for the season of 1892. We feel confident that it is the

BEST MACHINE IN USE.

AND WILL TAKE THE PLACE OF THE OLD STYLE MOWER. Among its Advantages over other Machines, are the following:

IT HAS TWO DRIVING-WHEELS,

which support the whole weight of the Frame, Gearing, and Driver, giving it nearly double the power of a machine which has but one Driving-wheel

IT HAS A DOUBLE-HINGED FINGER-BAR,

(Belonging exclusively to the Buckeye Mower.) which conforms to all varieties of surface, and can be easily raised to pass obstructions. The Bar can be folded over the top of the Frame with perfect ease, so that it can be moved from place to place without trouble. It has no Cor Gearing in the Driving-wheels; it is entirely free from side-draft, and has no weight on the tongue or horses' necks. The draft is lighter than ordinary plowing.

THE BUCKEYE AS A REAPER.

The Important Advantages which belong Exclusively to the Buckeye as a Mower, are Retained in the Reaper.

The Two Driving-wheels and Double-Jointed Cutter-Bar make it the ONLY REAPER perfectly adapted to uneven ground.

The REEL is attached with a FLEXIBLE JOINT, which allows it to follow all the movements of the Platform on uneven ground, and can be readily raised or lowered, according to the height of the grain.

The grain is delivered at the back of the Machine, entirely out of the way of the Team on the next round, in good shaped galleys for binding.

The Platform is readily adjusted to any required height of cut. The lateral brace at the rear of the Machine is of great advantage in standing and supporting the Platform, and can be

obtained only in a Machine which has the Cutter-Bar in front of the Driving-Wheels.

The Raker's Seat is so placed as to secure the most comfortable position, and the easiest and most natural movement to the Raker.

The weight of the Raker is sustained directly on the axle of the Machine, instead of being carried on the Platform, where it adds greatly to the side-draft.

By a late improvement in the design of the Reel, the tallest or most tangled grain will not lodge in the outer rearm.

The outer wheel of the Reaper is nearly in a direct line with the Driving-wheels, thus avoiding all cramping and straining in turning.

—WE HAVE ALSO THE CELEBRATED—

ESTERLY MOWER AND REAPER.

THE KENTUCKY HARVESTER, A Combined Reaper and Mower.

....AND....

KETCHUM'S MOWER, and Mower and Reaper Combined.

....ALSO....

The Sweepstakes Thrasher.

MANUFACTURED BY C. AULTMAN & CO., CANTON, OHIO.

This Separator has taken the lead in the Western States during the last few years, and now STANDS UNRIVALED, for the purpose of

Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at One Operation.

Superiority is claimed for it in the following particulars, over all other machines, viz:

"For Thrashing and Cleaning, fit for market, more Grain, and doing it better, than any other."

"For being more Durable, and less liable to get out of repair."

"There is no other machine that will do the same amount of work, with as little power."

"The only limit to the amount of work it will perform is entirely dependent upon the facilities for getting the

Bundles to the Machine, and taking care of the Grain and straw after being thrashed."

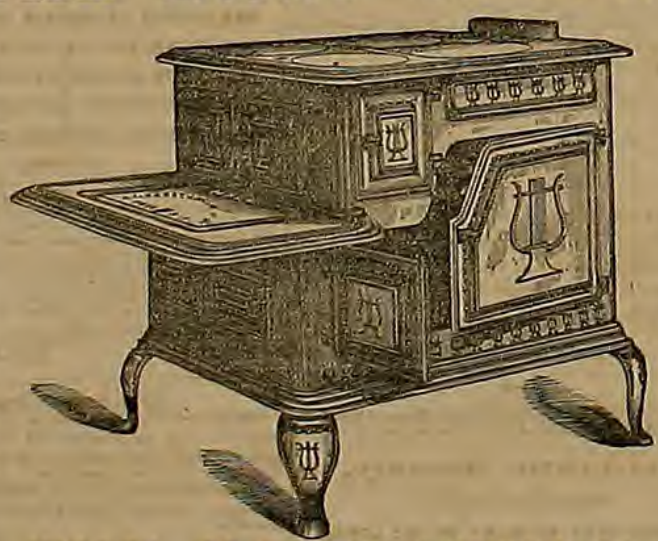
Also—A Full Assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Farmers in want, give us a call; or send for Circulars.

HAWLEY & CO.,

Corner California and Battery streets, - - - San Francisco. And E and First streets, Marysville.

THE HARP STOVE.



It is a splendid stove for the country trade, being perfectly adapted to the use of wood.

THE HARP STOVE.

....ALSO....

The BAY STATE and other Stoves,

With a large assortment of Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enameled and Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS, BAKE-OVENS, SADD-IRONS, &c. &c. For sale by

B. C. AUSTIN, Pacific Tin-Works,

324 Clay street, below Battery, -San Francisco.

BLUE VITRIOL Or Bluestone,

The Indispensable Article for Wheat-Growers.

CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURE; ALSO, ENGLISH AND PHILADELPHIA,

GUARANTEED PURE.

For sale in quantities, AT LOWEST RATES.

REDINGTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 105 and 107 Clay Street.

BUY ALL YOUR GOLD ORNAMENTS

.....OF.....

TUCKER!

MAIN & WINCHESTER, MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES,

WHIPS, COLLARS, SADDLE-WARE, &C.

214 and 216 (Old No. 68) Battery street, (Corner of Richmond)

SAN FRANCISCO

O. Main, E. H. Winchester, N. B.—Good assortment Concord Stage Harness constantly on hand.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1887 and 1888; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1887, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Saddle and California Saddle, and for best Heavy Harness and Riding Bridle.

116-14

BUY ALL YOUR PEARLS

.....OF.....

TUCKER!



No. 406 Sansome street SAN FRANCISCO.

FURNITURE!

AND BEDDING!



SELLING, MARX & CO.,

HAVE RE-OPENED THE

Extensive Furniture Warerooms,

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

J. G. CLARK & Co.,

No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufactory, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture.

All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to order.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS. Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

Hay and Wool Presses

FIVE

INGERSOLL'S

HAY AND WOOL PRESSES,

AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,

JUST RECEIVED—AND FOR SALE BY

MACONDRAY & CO.

16

Money Wanted in the Country.

\$10,000 WANTED—On Property worth \$30,000; perfect title, and with ample

guarantee of the prompt payment of the interest agreed upon.

ALSO—\$1500, upon Real Property undoubted title, worth THREE TIMES the amount asked on loan.

ALSO—\$20,000 in three lots; security ample.

Inquire of Editor Farmer.

Flax-seed Wanted.

100 000 LBS. FLAX-SEED WANTED BY CONTRACT, from parties who are the growers of it.

Persons who are now growing Flax, if they will please inform us of the number of acres they are growing, and the probable quantity they will desire to sell, we shall be glad to enter into contract for same.

Address Col. WARREN, Editor of the Farmer.

A GOOD GARDENER.

AN EXPERIENCED GARDENER WANTS A PERMANENT situation. Whoever wants a Good Working Gardener can obtain one by applying at the office of the California Farmer.

A Grand Opportunity for a Home.

For sale in one of the interior Mountain Towns, a good House and Garden, with outbuildings, including a Smoke-House in successful use, being capable of realizing a good income.

The buildings are good. The Orchard is in full bearing, with Peaches, Plums, Apples, Grapes, etc., and small Fruits. There are also on the estate several small tenements, which bring in an income of about \$50 a month. The Fruit sold from the Garden, together with the certain income, will pay in two years or less the price now required for the estate.

It is offered low for an immediate Cash sale, as the owner desires to locate in a different part of the State, where he has other property which requires his attention.

For particulars inquire of Editor of Farmer.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

FOR SALE, A Farm of about 350 Acres,

IN ALAMEDA COUNTY, TWO MILES north from the City of Oakland, on the Telegraph Road. Either the whole or one-half, separately, will be sold, as may suit purchasers. There are now on the premises, a good Dwelling House, containing Ten Rooms; two Servants' Rooms, and Five large Closets and Bath Rooms, all hard finished, and Four handsome Marble Mantels.

Also, a good Farm-House, containing eight rooms, exclusive of rooms appropriated to farm laborers. A Carriage-House 20x40 feet, one and a half stories high; two large Barns, besides Cow-Houses, and Stalls for 125 head of cattle and 20 horses, all in excellent condition. The whole is well fenced, and good Division Fences throughout the Farm. All in very complete order, and for the last two years an abundant supply of very Choice Fruit. Farm Implements, choice young Stock, Horses, Harness, Wagons, Buggies, and Family Carriages, can be purchased with the land. The above desirable property will be sold on the most reasonable terms, as the owner wishes to be absent from the State for several years.

A good Eight-horse-power Thrashing Machine,

second-hand but thoroughly repaired and better than new, for sale very low.

Also—20 very superior Yearling HEIFERS, half blood Durham; and one half-blood Durham BULL, and Pure Blood Essex PIGS, five months old.

Any part or all of the above Property, for sale Cheaper than can be had elsewhere.

Apply to S. E. ADDEN, on the premises.

Two Ranches FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.

ONE CONTAINING 1972 71-100 acres, the other 1238 33-100 acres, being portions of our Ranch in Solano County.

Or, if preferred, an undivided half interest in the whole Ranch, containing 5350 57-100 acres.

WITH STOCK AND IMPROVEMENTS,

Consisting of a good Dwelling House, Cheese House, Stables, Sheds, Wind Mills, Work Oxen, Horses, Farm Tools, Boats, and everything requisite for the Dairy and Stock business.

One hundred good American COWS, now in milk. The above Ranch is capable of supporting 2500 head of cattle. Out of over 600 head ranched there during the recent flood, WE LOST ONLY TEN CALVES.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, where a map can be seen; or at the Ranch; or to Col. Warren, Editor Farmer.

HALE & WHEELER Stockton, San Joaquin county, Cal.

500 Acres Good Land & Dwellings.

Who wants a Good Farm Cheap?

We can offer them Three Quarter Sections, 480 acres, GOOD LAND, suitable for Cattle, Horses, and Grazing.

This farm is situated on the county road, twenty-five miles from Sacramento, and thirteen from Suisun City, and three miles from Maine Prairie Post Office. The land is well watered by living Springs, and enclosed in Fence. On the farm is a good HOUSE with seven rooms, Stock-sheds 140x40 feet, Barn 60x60 feet, connected. The House is already furnished, so that a Family can take possession and be at home readily.

There are 800 Ewes and Lambs; small Farming Tools; 75 Domestic Fowls; Cow and Calf, etc. The whole will be sold a bargain, if applied for soon. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

7

A Rare Chance for a Capitalist.

THE COLLINSVILLE RANCH.

THE Advertiser has 3000 acres Land, half high rolling and half level, and half Tide Land. The Ranch is bordering on the Sacramento River, and one-half of it has a Water-Front. The Tide Land is easy of reclamation, and a contract is already under way to reclaim and improve it.

The Ranch is situated at the mouth of the Sacramento River, at the upper end of Suisun Bay, opposite to New York, and known as the Montezuma Hill in Solano County. A substantial wharf for a Steamboat Landing has been built this winter, and the Sacramento and San Francisco Steamers stop there daily, taking Passengers, Produce, Cattle, Fish, etc.; this being the greatest shipping point for the Salmon Fishery in the State, and one that will have increasing business, as the floods do not affect it. The Advertiser desires to improve, and requires more Capital to insure to the point all its advantages, as it can be made one of the best paying operations in the State; and as he has other business, is not able to carry it on himself so as to secure all its advantages, and wishes a Partner with sufficient capital to make such other improvements as will insure the success which opens to it. The Ranch has a large stock of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine upon it.

For business men with Ten, Fifteen, or Twenty Thousand Dollars, this will be a grand opening, as he would have possession of, and under his charge, Property worth about \$75,000; while the new Wharf, now the great landing for all this section of country, can be made a large source of income. For particulars, inquire personally or by letter, of Editor Farmer.

1000 Acres of Land, 120 COWS,

AND

A Good Milk and Dairy Business,

For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Business ever offered in our State. The location is near Suisun City, within five miles. There is 960 acres good Land, well fenced, which can be had at \$10 per acre, and 120 select COWS for \$20 each, together with Engine and Boiler for forcing Stock, Cheese Press, Butter-Churns, Cans, Pails, Tools, etc., valued at \$1000. All these implements will go to the purchaser without cost.

The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted. There are also 1000 acres of good Land adjoining leased for two years at \$1 per acre; this goes also, and the lease can be renewed.

To a good and responsible party this property will be sold on the most liberal terms—say ONE-THIRD CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory.

Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address COL. WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will furnish all needed information.

Nov. 1, 1891.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, WITH excellent Out-buildings, a fine Garden, Vineyard of four acres, with a field of sixty acres more, for pasturage or cultivation.

The whole will be sold a great bargain if applied for immediately.

For particulars apply at California Farmer Office.

Ranch for Sale.

A FINE RANCH OF 500 ACRES of heavy timbered Land, with a grand Mill Site, heavy Water-Power. The Land is covered with large Redwood, Yellow Pine, &c.

This we esteem an excellent chance for investment, as in a short time the Land will be doubled in value. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

LARGE WASHING-MACHINE.

AT LARGE WASHING-MACHINE, WITH HEATER and Boiler attached, one of the "New Patents," suitable for a large Hotel or Boarding-House, can be had at a bargain, by calling at this Office, where it can be seen

Literary Shrubbery.

"Ned," said one negro to another, is you a married man? "No, sir—ed! but I wish I was." "Ab, if you was, you'd wish you wasn't!" "Because a man dat marries now-a-days, marries a great-deal more dan he bargained for. He not only weds himself to de woman, but to a laboratum ob prepared chalk, a quintal ob wholebone, eight coffee bags (for skirts), one poodle-dog, an' a set ob weak nerves, which will keep de servant girls busy flyin' round de house de whole blessed time. Whedder de fun pays for de powder is a matter ob debate."

A SMALL SUM.—The annexed may be read with profit by the charitable:

H— has never been known to give a cent in charity. A Christian called on him the other day, and begged him to give something to a soup society.

"Ah-h-h!" said H—, war times now; can't give you anything."

"The soup society is very poor, and would be thankful for the smallest sum."

"Would it?" said H— cheerfully. "Why, then, twice one are two. Good morning."

When Fort Sumter surrendered, the following lines appeared in some of the Southern papers:

"With mortar, Paixhan, and petard. We tender Old Abe our Beau-regard."

Things have changed somewhat, and the rebels catching it in front and rear, causing them to flee from the wrath to come, our Western friends now return the rebels' poetic courtesies in this wise:

"With the rebels all routed and flying with fear, We tender Jeff. Davis our Footie in the rear."

Near the splendid falls of the Trenton River, in a visitor's book at the hotel, are written these lines:

"Nature in frenzy struck the blow, And made the mighty river flow."

The waters of the river, however, on one occasion, swept away a mill, and the miller being of a poetical turn of mind, recorded the catastrophe in these lines:

This mill went by water Furder than it oughter."

Here is a crinoline story reported by an African traveler: "A wealthy Arab, residing near the frontiers of Morocco, lately paid his first visit to Algiers, and was present at a ball. On his return home, he said to his wives: 'What strange creatures these French women are! Would you believe it? They absolutely carry an open umbrella under their petticoats!' Such was the idea formed of crinoline by this son of Mohammed."

"Pat," said a builder to an Irishman engaged in carrying slate to the top of a four-story building, "have you any houses in Ireland as tall as this one?"

"Ya'as, McMillen's cabin." "How many rooms has it?" "There was the sleeping room, the slapping room, the kitchen room, and the pig-pen—four rooms." "That's a story," said the builder. "Ya'as, four stories," says Pat.

As two gentlemen were discussing the merits of a popular preacher, one of them remarked: "He always prays for the widows and orphans, but never says anything about widowers." The other, an inveterate old bachelor, replied, "Perhaps it would be more appropriate to return thanks for them."

Mrs. Nicholson says: "Clandestine marriages seldom bring happiness; the woman who sacrifices home and father's and mother's affection for a lover, unless the parents are unusually unreasonable, generally reaps that reward which follows in the footsteps of ingratitude and disobedience."

RATHER OMISSORS.—A New Haven paper, describing the localities of three prominent institutions of that city, says: "The Medical College is on the high road to the Cemetery; the Divinity College is on the road to the Poor-House; and the Law School on the road to the Jail."

That aristocratic sheet, the London Morning Post advertises for sale "the most beautiful cat in England; price three hundred guineas." This announcement regarding a "harmless necessary cat" is addressed to wealthy connoisseurs."

"Why, dear me, Mr. Longhallow," said a good lady, "how can you drink a quart of that hard cider at a single draught?" As soon as the man could breathe again he replied,—"I beg pardon, madam, it was so hard I couldn't bite it off."

On Mrs. Perkins was reading the foreign news by a late arrival. "Cotton is declining," exclaimed the old lady. "Well, I thought as much—the last thread was remarkably feeble."

An intelligent farmer being asked if his horses were well-matched, replied: "Yes, they are matched first-rate; one of them is willing to do all the work, and the other is willing he should."

"Captain Silk! What a name for a soldier!" said a lady, "for silk will never be worsted."

The title of a book or lecture is half a success. A lecturer in Pennsylvania has a lecture upon "The Men who Spell Cabbage with a K."

"Mike, an' is it yourself that will be after tellin' me how they make ice creams?" "In truth I can; don't they bake them in cold ovens, to be sure."

If a man is murdered by his hired men, should the coroner render a verdict of killed by his own hands?"

The right man in the right place—a husband at home in the evening.

The young lady who took the gentleman's fancy has returned it with thanks.

Valuable Blood-Stock For Sale.

We would invite all who desire Dairy-Stock of the very highest character, to call on us, or write to us, as we have for sale about twenty-five head of as choice Durham Stock as there is for sale in the State, as follows:

One Full-Blood Durham Bull, 2 years old, of the highest pedigree, and as handsome an animal as has ever been offered in this or any other country.

One young Full-Blood Calf, 8 months, a perfect picture.

Several younger Blood Calves.

About twenty Cows and Calves, Durham, Devon, and Ayrshire, with Calves by their sides.

Among the Cows are some of the very best milkers in the State. Inquire at the Farmer Office.

13



Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer. (Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tonn & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.)

Our receipts of Grain during the last week, for this season of the year have been on a liberal scale, although the bulk of the offerings have found a ready market.

At the present, Wheat is in demand at hardening prices. Barley has somewhat improved, and Oats are active. The Northern-Coast demand for Flour of Superior grades still continues. Also, there is a new and prospective market opening to the Southern mines or Colorado diggings.

Potatoes of the Old Crop are slow sale, and we are conversant of large transactions at about two cents. The New Crop arrives sparingly, and the demand is unusually heavy, consequently, prices are high, which will be of short duration.

Hay of the New Crop is now arriving freely, and prices have for both Old and New materially declined.

Our receipts from around the Bay, for the past week, have been as follows: Wheat 12,864 bks, Barley 5208 bks, Oats 2600 bks, Potatoes 1753 bks, Flour 7412 qrs., Hay 399 tons, Wool 535 bales, Beans 390 bks, Middlings 41 bks, Corn-meal 50 bks.

Also, Coastwise: Wheat 250 bks, Barley 1570 bks, Potatoes 50 bks, Beans 1577 bks, Oats 90 bks, Flour 338 qrs., Corn 24 bks.

Wheat, #100 lb.	1.00	Flour, #100 lb.	1.00
Barley, for brewing	1.35	Extra	1.35
do feed	1.25	Baker's extra	1.35
Oats, for feed	1.50	do	1.50
do	2.40	do	2.40
do	4.50	do	4.50
do	12.00	do	12.00
do	10.00	do	10.00
do	10.00	do	10.00
do	10.00	do	10.00

Wool, com. extra	18	Wool, extra	18
do best quality	18	do	18
do extra Merino	22	do	22
Refined Tallow	3	do	3
Goat skins	3	do	3

Butter, cream	27	Cheese, Cheddar	14
do Eastern	28	do Swiss	14
Eggs	40	do	40

San Francisco Cattle Market. June 6. Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. WHITNEY, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

Beef—American, first quality	5c to 7c	2d quality	2c to 4c
Spanish, 1st quality	4c	2d quality	2c to 3c
Veal—first quality	4c to 7c		
Hogs—Stock Hogs 2 to 3c; fat Hogs on foot 5c to 6c; Dressed 7c to 9c.			
Mutton—dressed, 3c to 7c, according to quality.			
Milk Cows—1st quality \$25 to \$30; 2d quality \$15 to \$25.			

Retail Prices at Washington Market—June 6.

Asparagus	1.00	Okra, dry	1.00
Artichokes	1.00	do	1.00
Beans	1.00	do	1.00
Brussels sprouts	1.00	do	1.00
Broccoli	1.00	do	1.00
Cabbage	1.00	do	1.00
Cauliflower	1.00	do	1.00
Carrots	1.00	do	1.00
Celery	1.00	do	1.00
Cress	1.00	do	1.00
Cucumbers	1.00	do	1.00
Cranberries	1.00	do	1.00
Dried Herbs	1.00	do	1.00
Egg Plant	1.00	do	1.00
Garlic	1.00	do	1.00
Green Peas	1.00	do	1.00
Green Beans	1.00	do	1.00
Green Peppers	1.00	do	1.00
Green Corn, in cans	1.00	do	1.00
Lettuce	1.00	do	1.00
Mushrooms, open	1.00	do	1.00
do cultivated	1.00	do	1.00
Onions	1.00	do	1.00

Apples	1.00	Oranges	1.00
do cooking	1.00	do	1.00
Pears, Bartlett	1.00	do	1.00
do Winesap	1.00	do	1.00
do Duchess	1.00	do	1.00
do Winter Nellie	1.00	do	1.00
do Easter Beauty	1.00	do	1.00
do Seckel	1.00	do	1.00
do Fall Pippin	1.00	do	1.00
do Louise Bonne de Jersey	1.00	do	1.00
do cooking	1.00	do	1.00
do Strawberry	1.00	do	1.00
do Raspberries	1.00	do	1.00
do Gooseberries	1.00	do	1.00
do Currants	1.00	do	1.00
do Blackberries	1.00	do	1.00
do Lawton Blackberries	1.00	do	1.00
do Cherries	1.00	do	1.00
do Apricots	1.00	do	1.00
do Nectarines	1.00	do	1.00
do Plums	1.00	do	1.00
do Peaches	1.00	do	1.00

Is the market this week, Raspberries have made their appearance, the first of the season last Saturday, from Bartlett's, at Oakland, we note also Green-beans, at 20 cents retail. Strawberries have come down a little on price, though the first crop is about over, yielding less than usual. Cherries are much more plenty, and cheaper. Hens' eggs have gone up again to 40 cents wholesale, and the Farallon product come down to the same figure. Vegetables generally are declining in price.

Family Marketing. M. S. OSTERHOUT & CO., STALL No. 1, Washington Market Washington street, San Francisco.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Produce, Vegetables, FRUIT, ARTICLES SOLD ON COMMISSION, if desired. Orders Delivered Free of Charge.

HAVE YOU THE TIME OF DAY?—What article of furniture in a house has so much companionable vitality, such interesting and intelligent features, as a good clock? Its shrill alarm in the morning arouses the household to begin the duties of the day; its frank and cheerful face knows no deception, but tells us, like a truthful and honest friend, when we are lagging in our employments, when we should be in haste to fulfil our engagements, and by its own order, regularity and exactness, is a continual example of the benefits resulting from the practical exercise of those domestic virtues. Every family should have a clock, and it is fortunate that in these days of wonderful inventions and improved mechanism, a large sum is not required for the purchase of one. An examination of the stock of Messrs. Haynes & Lawton (whose card will be found in another column), will convince any one of this. They have, besides, an extensive stock of Glassware, Mirrors, Crockery, French China, Table Cutlery, &c. Give them a call.

The Directors of the Contra Costa Agricultural Society have fixed upon September 30th, as the time for beginning their Fair this year. It will last four days.

A large quantity of copper ore—some 60,000 pounds—from the Union lead at Copperopolis, was shipped from Stockton lately, by the Dragdon.

**GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL** Corner Seventh and K streets, SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler. The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call. With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at home. Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords. CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night. Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN, PROPRIETOR.

Important News!

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC especially the sufferers by the recent Floods, and all others who wish to

Save their Money

By purchasing their goods from 25 to 50 per cent Less than the usual prices at other places, to call at

FENNER, RUSSELL & CO., AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE,

Where can be found a general assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, FINE AND HEAVY CLOTHING, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, ALSO...

Ladies' & Gents' Furnishing Goods Hosiery, Gloves, Linen and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Carpet Bags, Rugs, China Matting, Blankets, Shawls, &c. &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, Silverplated Ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Combs, Brushes, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Perfumery, and a general variety of other FANCY GOODS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

No. 720 Montgomery street, Opposite Metropolitan Theater, SAN FRANCISCO.

We refer to the Editor of Farmer, who can attest from personal knowledge, to the good quality and low price of our goods.

RASCHE & SONS, 131 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter

DEALERS IN

PIANOFORTES, SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c., Agents for the Celebrated Manufacturers, A. H. GALE & CO., New York, C. MEYER, Philadelphia, T. GILBERT, Boston,

Whose Pianos they keep constantly on hand, for SALE and for RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large, etc. etc.

PIANOS AND ALL OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music copied and arranged for all instruments; New Music published; Music arranged and bound; Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order.

S. C. BUGBEE & SON, ARCHITECTS, No. 6 Montgomery Block, San Francisco.

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REFERENCES: Rev. T. Starr King, Com. Watkins, Anna Merrill, Esq. Moses Edlin, Esq. Richard Chewery, Esq.

The Question Solved.



COOK'S

Improved Portable

SUGAR EVAPORATOR

FOR MAKING

SORGHUM AND MAPLE SUGAR.

ALL DOUBTS ARE DISPELLED! THAT CHINESE SUGAR-CANE YIELDS

TRUE CANE-SUGAR

Is a SETTLED QUESTION.

The difficulties in securing its Granulation have been entirely overcome by the invention of

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By its peculiar arrangement it throws off all scum and feculence, and secures a deposit of a kind of wax, which would otherwise prevent granulation, and WHICH HAS YET BEEN REMOVED BY NO OTHER PROCESS. Thus in this machine are combined all the requisites for DEWATERING WITHOUT CHEMICALS, and evaporating with an unparalleled rapidity.

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1st. It liberates the sirup from its gummy and glucose matters that crystallization may readily be secured.

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3d. Being made of sheet metal it is more sensitive to heat than cast iron, and can suddenly be brought to a very high heat without cracking, a danger to which cast iron Evaporators are greatly subject.

4th. It consumes less fuel by one-half than any other Evaporator.

5th. It is the only one in which great heat can be applied to shallow bodies of juice without danger of scorching; hence its greater rapidity of evaporation and more certainty of success.

6th. It is more convenient for use than any other style; always ready for work without calling upon all the neighborhood mechanics, and causing great delays when you are in the greatest haste.

7th. It thus combines in an eminent degree all those essential requisites of sugar machinery, viz: speed, superiority of work, convenience, and economy.

We will furnish Evaporators adapted to brick arches at the following prices, LIBERALLY REDUCED to meet the state of the times and to promote the successful manufacture of Home Products:

No. 3—Copper Pan, 45 by 90 inches.....\$100

No. 4—do do 45 by 100 do ..... 125

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Two Skimmers, one Door, and one Grates accompany each Pan.

Copper Pans are used for this Evaporator, on account of their great durability and cleanliness.

In connection with the EVAPORATOR, we shall also Manufacture

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A Belmont Stallion.

A FINE FOUR-YEAR OLD BELMONT Stallion, from Fine Stock on the Dam side. The animal is a fine one and will be sold a bargain. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

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SEVERAL STALLIONS OF THE VERY best character. Heavy Roadster Stock; also, Two Morgan Black-Hawk stock, splendid animals, and for sale at a Bargain. Inquire of the Editor of Farmer.

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A VERY SUPERIOR FLOCK OF ABOUT 600 Australian MERINO EWES now having LAMBS by a PURE FRENCH MERINO BUCK.

This lot of Merino Sheep can be had at a Bargain, if applied for soon, as the parties are desirous of closing up business. Any persons who may desire a superior Flock of Sheep to begin with, this is a rare opportunity. Address: Editor California Farmer.

Full-blood Merino Sheep.

Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address Editor FARMER.

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We have a number of Full-Blood Durham and also Devon Stock, of perfect pedigree, worthy the attention of those who desire to find the very best blood. The pedigree we can show, and give full particulars. Also, about twenty fine Grade animals, of superior stock and parentage, to which we invite particular attention.

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NOW IS THE TIME FOR FARMERS TO SUPPLY themselves with Seeds of New Products that will give variety to their crops and put money in their pockets. A superior quality of

FLAX-SEED, FRENCH SUGAR-BEET, and CHINESE SUGAR-CANE,

Can be obtained at very low rates, at the Farmer Office. All who possibly can, should at least give some of the new products a trial.

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A valuable tract of very rich land, comprising 300 acres, situated in one of the most beautiful valleys in our State, upon which there are 2000 Fruit-trees in bearing, a neat House and small buildings, and a Young Nursery, to continue the orchards and vineyard. A fine large stream of water runs through the grounds continuously. The whole is under fence of the best kind. The Fruit the property will bring \$200 per year. This Ranch will be sold a great bargain for Cash. Title Perfect. Inquire of Editor of the Farmer.

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# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XVII.

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COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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#### The Tomato de Lays.

We give a description of this new and admirable  
fruit, and we are happy in knowing that it has  
already been introduced into one of our fruit gar-  
dens at Oakland, which we shall notice as it de-  
velopes. We shall always be glad if we can re-  
ceive notice of the successful introduction of any  
new or rare tree, plant or shrub, from our Horti-  
culturists or Amateur Gardeners.

The editor of Hovey's Magazine says: This  
new and very remarkable variety of the tomato  
demands more than the passing notice we gave of  
it in our last volume. It had not then been fully  
tested; but it subsequently proved to be such a  
valuable acquisition that we believe that we shall  
be doing our readers a real service in commending  
it to their especial notice, and urging its culture  
wherever the tomato is a favorite; indeed for mere  
ornament it is no mean addition to the flower bor-  
der, where its dense bushy growth, thick dark-  
green leaves, and clusters of large fruit, render it  
superbly conspicuous and attractive.

It would be interesting to know the true origin  
of this variety; whether it was a mere accidental  
cross from the seed, or the result of some un-  
known fertilization, though probably the former;  
all we know is that it was found in a bed of seed-  
lings, by M. Grenier, gardener to M. de Fleurioux,  
at the Chateau de Lays, France, from whence its  
name. It differs essentially in habit, foliage, and  
growth, though the fruit is similar to some of the  
accidental seedlings now in cultivation, its nearest  
approach in size and appearance being to the  
perfect tomato, so called, though it is  
smaller and better flavored than that variety; it is  
in fact one of the best, if not the best of all the  
varieties in its edible qualities.

The Tomato de Lays, or Erect tomato, as it is  
called, in accordance with its growth, and to ob-  
viate the pronunciation of its French name, is  
very vigorous in its habit, with a straight stem,  
reaching the height of two to two and a half feet;  
its branches stout, short jointed, with thick leaves,  
much crumpled, on very short petioles, and very  
dark green. It branches but little, the lateral  
branches rarely extending more than six inches.  
The fruit which is very large, regularly formed,  
and deep red, is borne upon the short branches in  
compact clusters as to nearly hide the main  
stem, as many as 15 ripe fruits having been  
counted upon one of our plants last season, giving  
it a really ornamental appearance.

In cultivation it only needs a straight stout  
stick, two feet high, to which the main stem  
may be tied, like a dahlia, and the plants may  
be placed at two feet distance, without crowding,  
and in their growth. The fruit ripens as ear-  
ly as the common smooth red, and some days be-  
fore the perfect tomato, which, as we have  
said, it more nearly resembles in form and size  
than any other kind.

For pot culture it promises great advantages,  
growing erect and occupying but little room,  
forming, with a little training, a regular pyramid  
of leaves and fruit. Upon the approach of frost,  
the plants are removed to the greenhouse, the  
stalks will continue to ripen, and a few plants will  
furnish a liberal supply the winter through. It may  
be called the perpetual as well as the erect to-  
mato. A cultivator who has an abundance of  
space in his greenhouse, inform us that his plants  
are continued to grow and ripen their fruit from  
October to the present time. Early in September  
the plants should be taken up carefully and potted  
in 10-inch pots, shading them slightly for a  
few days till freely rooted, when they should  
be placed in the greenhouse, where with due atten-  
tion they will continue to grow and ripen their fruit.  
The erect tomato is a great acquisition, and  
we fully award M. Grenier all the praise he so  
deserves for his careful attention in preserv-  
ing such a remarkable variety.

Another Hay Press.—We are requested to call  
attention to the "Donner's Improved Hay Press,"  
described this week in our columns. We have  
examined these implements at the factory and can  
heartily recommend them to our readers. The  
small amount of hay that will be saved this year,  
and the large demand that will be made by parties  
who will winter and fatten stock, should induce  
the buying of 50,000 tons extra.

#### Culture of the Cotton Plant.

We have lately received from Congressman  
Phelps, some seeds of a variety of cotton supposed  
to be adapted to the climate of this State, but it  
is probably too late to give it a fair trial this sea-  
son. We have, however, distributed some seed of  
the cotton plant, and a number of persons will  
experiment with it this year. We copy the fol-  
lowing directions for culture and management  
given by a writer in the Prairie Farmer:

SELECT if possible a dark colored sandy, or  
sandy loam soil, with a southern exposure if pos-  
sible. It should be well pulverized, therefore it  
should be plowed rather deep, twice at least and  
then harrowed. It should then be plowed in  
ridges, and the cotton planted on the ridge, so that  
the water of the spring and summer rains will  
not stand about the roots of the plant, but will  
flow away as soon as possible.

A drought will check the growth of the plant  
and the bolls will not develop but will fall off; a  
wet season is equally pernicious.

#### TIME AND MANNER OF PLANTING.

In the Southern States cotton is planted from  
the first of March until the first of June, accord-  
ing to circumstances, as corn is planted here in  
Ohio from the first of May until the first of July.  
The object in planting in March appears to be to  
obtain time to attend to other farm-work, as well  
as to realize the entire amount of cotton, should  
the season prove favorable. But even in Georgia  
and Alabama the March planting is frequently cut  
off by frost. On account of the comparative  
shortness of our seasons, it should be planted as  
early as possible, so as to avoid the spring and  
early fall frosts, it does not bear transplanting as  
well as tobacco does.

After the ground has been prepared by plowing  
and harrowing, it is then ridged or furrowed out;  
the ridges being from four to five feet apart one  
way, and about two feet apart the other. Some  
planters ridge one way only, and then plant the  
seed 12 or 18 inches apart; others ridge both ways  
and plant the seeds in rows, say 2 feet by 5. There  
are generally four or five seeds planted in a hill,  
and these are subsequently thinned out, so as to  
leave two or at most three stalks in a hill.

#### SOAKING THE SEED.

Mr. M. W. Phillips, one of the most successful  
cotton growers in Mississippi, recommends that  
the seed be thoroughly soaked with salt and  
water for ten days before using or until fermenta-  
tion has ensued. The seeds are then dried off  
with ashes or lime or plaster—the latter is pre-  
ferred because it makes the seeds perfectly white  
and they can be more carefully planted. When  
the seeds are planted they are lightly covered,  
that is to say, covered from half an inch to an  
inch deep with the soil. Cotton seeds are about  
the size of white beans, and the quantity of seed  
for any given plot of ground is much the same as  
that required for field corn.

#### AFTER CULTURE.

The after culture of cotton is much like that  
of corn; it requires to be kept perfectly free from  
weeds and grass.

The crop of cotton can be gathered at several  
times; first from the lower bolls—these ripen  
first; in many instances the lower bolls are  
gathered before the upper or top ones are in bloom.  
Some days, and in many instances weeks even, after  
the first bolls are gathered the middle ones  
will be ready to be harvested, and if the season  
be long and favorable, quite late in the fall the  
upper or topmost bolls may be gathered; but it is  
very seldom indeed, even in Alabama, that the  
topmost bolls are gathered; they generally are  
caught by the frost before ripening.

#### Opening of the World's Fair.

Graphic details are published of the opening  
ceremonies at the great Exhibition, which passed  
off with perfect success. The number present was  
30,000, all being season ticket holders.

The London Times pronounces the ceremonial  
emphatically the grandest, best managed, most im-  
posing public pageants seen in England for years.  
Matters were of course in an unfinished state in  
the building, but certainly at a more forward state  
than at the opening in 1851. Compared with 1851  
the mere spectacle was as much more gorgeous as  
the exhibition itself is better.

Earl Granville, in the name of the Commis-  
sioners, presented an address to the Duke of Cam-  
bridge, as a representative of the Queen, and the  
Duke made a suitable reply, the death of Prince  
Albert being feelingly dwelt upon by both.

The Duke of Cambridge subsequently proclaimed  
by command of the Queen, the Exhibition formally  
opened, amidst enthusiastic cheering. The musical  
arrangements were carried out according to the  
programme, and were very grand.

The London Post, in an editorial on the opening,  
moralizes and deplores the sad spectacle presented  
by the American attendance at the Exhibition.

The second day the admission was one guinea.  
The number of people was 32,595.

TO CHECK THE WARPING OF PLANKS.—The face of  
the planks should be cut in the direction which  
lay from east to west as the tree stood. If this  
be done the planks will warp much less than in  
the opposite direction. The strongest side of a  
piece of timber is that which in its natural position  
faced the north.—[Dingler's Polytech. Journal.]

#### Breeding Horses.

We find in the Transactions of the Middlesex,  
Mass., Agricultural Society for 1861, an able re-  
port on the roadster class of horses, submitted by  
J. Cummings, Jr. The ground is taken that the  
breeding and raising of horses by the farmers of  
Middlesex, to a certain extent, may be made pro-  
fitable, provided proper rules are observed, among  
which are, that both parents should be entirely  
free from any unsoundness in themselves, and that  
they should be from a stock, for at least three  
generations, known to be so. In regard to kinds  
of horses which can be bred to the most advan-  
tage, it is said:

The two kinds of horses most desirable to be  
bred in this country, unquestionably are the farm-  
horse and the roadster. The roadster must claim  
the first place, as he may also be a good farm-horse.  
For a good roadster, we want not so much a capa-  
bility to go one mile quick, as the power of endur-  
ance for many miles; and in order to do this the  
horse must have a short quick step, easy to him-  
self, sufficient courage to keep up a cheerful gait,  
not to pull on the bit, but drive on promptly to it,  
with a natural gait of eight or ten miles the hour,  
and the ability to make twelve without harm to  
himself. The head should be clean, not clumsy,  
well cut up where it is joined to the neck, in order  
to give free and easy respiration when held by the  
bit; the eyes should be bold and striking; let the  
ears be small and pointed, with quick movements;  
the nostrils should be thin, angular and large.  
Let the shoulder be muscular but not heavy, long  
and deep, well set back at the withers. The breast  
should be wide and full, as although this form may  
not give the most speed, great endurance cannot  
be had without it; the back should be moderately  
short, and if slightly roached it is no fault; the  
loin should be wide and full; the belly should be  
deep in the girth; posteriorly the ribs should form  
the body as much as possible into a circular figure.

The arms should be muscular, long, broad and  
large viewed; the canon wide laterally, but thin  
when viewed in front; the back sinews should be  
not only large and firm, but they should be very  
distinct from the knee to the fetlocks; the pastern  
should be short and oblique. The feet of all horses  
are usually sound until injured by neglect or  
abuse; yet some horses are more liable to disease  
than others, and such as have a tendency to disease  
should not be used to breed from.

The cost of rearing a really good horse is no  
more than that of a worthless one. Although the  
disposition of horses has but little to do with their  
power of endurance, it does much to make them  
valuable, and should always be well considered by  
the breeder of either the farm-horse or the road-  
ster. Intelligence should always be highly valued  
in a roadster, as such horses are very much more  
safe in case of an accident.

#### The most Munificent Donation ever made.

The recent Godlike charitable bestowment of  
the eminent American Banker, George Peabody,  
Esq., of London, of \$750,000 for the poor of that  
great metropolis, can with truth and propriety be  
called a Godlike charity. The immensity of the  
gift, three quarters of a million of dollars! and this  
sum not for a purpose that could in any way bring  
a return to this noble man's coffers (for he is one  
of God's noblemen), but for the poor, the desti-  
tute, and the down trodden of the city of London.  
This gift, too, has been so wisely disposed, placed  
in the hands of distinguished men whose names  
and position are a guaranty that the poor will re-  
ceive the blessing intended for them. They will  
be fed and clothed, visited and cared for. This  
gift so extraordinary, shows by its munificence,  
that the heart of the giver comprehended the mag-  
nitude of the distress that exists in that mighty  
city, and feeling a desire to offer real relief he  
made the gift commensurate with that distress.  
A gift, which for disinterestedness and true great-  
ness, has no parallel in the world's history. What  
American citizen does not feel a thrill of true  
pride and pleasure to know that George Peabody,  
the great London banker, is an American citizen,  
born in Old "Massachusetts." God bless her!

We delight to make such a record, and while we  
do so we would ask all rich men, those who can  
"feed the hungry" and "clothe the naked," if such  
deeds as those we have recorded, will not do more  
to immortalize a man in the hearts of his country-  
men and of mankind than hoarding wealth which,  
after death, seldom ever reaches its intended des-  
tination. By this great Christian benevolence of  
George Peabody, he has built for himself a monu-  
ment more enduring than granite or marble. His  
name will never die.

COCOONS RECEIVED.—We are greatly indebted to  
L. Prevost for a handsome collection of Cocoons  
from his establishment. They are very fine samples,  
white and yellow, and very full. We hope effi-  
cient measures will be taken to start the en-  
terprise another year, for everything is in favor of  
this enterprise in our State. Mr. Prevost has done  
much, thus far, to promote this work, and we look  
with interest for his Book, which we hope will be  
soon forthcoming.

GENERAL Scott thinks "Davis will not be caught."  
He will probably escape through Texas, into Mex-  
ico. To the more prominent traitors who may be  
taken, I would mete out a system of judicious but  
liberal hanging.

#### The Capture of New Orleans.

The gallant achievements of our Navy, in bom-  
barding the Forts and running the gauntlet of  
Rebel batteries and iron-clad "rams" below New  
Orleans, will probably compare favorably with any  
previous engagement known to naval history; and  
the thrilling story, as it comes to us in the reports  
of the several commanders in the Federal squad-  
ron, is a convincing proof that the undaunted  
spirit of 1812 still animates the breasts of the  
Union's brave defenders. The 24th of April, the  
day on which the Federal fleet stormed its way  
past the formidable fortifications of the Rebels,  
will stand out in bold relief in the records of this  
desperate war against treason and the foes of hu-  
man freedom. Probably no similar conflict was  
ever hazarded upon such unequal chances. The  
advantages were immeasurably on the side of the  
Rebels, their confidence in which nerved them  
with unusual courage. They fought with despera-  
tion from beginning to end, not hesitating to make  
use of the most dastardly means to secure success,  
when fair play could no longer avail them. We  
gather from the documents which have been for-  
warded from the squadron a tolerable view of the  
triumph achieved, and the extraordinary obstacles  
which our forces had to contend against.

The bombardment, which opened on the 18th of  
April, was maintained vigorously for six days,  
without weakening the walls of solid brick, and  
the two hundred and odd guns of the forts re-  
sponded fiercely to our fire. During those six days,  
night and day, our mortar-boats kept up a steady  
rain of 200-lb shells (each shell as heavy as a  
barrel of flour) upon the doomed Forts. One  
boat threw 493 of these shells, and used nearly a  
barrel of powder to each shell. It was ascertained  
that 1800 shells fell within the works of Fort Jack-  
son alone. Each discharge of a mortar shakes the  
boat like a young earthquake. The clerk of the  
schooner Griffith, in his report of the second day's  
proceedings, says:

The men are becoming very tired, and, though  
we did at first have to open our mouths wide and  
stand on the tips of our toes to break the shock of  
the firing, now we have become used to it, and  
men of watch can be seen lying around the deck  
sleeping soundly—not even the terrible explosion  
of nineteen pounds of powder can awaken them.  
The vessel seems to dart down in the water about  
six inches, and rise up quickly, all the chains  
jump around, dishes rattle and break, planks are  
loosened, and our dear heads seem to be coming  
off when this "chowder-pot-and-skouze-kettle," as  
the sailors call it, is discharged.

It was now determined to force a passage by the  
Rebel forts and through their iron-clad fleet at all  
hazards. Commodore Farragut, at the head of  
eleven vessels, steamers and gunboats, led his  
squadron up to the perilous work. Capt. Bailey  
had five more vessels under his command. Our  
fleet had to calculate upon submarine engines,  
fire-rafts, and barriers of chain-cable, one of which  
(opposite Fort Jackson) had with some difficulty  
been broken a few days before; but, desperate as  
were the chances, it was necessary that the Forts  
should be passed, and no consideration of danger  
was allowed to weigh against the movement.

Early on the morning of the 24th, while it was  
yet dark, the Federal squadron commenced the  
passage, and was soon discovered and set upon by  
the watchful Rebels. The Forts sent forth inces-  
sant volleys of shot, and the famous "Hollins" ram  
engaged Commodore Farragut's flag-ship, the  
Hartford, forcing a fire-raft down upon her, which  
set one side of her in a blaze, and from which dan-  
ger she had a narrow escape. The passage of the  
Forts, says Com. Farragut,

"Was one of the most awful sights I ever saw.  
The smoke was so dense that it was only now and  
then you could see anything but the flash of the  
cannon and the fire-ships or rafts, one of which  
was pushed down upon us (the Hartford) by the  
ram Manassas, and in my effort to avoid it, ran the  
ship on shore, and the fire-raft was pushed along-  
side, and in a moment the ship was one blaze all  
along the port side, half way up the main and  
mizen-tops; but thanks to the good organization  
of the fire department by Lt. Thornton, the flames  
were extinguished, and at the same time we  
backed off and got clear of the raft. But all this  
time we were pouring the shells into the Forts,  
and they into us, and every now and then a Rebel  
steamer would get under our fire, and receive our  
salutation of a broadside. At length the fire slack-  
ened, the smoke cleared off, and we saw to our  
surprise we were above the Forts, and here and  
there a Rebel gunboat on fire, as we came up with  
them, trying to make their escape. They were  
fired into and riddled, so that they ran them on  
shore, and all who could, made their escape to the  
shore."

Other rams attacked our gunboats with great  
desperation. The U. S. steamer Varuna was badly  
broken by one of these battling her, and was set  
on fire; her antagonist went down the river in  
flames. Capt. Boggs of the Varuna, in a letter to  
his wife, thus describes the scene:

"Just then another iron-clad steamer bore down  
on my port beam, struck heavy, and backed off for  
another blow. Seeing destruction inevitable, I  
maneuvered to take him down with me, so when  
he struck the second time I obliged him to expose  
his weak points, and gave him shot and shell,  
which drove him on shore in flames. The blow  
crushed in the side of the Varuna, and finding my  
vessel sinking, I ran my bow into the bank, and  
landed my wounded, still keeping a fire upon my  
first opponent, who at last hauled down his flag.  
My last gun was fired as the deck went under water.  
We had no time to save anything, the officers and

crew escaping with only what they had on their  
backs. We were taken off by the boats of the  
squadron, who now came up and cheered me, as the  
Varuna went down, flag flying—victorious in defeat,  
covered with glory! So I say, we have done well.  
Eleven Rebel steamers were destroyed by the  
squadron, of which the Varuna destroyed six. The  
celebrated ram Manassas was destroyed by the  
Mississippi."

In the meantime nine of our gunboats, together  
with the sloop-of-war, fought their way up the  
river. Some of the rebel steamers, which had  
been spared on condition of surrendering, broke  
away and renewed the fight. Leaving Com. Por-  
ter and his mortar flotilla below to take care of  
the Forts, and gently insist on their surrender, the  
fleet proceeded up the river, and were attacked  
by the "Chalmette Batteries," three miles below  
the city. These were soon silenced, and our ves-  
sels passed on and anchored in front of the levee,  
to the great consternation and extreme disgust of  
the rebellious authorities. After a day or two, the  
city and both Forts surrendered.

[For the California Farmer.]

#### Leaves from my Journal.

It is worth mentioning as a fact to be remem-  
bered hereafter, that all the Southern boys in the  
Collegiate Institute, with two or three exceptions,  
have been enthusiastic in their attachment to the  
Union. Indeed, one or two of them have been  
promoted to extraordinary places of honor in the  
army of Gen. McClellan, and one whose name  
should be known in California, has risen without  
the aid of political influence or friendship, but  
solely by his own merit, to the rank of Lieut. Col.  
in Gen. Stoneman's division. I refer to Wm. B.  
Hyde. My brother accompanied him when he  
made application to Col. Baker at the Metropolitan  
Hotel for a commission in the regiment he was  
then raising, and repeats the conversation as fol-  
lows:

"You say that you have carefully studied mili-  
tary science: why did you do so?"

"Because I thought that I might at some time be  
of service to my country, and because every Ameri-  
can engineer with any ambition should be ac-  
quainted in a measure with the science of war."

"Do you understand infantry tactics?"

"I think I do."

"Well, sir, you bring certainly very high recom-  
mendations from your teachers. If you will come  
with me this afternoon, I will see what you can  
do, and, although I have no vacancy in my own  
regiment, I will introduce you to Governor Mor-  
gan."

The result of that afternoon's examination was  
an immediate commission from the Governor of  
New York.

The other day, in talking with a distinguished  
army officer, I mentioned young Hyde's name, and  
expressed a great pleasure in his promotion.

"Yes," said Maj. A., "Mr. Hyde is one of the  
best volunteer officers in the army. He is very  
enthusiastic, very studious, and his industry is so  
practical that his men exhibit a discipline that  
would receive approbation anywhere."

In taking up a recent paper from the East, my  
glance was attracted by the name, and I there read  
that in an engagement at Lee's Mills, Col. Hyde  
won his first laurels. How proud his mother  
must feel, as she thinks that her boy is already a  
hero!

All this leads me to an incident that occurred  
the other day. The boys were marching up the  
village street, singing "John Brown," and thought-  
lessly, as most persons do, I was about joining in  
the chorus, when I observed that several of the  
Southern boys were silent. The cause flashed  
across my mind in an instant, and I said to one of  
them:

"John you do not care to sing?"

"No, sir. You know I am heart and soul Union,  
but God forgive me if I ever sing those words.  
No, sir!"

"Well, John, the music is not sectional, and to-  
morrow I will write words that all can sing."

The next day I wrote this song on the board,  
and John was one of the first boys to join in the  
chorus:

#### A NATIONAL GLORY HALLELUJAH.

Dedicated to the Officers and Soldiers of Col. Connor's  
Regiment of California Volunteers.

BY M. A. SARKIS.

Glory for our standard, for the Union Stripes and Stars;  
Glory for our soldiers, who have borne it to the wars;  
Glory for our sailors, for the gallant Yankee tars,  
Who have fought 'neath the good old flag.

CHORUS.

Glory, glory, hallelujah! Glory, glory, hallelujah!  
Glory, glory, hallelujah! God bless the good old flag!

Glory for our standard, for our flag of liberty;  
Emblem of our Union, it shall wave o'er land and sea;  
Glory to its bearers, for victorious war shall be  
The brave hosts that bear on the flag. [Chorus.]

Honor to the heroes who have perished in the fight;  
Honor to the Southern who've resisted Treason's might  
Success to the Union, to the cause of Truth and Right,  
And success to the good old flag.

CHORUS.

Glory, glory, hallelujah! Glory, glory, hallelujah!  
Glory, glory, hallelujah! Three cheers for the good  
old flag!

[N.B. After cheers, repeat the chorus of verse 1st.]



## Exhibition of Fruits in Massachusetts.

We give below some extracts from the Report for 1881, of the Committee on Fruits, before the Mass. Horticultural Society. This is the true manner in which Reports should be made; it furnishes a true and reliable data, by which the great public mind can be instructed. We hope the time will come when the several committees of our several District Societies—and especially our State Society—may have Reports so made as to be of practical value by the instructive information they give.

Referring to the failure of the crops of some of the more important varieties of fruit, the Committee says: A certain amount of protection against the severity of the climate may be obtained by selecting a sheltered site for the garden or orchard; and where that cannot be done, by the erection of a high close fence around it. If any question arises as to the efficacy of this last method, it needs but a visit to the garden of Mr. Tudor, at Nahant, to dispel the doubt, where, protected only by a high paling, fruit trees of all varieties may be seen flourishing luxuriantly, while outside of such inclosure the hardiest trees cannot resist the influence of the fierce winds that blow over that peninsula. And there is no ostensible cause for the exemption from injury of the trees of Mr. Bacon, of Roxbury, and Mr. Vandine, of Cambridge, and that these bore full crops of fine pears in a year so unpropitious as the past, but the shelter they receive. It further incalculates the importance, or the necessity, where profit is the object of culture, in a choice of varieties, of selecting the most hardy, keeping in view the quality of the fruit. There seems to be as much difference in the vigor and hardiness of different varieties of trees of the same species, as in the different races of animals of the same class; and it is only upon the more vigorous and hardy that a reliance should be placed.

The Annual Exhibition was held in the Hall of the Society. Although the number of exhibitors and of dishes of fruit was much less than on some previous occasions, yet was it, from the superior character of the specimens shown, and the absence of those inferior kinds and of ordinary appearance, by no means one of the least attractive displays. The show of grapes was thought to be one of the best, if not the best ever made by the Society. And there was no very noticeable deficiency, unless it was of apples.

The exhibitions of forced fruits have not been equal the past season to what they have been on some former years, unless it be of grapes, that have been shown uninterruptedly through the season, frequently of very fine quality, and among them some new varieties. The display of peaches was meager. There was about the usual show of strawberries, some as early as on March 23d. On two different occasions Mr. Allen exhibited a large basket of May Duke cherries that were very fine and very beautiful; it was the largest quantity and most attractive exhibition of forced cherries that had ever been made at one time, and was the only one of this fruit through the season. There is no reason to be given to account for the supposed falling off; very probably it was accidental. It is not to be supposed that this mode of cultivation will for a long time, if ever, be very general; and the raising of forced fruits, unless it be to a limited extent of grapes, will most likely be confined to amateurs and those who make of it an object of interest rather than of profit.

In compensation for any deficiency in forced fruits, there were some very interesting exhibitions of orchard house culture. Mr. Hubbard showed some very fine peaches and other fruits, raised in this mode, and also some trees in pots still in fruit. Some remarks concerning orchard house cultivation were made in the Report of the Committee of 1880, and no additional observations are felt to be now necessary; like that of forced fruits, it will most probably continue to be confined to those who make of cultivation an object of interest, and who may in this way procure for themselves a supply of some kinds of fruit, as peaches and plums, of which the enjoyment is otherwise exceedingly precarious. The following extract from a private letter from a gentleman who was one of the first to introduce orchard houses into this part of the country, though he has modified the mode of constructing them recommended by Mr. Rivers, by the introduction of a strong heating apparatus, will show the advantages of this method of culture. He says, "My trees, peaches, nectarines and plums, mostly in fourteen-inch pots, set their fruit uniformly and well, and ripened a large crop of well-grown specimens,—the peach trees averaging, for full grown trees, forty or fifty, and the nectarines double that quantity. We began to gather the fruit in July, and had it in the greatest abundance for two months, with a more moderate supply for a month longer."

## STRAWBERRIES.

The crop of strawberries promised well, but was seriously diminished by the dry weather that occurred at the time of the ripening. Considering the advance that has been made in various branches of Horticulture, the exhibitions of this fruit have not shown the improvement that was reasonably to have been expected. In order to encourage its cultivation, and induce the exhibition of the best specimens, two special premiums were placed at the disposition of the Committee by the liberality of two members of the Society. This led to the display of some very fine berries, by eight different competitors, of six different varieties; among them the new kind, La Constante, and the old favorite, Hovey's Seedling, were most conspicuous. The La Constante, introduced by Messrs. Hovey, is a magnificent fruit, of great size and beauty, of a fine color and good quality. The Messrs. H., who alone have cultivated it to any extent, are of opinion that it is hardy, free from the objections that apply to most varieties of this fruit, of foreign origin, and adapted to general cultivation.

Mr. Scott, of Brighton, brought forward his new seedling, Lady of the Lake, in considerable quantities. The Committee visited the grounds of Mr. S., who is one of the best and most extensive cultivators of the Strawberry, and saw large beds of

this seedling. It is a staminate variety, and seemed to be a good bearer; but Mr. S. said the dry weather had affected the crop.

Different cultivators have exhibited the past season several strawberries of recent origin; among others, Downer's Prolific, Oremont's Perpetual, Bunce's Seedling, Bonté de St. Julien, Oscar, Austen Seedling, etc., of which for the present, the Committee, feeling doubts as to their adaptation to general cultivation, refrain from expressing an opinion.

In Belmont, where the Strawberry is more extensively cultivated, perhaps, than anywhere else, the growers confine themselves mainly to a few established sorts, depending for their crops upon Hovey's Seedling, with the Jenny Lind, Boston Pine, or Brighton Pine, as a fertilizer; planting them in the proportion of about six of the former to one of the latter, and setting them in single rows about four feet apart, and taking but one crop from the same vines, have new beds every year. It is believed that this is the most economical method of cultivating the Strawberry. The practice of so skillful cultivators as those of Belmont is surely entitled to great consideration. Strawberries were first shown on June 22d.

## CURRENTS.

In an experience of about forty years, the last was, as now remembered, the first and only season in which this fruit seemed to have met with severe injury; but the past, the blossom-buds seemed to have been in a great measure destroyed. Still there were some very fine specimens exhibited; among these, La Versailles and Dana's Transparent were conspicuous. Mr. Dana's Currant is very large, of fine flavor, and is, as stated, a great bearer. Those shown were certainly superior.

There is some confusion in the nomenclature of this fruit, and from the great similarity of the different varieties it is not always easy to distinguish the different sorts, one from the other. The Versailles has now been cultivated for some years; it seems to be a distinct variety, and among the most valuable. In Europe it is esteemed one of the best, if not the best sort grown.

## RASPBERRIES.

So far as the number of exhibitors is concerned, the exhibitions of Raspberries were inferior the past season; no entirely new kinds were shown. The Catawissa is now somewhat familiar to cultivators, but does not, judging from the number of exhibitors, seem to have acquired much favor; hardly as much as it deserves. It was shown by Mr. Strong the past season, in considerable quantities, as late as October 18th. To those desirous of prolonging the season for the enjoyment of this fruit, it is thought that the cultivation of this variety may be safely recommended.

## BLACKBERRIES.

Suffered severely the past season, and were only exhibited in comparatively small quantities. The canes when grown luxuriantly, are apt to be killed in winter, and need protection.

## CHERRIES.

A single Cherry from Randolph, and a small branch with half a dozen mazzards from Newburyport, were the only cherries grown in the open air, exhibited. The crop was entirely destroyed. Early in the spring the fruit-buds looked well, but when the blossoms expanded it was found that the germ of the fruit was wholly destroyed, and that only the petals of the flowers opened. The injury was not confined to flower-buds, but extended to those of the leaf also, trees showing in most cases no foliage till late in the season, and then scantily. For some years the Cherry appears to have been failing, and will not probably immediately recover from the effects of the past winter.

## PEACHES.

There were no peaches the past year. The trees suffered severely; in many instances old trees were killed entirely, and younger ones in their new growth.

## PEARS.

The crop of Pears was very far below an average, but this was to some extent compensated by the quality of the fruit produced; that, with respect to some varieties, was superior to any before noticed. In the later exhibitions of this fruit, especially, the specimens were exceedingly fine and beautiful. The character of the past season, measurably free from great and sudden alternations of heat and cold; exemption from severe drought, with a long succession of genial warm weather; has been favorable to the production of this fruit, in its highest perfection. The Urbaniste, Marie Louise, Belle Lucrative, Beurré d'Anjou, Beurré Langue, Glout Moreau, Josephine de Malines, with some others, have been peculiarly large, fine and beautiful.

The fall, too, was of a very favorable character to the trees, warm, dry, and free from early frosts, ripening the new wood thoroughly. It was noticeable that there was little or no second growth on the Pears the past year, that which, from its immature state, is most apt to be injured. As has been previously stated, Pear trees were very much injured the past winter, in many instances of some kinds particularly, killed or seriously hurt. No new varieties, or such as have not previously been reported on, have been submitted to the Committee.

**THE GRAY OR POWDER WILLOW FOR FENCES.**—A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer gives the following facts concerning the cultivation of a kind of willow which is said to be exceedingly valuable for fencing. He says:

In the spring of 1845, I obtained a cutting of gray willow and planted it on the bank of an old fence. Current cuttings planted near it the year before, are now no larger than four year old plants which have been well cultivated. The willow, a foot from the ground, measures over one hundred inches in circumference. Several years since, struck with its rapid growth, I planted a quantity of it in an orchard screen, at the time supposing, as most of our people have, that the timber was of very little value. Since hearing the evidence of Mr. Fell at the Horticultural meeting, as to the value of the timber for rails, I am fully satisfied that it is the most valuable tree we have for replacing our lost groves being killed by the borer, and for giving a new impulse to timber planting on the prairie, the great need of the prairie country.

**RICH PLACER CLAIM.**—The placer claim belonging to H. Hills & Co., on Sugar Pine Creek, near the Majors mill, Tuolumne county, has been paying lately between fifteen and twenty dollars a day to the land. Hills tells the Sonora Flag that there are thousands of feet of unoccupied ground in this same locality, that he thinks is as good, and will pay as well as their claim.

## Where to Drain.

In my former article (says a writer in the Germantown Telegraph) I stated upon the actual benefits to be derived from thorough draining, and endeavored to inculcate the idea that any soil would be improved by draining. But the question to decide is, whether the increase in the crop will in all cases pay a good interest on the cost or not. In England it has been found profitable to drain even the driest land, but the low price of labor there reduces the cost to a much lower scale than it can be done for in this country. Some time since, while conversing with a friend who had passed three summers in England, he informed me that while he was on one of the large estates there, he noticed in one of the fields, situated on a hill top, sundry green lines, where the grass had assumed a darker hue than some other parts of the field. He at once inquired the reason of this peculiarity, and was informed that those green lines were just over the drains.

But to return to the generally accepted theory that the object in draining is to get rid of the surplus water: to ascertain where there is surplus water, sink several holes two and a half or three feet deep; if water collects in the bottom of these holes then the field will pay well for draining. If no water is found in the holes in three or four days after a soaking rain, there is no urgent necessity for draining; but if water should be found at the end of this time, rest assured that draining will pay. Too many of our fields have corners or lower portions which being too wet to produce crops, are left from year to year uncultivated, and thus they produce nothing but weeds or coarse grass, and you lose the interest on the first cost of the land.

Too many of our practical farmers are above doing a thing on a small scale, and therefore will not drain an eighth or quarter of an acre in one field, and a small portion in another; and being unable to do it on a large scale, they neglect it altogether, and thus suffer a loss. Such should remember that that which is good for ten acres is proportionally good for one or a fraction of one acre; and that the relative proportion between profit and cost is the same in both cases. A farmer may with the materials found on his farm, and the labor of his hands during odd times, drain a considerable amount of ground in a year's time.

There is a great deal of land which lays along creeks, which in times of high water overflow their banks. Such land cannot be cropped, but may nevertheless be drained. If drained, the ground will dry up much sooner after a freshet than if undrained.

There are in most of the limestone districts of this country, and I presume elsewhere, basins or hollows in the fields, which are known here as "limestone sinks," and which cannot be readily drained in the usual manner. To get rid of the surplus water in these places, let a square hole, say ten feet square and six or eight deep, be dug, and the earth drawn to fill a sink in the same or some other field; next fill the hole with stone to within two feet of the top, cover with a thick layer of brush or straw, and cover again with the surface soil. Such a drain will last for many years if a good thick layer of brush or straw be put in. In this manner two sinks may be got rid of if they are not too far apart. As these sinks are generally filled with the accumulated washings of the neighboring land, the soil may be spread over the field instead of carting it away.

In fact there are no farms where any spare time may not be employed in draining, and result to the benefit of the proprietor. We must remember that if in draining one or two acres at a certain cost will yield a good percentage on the cost, that draining one or two square rods will pay in the same proportion; and in most any case, if the work is done in a proper manner, we may look for a return of the investment every three or four years. We should also bear in mind that the return will be made sooner on land which stands most in need of draining than where it is not so much needed.

Try a small portion, and "if it don't pay," blame Your friend, AGRICOLA.

## The Cotton Tree.

Kendall's Cotton Tree turns out, as we vastly suspected, to be a humbug! Prof. Mapes, who sold the seed for him—twenty for a dollar, "repudiates Kendall and all his statements in regard to his success in cultivating the perennial cotton in the North;" but adds, "we are in possession of facts establishing the successful growth of Perennial Cotton in Chili and Peru, and will spare no pains or expense in testing the feasibility of its culture in the Northern States." The existence of this cotton tree has been long known, and it was this fact that gave color to Kendall's statement.—[Germantown Telegraph.]

## The Apple-tree Borer.

The editor of the Gardener's Monthly recently visited a friend who is famous for the abundance of his apple crop, and who informed him that his entire success depended upon keeping out the borer. This he accomplishes by merely keeping the soil scraped away from the trunk down to the bare roots all the year round, summer and winter. Surely this is plain and simple enough for anybody to understand, and we trust that those who wish to raise a crop of apples may try it.

## Special Hint to Advertisers.

The Time to Advertise.—Although business is depressed, there never was a better time to advertise, because an advertisement now reaches the eyes of two readers where it reached one before the war. In times of depression and distrust, advertising is really more important than in seasons of prosperity. A judicious system of advertising makes business, and this is just what is wanted now. The dealer who discontinues his advertising because of hard times, and in order to reduce expenses, saves at the expense of the loss at the bungalow. He cuts off the power upon which he must rely to retain the business he has, and secure more if possible. To obtain trade you must let the people know where you are, and what you are doing; you must present inducements to purchasers, and give the largest publicity to your business.—[Syracuse Courier.]

## Abortion in Cows produced by Smut on Corn.

The Belgian Annals of Veterinary Medicine publishes a statement that the Ustilago Madis, or parasitic mushroom, which occurs on maize or Indian corn, as ergot does on rye, produces abortion in cows fed with it. The article says, that in a stable where cows were given maize infested with this parasite, eleven abortions occurred within eight days, when, the cause being suspected and the food changed, no further case happened. The author of the discovery then, to assure himself of the supposed fact, dried and pulverized some of the fungi, and administered six drachms of the powder to two bitch dogs heavy with pup, and abortion was produced in each. This statement could be studied and carefully investigated by stock keepers in the United States, and more attention be bestowed by them upon the feed of breeding animals, as it is very possible that many otherwise unaccountable cases of slunk calves can be attributed to diseased corn. Whether the ripeness of the fungus, or its occurrence on green or dry fodder makes any difference, are points to be settled.

## Hoven in Cattle.

This disease is usually brought on by cattle being removed from confinement and winter feeding to the luxuriance of the clover field. In the article on Veterinary Science in the new Encyclopedia Britannica, the oils of linseed and turpentine are stated to be nearly a specific. For a large animal take linseed oil raw, one pound; oil of turpentine, from one to three ounces; landanum from one to two ounces—and after mixing, administer the whole at a dose.

**SHARP SHOOTING.**—A correspondent writing from Kona, Hawaii, says: Two of our foreigners were bragging of their shooting qualities. One of them, Mr. B., had an old German musket that he said he would bet high on, and win every time. Mr. Y. wanted to know what he could hit with it. B. told him he would hit and kill a wild bullock every shot at a distance of 100 yards, and was willing to stake the price of the bullock on it. His offer was taken up, and off they started for the bush, three or four including myself accompanying them to see the sport. The first game we saw were four wild bullocks. As soon as they observed us, they started off and ran like deer. Mr. B. leveled his old musket, fired at them, and killed two at one shot, the ball entering the eye of one, and passing through his head, came out under his ear and hit the other bullock about an inch above the eye, and lodged in the brain. Both bullocks dropped dead on the spot. Mr. B. was standing about 120 yards from the game when he shot.

**TRIBUTE TO THE BRAVE BY THE ENEMY.**—We have seen no such touching encomium of the brave who went down with the fated frigate Cumberland, as the following from a rebel source:

The sinking of the Cumberland is said to have been the most terrific incident of the fight. The Yankees behaved with desperate courage. Before the frigate had entirely sunk, they continued to work every gun above the water line. One of her after guns was discharged at the enemy as she was going down, prow foremost. There is scarcely an instance in the war of more desperate and devoted spirit than that shown by the crew of the Cumberland. There was no effort to escape, no rush to the boats, nor a sign of surrender, and, as she settled, her guns were suddenly fought to the last moment, and every living soul on board was buried beneath the waters."

The eagerness of the people to see postal communication re-opened with States which are being brought back to their loyalty is daily made apparent, much to the annoyance of our Postmasters. The one at Nashville has given notice that no post-offices have yet been opened in Tennessee, except at Nashville, Clarksville, Columbia, Franklin and Gallatin. It is worse than useless, he says to send papers to other places until it is learned that post offices are opened at them. As other officers are established, due notice will be given.

A girl named Mary Fitzallen was arrested a few days since in Chicago, clothed in a volunteer's uniform and passing under the name of Harry Fitzallen. She is a native of Kentucky, and has served in the Twenty-third regiment of Union volunteers from that State. She declined stating her reason for enlisting, paid a fine of twenty dollars which the magistrate imposed and departed from Court.

The business of the Washington Post Office has grown enormously. During the quarter ending March 31st, 792,284 franked letters were forwarded, stamps were sold to the value of \$68,000, and the carriers delivered 162,433 letters and 23,323 papers.

Illinois has fifty-five regiments now in the field. Of these, twenty-eight are with Halleck, five at Pea Ridge with Curtis, two with Mitchell and one with Banks. Four other regiments are ready to march. Of cavalry, the State has thirteen full regiments in service.

A vein of copper has recently been discovered in the foothills, six miles east of San Jose. According to the Mercury, a company has been organized and several hands have been prospecting on the vein for two months past; and last week, a ledge of trap-rock was struck containing particles of native copper. The company are now much encouraged, and an assessment of several hundred dollars has been levied to give it a thorough prospecting.

**REAPING MACHINES.**—It is very important to the grain grower that he should have the very best harvesting machine, one that is best adapted to the kind of grain, the character of his land and the strength and character of his teams that work his implement. We feel confident that among the many excellent and valuable Reapers and Mowers we advertise this year, all the different conditions that are to be considered, can be supplied. We therefore invite all purchasers to look at our Advertising columns. This will put them in the right way to be suited.



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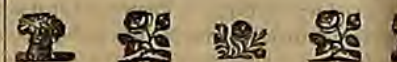
## SEEDS,

NO. 110 CALIFORNIA STREET

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets

SAN FRANCISCO,

CALIFORNIA



HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover,

Hungarian Grass,

Kentucky Blue-grass,

Orchard Grass,

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Sainfoin Grass

English Rye-grass,

Timothy Grass,

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White Dutch Clover

Crimson Clover

Lucerne, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT,

CUCUMBER, LETTUCE, MELON,

ONIONS, EARLY AND LATE PEAS,

RADISH, TURNIP, TOMATO,

BRANS, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

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GUANO from Johnson's Island

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LILIES, TULIPS, HYACINTHS,

Amaryllis, Anemones, Ranunculus,

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FOR EXPORTATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE

facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS,

AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS.

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that Orders sent

DIRECT to the undersigned, through the

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some IRRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENTS.

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## S. W. MOORE

SEED WAREHOUSE

110 California

SAN FRANCISCO.

v168



## California Notes.

BY ALK. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA  
THIRD SERIES.

of whole Series; continued from Farmer of June 6, 1892.

XV.—O.

The Indians of Pacific Mexico—Their Connection with California.

THE INDIANS OF SONORA.—BY THE LATE CLEMENT A. PAJAKEN.

TAKE INDIANS OR INDIAN MANSIONS, OF SONORA.

Continued.

**Papagos, Pimas or Güilcos.**—This Nation inhabits the northwest part of the State, and is the most numerous of the Indian nations. Some of the tribes are wandering and live on the produce of the chase and on wild fruits. These tribes are called Papagos, a denomination under which also the whole nation is comprised. Some of the tribes are settled in the interior, where they till the ground or work the mines upon their own account or as hired laborers, and are called Pimas or Christian Papagos. Other tribes have settlements on the banks of the river Gila (from whence comes their name, Güilcos) where they live in seven villages. Two of these villages are remnants of the first Christian Missions: La Encarnacion and San Andrés, founded in 1694 by the German Jesuit Father Kino (Kuehne) the Apostle of Sonora. The Papagos are mostly wandering over the extensive plains and valleys between the Gulf and the interior villages, which they frequently visit, accompanied by their families, in order to work for corn, when provisions are scarce; or to sell salt, which they obtain on the sea-shore; or a kind of airp, which they make out of "pitahuita," the fruit of the giant cactus, which grows principally on the most sterile and barren ground. They also make water-tight baskets, and earthenware. Sometimes they have gold-dust and gold ornaments for sale, but they never tell where they get them.

The Pimas live from Altar to the North in all the ranges among the Mexicans, with whom they have begun greatly to amalgamate. In San Xavier de Bac they are almost the only inhabitants. Their Agriculture is principally confined to the dry season, but the produce of their fields is sufficient to maintain them. They are therefore often compelled to work in the gold-mines or mines, or go into the wilderness to collect acorns and pitayas.

The Güilcos are Agriculturists, and raise corn, beans, pumpkins, melons, and other produce sufficient to their own use. Their breeding of cattle is now very inconsiderable on account of the disturbances of the Apaches, whose inveterate enemies they are. The Güilcos are the most dexterous bowmen. The bow and arrows and a club are their only weapons. Some have been provided with firearms by the Sonoran Government. Their coat is Colo-azul (blue tail), who is respected as a great warrior, and exerts a great influence over the tribe. Polygamy is not customary among them. They adore the sun, and observe one day of the week as a festivity. This day appears to be about Midsummerday, which has occasioned the belief among the Sonorians, that by some instinct, inspiration, or revelation, the Indians must have learned to know the day of St. John, and that the celebration of that day was the beginning of their conversion. They are hospitable and accommodating towards foreigners, and seldom is a theft committed by them. The color of the Güilcos is as dark as that of the Yaquis. The hair of the former is black and thick, but not hard. They are tall and of handsome proportion, their features soft and melancholy.

**Yumas.**—These Indians have their dwellings near the mouth of the Rio Colorado, from whence they wander frequently to the South into the towns and villages of Sonora, even into the States as far as Mazatlan and Durango. In their wanderings their principal object appears to be to satisfy their locomotive propensity, to go wandering, and to amuse themselves in a very entertaining manner by standing or squatting at the entrance or show-window of a shop and staring curiously into it for hours together, even for whole days, without speaking a word or moving a muscle. They are friendly towards the Mexicans and are therefore considered mansos, but in their mode of life they are still savages. The Yumas are dark, tall, and muscular, similar to the Papagos. But these they differ in their features—which are more hard and savage, and also in point of cleanliness they are disgusting filthy.

In 1779 two Missions were established among the Yumas by which they were instructed and kept in obedience. But in 1781, on the death of Jose, the Yumas revolted and destroyed the Missions, La Concepcion and San Pedro y San Pablo, killed the Commander, the garrison, and a few Spanish settlers, 53 men in all, and dragged the women and children into captivity. Since then no other attempt has been made to settle among this class of Indians.

WILD INDIANS (INDIAN BRONCOS).

**Dev.**—This is a small nation, perhaps at present not exceeding 400 souls. For more than 20 years back, this little band of robbers, murderers, and assassins, has been suffering to continue its depredations and assassinations on the road lying between Guaymas and Hermosillo, two of the most important towns of Sonora. This is so inexplicable, that in future times it will not be believed to have been possible. The present impotent state of the Government and the apathy of the Sonoran people cannot be better shown than by the fact alone.

Before the great rebellion of the Ceris, Pimas, and Apaches, in 1779, the Ceris lived in a village near Popolo, near Hermosillo. In 1789 they were transferred to the Mission now called Pueblo de Ceris, or with its entire name: Pueblo de San Pedro de la Conquista de Ceris. This is near Hermosillo. The Ceris, besides being the most stupid and laziest of all the Indians of Sonora, are also the most inconstant and treacherous. They have been killed more than forty times since the attempt was first made to induce them to lead a social

life. A few families have only remained at the above mentioned village, where they live in the outskirts of the place, maintaining themselves by making earthen vessels, and collecting the tripe and other offal from the butchers. The original home of the tribe is the Island of Tiburón, where a portion of them still reside. From thence they landed from time to time on the coast and killed travelers and muleteers on the road, and stole cattle from the ranchos. They use only the bow and arrow, but the latter is poisoned, so that nearly every wound made by it, is fatal or at least dangerous. They mostly live on sea-fowl, fish, oysters, clams, lobsters, and other produce of the gulf, which they devour nearly raw. In consequence, they are said to exhale a very offensive respiration, which however may partly be attributed to their entire want of cleanliness, as the procedure of washing is unknown to them. Their dress consists only of an apron of pelican skins or a piece of woolen cloth tied round the middle. They tattoo their faces, and some perforate the nose and adorn it with a green stone resembling bottle-glass (probably obsidian). They are of a dark copper color and rather stout. The women, are by no means ugly. The small feet and delicately moulded bust of the latter excite the envy even of the Castilian ladies at Hermosillo. The hair of the females is black, thick, and hard, and it is never cleaned or combed. This circumstance gives their heads a very uncouth appearance. The language of the tribe is guttural, disagreeable, and difficult. The only religion these people have consists in the adoration of the moon; they celebrate the appearance of the new moon with rejoicings and many ridiculous formalities. This nation is fast dwindling away and will soon cease to exist.

**Apaches.**—These are not regular inhabitants of Sonora, as their dwelling places or rancheries are to the north of the river Gila. But as they depend on the produce of their robberies in this State for subsistence (by which they have brought the country to utter poverty and ruin), they must in this treatise be considered as belonging to the State of Sonora. It is quite impossible to estimate the number of the Apaches who inhabit the extensive territory from Texas and the Rio Colorado to the North of the rivers Gila and Puerco, or to enumerate the different tribes of which this great nation is composed. The tribes, which are best known in Sonora, are the Apaches proper, the Tontos, Coyoteros, Alacranes, and the Apaches of the Sierra Blanca and Pinalenos. Of all these the Coyoteros are the most dangerous, as they live near the boundary line of the State, not far from Tucson, the northernmost presidio.

These people generally enter the State, 300 to 400 men in a body, but they soon disperse into small troops of 40, 20, 12, even 5 men, to commit their robberies and murders throughout the country, which they traverse in all directions. Of late they have appeared as far south as Guaymas and Alamos. They never go upon the highroad, either upon entering or quitting the State. The high table-land, rocky gulches, and the most difficult narrow passes, which are unfrequented by the Mexicans, are their roads. The passes frequented by Apaches to secure the spoil are well known under the name of El Puerto de los Conejos, Baravi, Papera, Vado Seco, Vado de los Apaches, and Los Animas. These people often wait many days for a good opportunity to drive off their herds of horses or cattle, watching the people of the ranchos and taking advantage of the first moment of want of vigilance, by suddenly mounting the horses and driving off all they can collect in the first gulch that leads to the top of the mountain. From thence they descend again to climb another mountain. All is performed at a furious gallop, while they lead or drive the animals with their lances. When pursued, they generally escape with their spoil. But if overtaken, they rarely prepare for battle; they prefer to kill as many of the animals as they cannot take along with them.

Thus the cattle from all the northern villages and ranchos extending over a distance of 150 leagues from east to west, have disappeared; the ranchos and many villages are abandoned; the few towns which are still inhabited do not contain one-third part of the number of inhabitants they formerly had. The finest tracts of land are lying waste, and rich mining works have fallen into ruin and are deserted. In many of the northern villages where formerly horses and cattle abounded, there are now but few men who have a horse to mount, while the number of cattle is insignificant. The discovery of gold in Upper California completed the destruction of this part of Sonora. Nearly all inhabitants emigrated, and the few left have not even the means to gain a livelihood. Since this time the Apaches have been compelled to go further into the interior for their prey. It would require volumes to tell the numerous attacks which these savages have made and are still making on the defenseless people of Sonora. At present, as the northern countries do not contain much to steal, but are on the contrary in a great measure depopulated of both men and beasts, the depredations of the Apaches have been proportionably greater and their murders have become more frequent. Last year more than 1500 horses, mules, and oxen were driven off; and in the month of February, in less than a fortnight, more than 200 persons were murdered.

## A Mistake.

A young man, whatever his station in life, should have such a proper respect for woman, that he will not readily entertain presumptions in reference to her, either gratifying to his vanity or injurious to that delicacy of character with which refinement and education have invested the sex. Because a young woman in the frankness and vivacity of disposition, does not look upon a man as if he were a beast of prey, it does not follow that she has conceived for him a special predilection. But some young men are preposterously self-conceited, and fancy they have only to be seen to be admired. If they know the kind of admiration they excite, they would soon think themselves small even in their own estimation. The man who denies to woman the faculty of shrewdness, is always in danger of coming to grief, for his egoism is liable at any moment to be helplessly transfixed by the brightest pair of eyes that ever belonged to a Xanthippe. All the slights and affronts that men put on the common sense of women are sure to be revenged in some way or another.

TRAVELERS TO SACRAMENTO will, of course, stop at the "Golden Eagle." See the card of that Hotel. We know by what every traveler says that it is an A No. 1. extra. We have tried that Hotel, and know it to be so.

## NEW YORK REAPER

....AND....

## Combined Mower &amp; Reaper

THE ABOVE CELEBRATED MACHINES NOW ON HAND. They are the BEST BUILT, the STRONGEST, and yet the LIGHTEST running Machine, ever sold on this Coast; And are a PRACTICAL illustration that a

## Combined Machine

May possess the greatest efficiency, both

## AS A REAPER AND A MOWER.

1st. DEEPER PLATFORMS—enabling the Reaper to

get off the heaviest grain.

2d. IMPROVED GUARDS—with solid caps.

These Guards have been tested the past season in California, and have not clogged in Clover, Wire-grass, or any growth fit for Hay. They are fitted with two Sickles, and one smooth Knife or Mower, each six feet six inches long.

Diameter of MAIN WHEEL three feet; of Grain-wheel

31 inches; and

Will Cut Twenty to Twenty-five Acres

per Day.

## Testimonials.

We insert a few to show the estimation of our Machines.

Over Eight Hundred of our Improved New York

Reaper and Combined Machines are now in use in

California and Oregon:

MESSRS. ARTHUR &amp; SON:

I have one of your Combined Reapers; it is the LIGHTEST

running Machine and BEST Mower I ever saw.

WM. ABELY, San Leandro.

MESSRS. ARTHUR &amp; SON:

I cut with two small horses, five acres of grass in two hours

and a half; cut it even and smooth. JAMES PHILLIPS,

Barker Valley.

MESSRS. ARTHUR &amp; SON:

I have one of your Machines; cut 100 acres of grass; am

much pleased with it, and consider it the Best Machine in use.

WM. INGRAM, Alameda county.

MESSRS. ARTHUR &amp; SON:

The Machine I bought of you is doing capital work as a

Mower. I think it is light as a running Machine as I ever saw.

I cut 15 acres of heavy grass per day, and it gives perfect

satisfaction. A. BAKER, Alameda county.

I have your New York Combined Reaper and Mower, and

find it to come up to your guarantee. It runs lighter than the

Merry Machine, and I consider it a superior machine.

I. M. CHARLES, Petaluma.

I have your New York Improved Reaper and Mower; have

cut 100 acres of grass and 600 acres of grain; the Reaper of

the Machine have not cost one cent. It is very light running

machine, easy on the horses, and does not clog at all. I have

cut all kinds of grass, and it gives perfect satisfaction.

S. P. MILLER,

San Ramon Valley, Contra Costa county.

I have one of your New York Improved Combined

machines. I think it the best Mower I ever saw; and as a Reaper

it cannot be beaten. Added to this, it is the lightest running

machine and the simplest in its gearing of any machine in use.

D. C. RUPK, Sonoma City.

MESSRS. ARTHUR &amp; SON:

I have one of your Improved New York Combined

Machines, and think it the best Machine I ever used; it works

well on our side-hill land, keeping up to the grain. I think it

a superior Machine. B. HALL, Tomales, Marin county.

MESSRS. ARTHUR &amp; SON:

I have used your Combined Reaper and Mower, and consider

it the best Mower I ever saw work; it cuts Clover grass

as smooth as a sycamore could do. I think it the best machine

in use. Z. WOOD, San Mateo.

MESSRS. ARTHUR &amp; SON:

I have one of your Combined Machines, have cut 420 acres

of Grain and Grass, this season, and it has not cost one cent

for repairs. Have used the McCormick, Hussey, and Manny

Machines, and have seen the Eastern Self-raker in operation,

and consider the New York Combined, as the best of all. I used

three horses and cut 20 acres a day. MILTON FORD,

Lake Ranch, Sutter county.

MESSRS. ARTHUR &amp; SON:

I have mowed 300 acres of grass with the Machine bought

of you (New York Combined Machine); it runs light, cuts

close to the ground and clean, and is as good a mower as I

ever saw used. STEPHEN JEWETT,

Centerville, Alameda county.

We challenge all other kinds of Machines for

Mowing and Reaping—for DURABILITY, ease of Draft

and Amount of Grass or Grain that can be cut per day.

They are the most durable Machines ever got up for the

purposes designed. A full supply now on hand, with a

large and varied assortment of all kinds of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

For sale at the Lowest City Prices—Wholesale or Retail

By

J. D. ARTHUR &amp; SON,

Corner Washington and Davis streets,

March 25, 1892. SAN FRANCISCO.

## To Dairymen.

## SALT! SALT! SALT!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECEIVED, DIRECT

from Liverpool, ex Golden Rule, an invoice of

FINE STOVED LIVERPOOL SALT.

This salt is manufactured expressly for Dairy Use, being

free from all impurities or specks.

ALSO—Constantly on hand;

LOS ANGELES DAIRY SALT;

CARMEN ISLAND ROCK SALT;

SAN QUENTIN ROCK SALT;

SANDWICH ISLAND ROCK SALT;

GROUND ALUM SALT;

COARSE LIVERPOOL SALT.

For sale, in lots to suit, by

J. C. HOLLENBECK,

513 Front street, corner of Oregon.

FARMERS!!

## TAKE NOTICE!!!

10,000

Large Grain-fed

HOGS Wanted

For Packing purposes, and for

which the Highest Cash Price

will be paid, by

WILSON &amp; STEVENS,

Pork Packers,

Corner Sansome and Broadway.

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BUY ALL YOUR

WATCHES

.....OF.....

TUCKER!

## NURSERY BUSINESS, &amp;c.

## FRUIT TREES!

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS the present season, an extensive assortment of

## Fruit and Ornamental

## Shade Trees,

## SHRUBS, EVERGREENS.

## Greenhouse Plants, &amp;c.

....ALSO....

200,000

## FOREIGN GRAPE-VINES,

THE LARGEST AND FINEST SELECTED STOCK

FOR WINE AND TABLE USE,

IN THE STATE.

We are prepared to sell the above in large or small

quantities, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

from previous years, and lower than the same kinds are

sold, as per Eastern catalogues. Also,

The California Grape-vine,

Of Two Years' Growth.

## Nursery Stock,

CONSISTING OF

## Shade and Ornamental Trees,

Locust, Maple, American Elm, Linden,

Linden, Mulberry, Osage Orange,

Poplar, Weeping Willow, Catalpa,

Laburnum or Golden-Chain,

&amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

## EVERGREEN TREES,

California Arbor Vitae or Cedar, Sugar-Pine,

Spruce, Fir, Dredar Cedar, Cypress,

&amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

Persons ordering particular varieties of Fruit Trees will please mention whether they will allow us to substitute, in case we have not the particular varieties named; we will, however, in all cases, adhere to the orders, as far as possible; and when allowed to substitute varieties, will give kinds of the same Class ordered, as Early, Autumn, Late or winter Fruit.

## PURE CALIFORNIA

## White and Red Wines

For Sale, by the Gallon or Case,

Containing nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

## Garden Seeds.

A large and varied stock of Home Grown

## GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,

All of which are guaranteed to be of OUR OWN

GROWING, and being the present season's crop, all are

warranted to be Fresh and Genuine.

CATALOGUES of the above are now ready for mailing

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All orders must be accompanied with the cash, to

receive attention.

TREE AND SEED DEPOT:

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A. P. SMITH, Proprietor,

Pomological Gardens.

January 4th, 1892.

## Golden-Gate Nursery,

Corner Fourth &amp; Folsom streets,

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THE COLLECTION OF

## HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY

At this establishment, embraces a great variety of

Flowering Plants and Evergreens,

.....SUCH AS.....

Fragrant Eucalyptus, in variety;

Cupressus, of sorts;

Hardy Acacias, of 70 varieties;

Laurestinus; Pittosporums;

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Snowballs, Lillacs,

Monthly Roses, of 200 sorts;

Carnations, Dahlias,

Climbing Vines;

Together with a great assortment of TREES and

SHRUBBERY, suitable for the Garden,

the Green-house, or Cemetery.

W. C. WALKER, Proprietor.

Catalogues sent on application, 20

## To the Seed Trade!

## J. M. THORBURN &amp; CO.,

15 John street,

NEW YORK,

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF

## VEGETABLE,

## Flower, Field, Fruit,

AND

## TREE SEEDS,

Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest

Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising

every tested desirable variety known in the several depart-

ments.

By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we

are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE

PURCHASERS OF

## First-Class Seeds.

For further particulars and Trade Catalogues, address as

above, or to

THOS. DAY,

No. 722 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

## Important to Farmers!



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1862.

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Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

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**Purchasing Agency.**  
Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do this business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can, and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent. together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references on the Cash, or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

**Farms, Vineyards, and Gardens.**  
Those in want of either should call at our office and get the information about several which we have for sale. Those who wish to sell should call and see us about them.

**Sales of Grain and Wool.**  
Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

**Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale.** See advertisements in the Special column.

We hope our subscribers will not forget that we need their kind remembrance, and by reference to our book there are several hundred of good names that we should be happy to hear from. Those who have received bills, and those who may now receive, we hope, will not forget that we depend upon them for the reward of our labors; and we desire to feel that they appreciate a good paper, by a cheerful and prompt remittance.

**Now Subscribe!**  
We invite all our friends to send us their names and four dollars, and become the patrons of the Pioneer and only Agricultural Journal in California. Those who desire to send important information to their friends abroad, can find no paper that will convey so full an account of the real industry and rural condition of our State as the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

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We are often inquired of by our subscribers, "How can we send our dues?" We answer: Send by Mail. Money is always safe in the Mail. We have agents in many important places, but distant subscribers can always send by Mail safely.

**AN EXPERIENCED MAN,** who understands the best mode of manufacturing Linseed Oil—a man who is familiar with the various processes of converting flax-seed into oil—can hear of an excellent opportunity and a permanent engagement in the business. Apply at the FARMER Office.

**Send us the Produce.**  
We shall be glad to receive any kind of Family produce, from our subscribers, in return for dues to this office; or for new subscriptions. Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Flour, Grain, etc., will all be useful; and the better in quality, and the more of it, the more acceptable to us. One thing is sure, those that send us the most, and the best; shall not have their talents hid under a bushel; we will set them—not on the house top, but on our table, and will prove them by a special committee of our own choosing: so send along friends! We will only say: "The liberal, devilish liberal things; and by liberal things they shall stand!"

**Headquarters of Fashion.**  
One might as well be out of the world as out of fashion. This is an old saying, and probably true, for Fashion is a mighty aristocrat. We present this week the card of Madame Demore's, who it will be seen will now issue regularly a Magazine of Fashion. It is anticipated that this Magazine will be the most complete "Mirror of Fashion" published in the United States, if not in the world.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the ladies of California to this Magazine. The terms are very low.

We ask our readers to read the advertisement in our columns, and call and subscribe for this elegant Magazine, the cost of which is only one dollar per year. We shall have all the display numbers.

Subscriptions will be received at this office.

**SAN QUENTIN PRISON.**—Disappointed and neglected office holders are never satisfied, and spleen and gambling "nothing-to-do-men," will always be finding fault somewhere. Of late the State Prison has come in for a share of the spleenetic, spasmotic, and scandalous complainings against the treatment of prisoners. We know the charge of neglect of care, or of good and wholesome food, is not true, and as it is a State institution and involves the reputation of the humanity of our State, we shall refute, what we know from personal actual examination, to be a slander upon the State. The prison has good officers, and is in most excellent order.

The loss of the ship *Lucretia* for this port from Hongkong, with two million pounds sugar, has enhanced that article in the market.

## Why our Fruit and Fruit Trees Degenerate.

No. I.  
We are constantly hearing fruit-growers complain that their Trees do not grow as thrifty as formerly, and that their fruit grows "smaller and beautifully less." Many too are now complaining that Trees which have heretofore borne every year, do not bear at all, save alternate years. Others complain of the thinness of the crop, saying that the fruit grows only at the ends of the branches; while others, again, say the flavor has changed, or that the fruit does not ripen, but falls off the Tree when about half-grown.

These are the results of a neglected orchard, and a want of knowledge in the care and cultivation and training of fruit trees. We form this judgment not from the "study of books," or the "hearsay" of others, but by our own knowledge, acquired by practical labor in the orchard and nursery for many years, and especially by this kind of knowledge in California too.

It will be remembered by all who have planted trees (if they have taken any pains to do that work well), that the first and second years' crops were of good size, high-colored fruit, rich and juicy, that the trees looked vigorous and healthy, the leaves a deep green, the branches of the tree uniform and pleasing to the eye. This was the result of the condition of the earth, being newly cultivated and permitting the roots to grow unobstructed. This gave branches to the tree, which correspond to the roots, each being vigorous and healthy. On these new and healthy branches, fine full-sized, handsome fruit grew. The full-sized leaf, with its rich green color, was an evidence that the Lungs of the tree were healthy (the leaves are the lungs), and they breathed into that fruit those juices and that color that made it delicious and beautiful. Such fruit grew on the branches near the body of the tree, not on the tops of the limbs. And just as long as fruit-growers will so form and prune their trees correctly, just so long as they will deeply and constantly cultivate the soil around their trees, so that light, air and moisture can permeate the soil and reach the roots; just so long as they will treat a Tree, Vine or Plant with reference to its nature and capacities, treat them as if they were human beings (and they are a part of our humanity, they produce food for humanity), just so long they will have a glorious reward for their labor.

We are often grieved as well as surprised at what we see among those who seem to be intelligent men, who are complaining about their Trees not producing constantly good fruit, as we remarked at the commencement of this article. Men who have a fine Horse, and wish him to perform a long journey, or draw a heavy load, give particular orders to have him well fed, a good clean bed and carefully rubbed and rubbed down; but their Fruit Trees, they expect them to run a long race (make a healthy growth of branches), draw a heavy load (bear a large crop of fruit), have a smooth bark, and look sleek and nice, without even washing or rubbing down. All this is expected of Fruit Trees and Vines, without enriching the earth with food (manures), or washing the bark or rubbing it down, or cleansing the foliage of the branches, or even keeping the earth free from those noxious weeds that sap the earth of its nutrition, and poison the air with their unhealthy emanations.

As well might we expect to "gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles," as to expect to find good healthy fruit upon trees neglected as the great majority of trees are neglected in this State. Not one orchard in twenty, or one tree in a hundred, grown promiscuously over our State, has ever had a wise and judicious planting, care, or cultivation; and yet by reason of our unsurpassed climate and soil, many growers have believed and practiced that all that was needed was to take a crow-bar and make a hole in the ground and stick in a vine cutting (we have seen this done by men who were hailed as vineyard men), and dig a little hole and stick down a tree, and the work was done—an orchard and a vineyard was planted. This kind of management has retarded the growth of our State greatly. Nature has here fixed laws and they can never be violated; and if in the great valley of the Mississippi, crops grow spontaneously; if in Missouri the bottom-lands give back a rich return without cultivation; if in Illinois it is only needed to drop the grains of corn in the spring and return at harvest and gather ten thousand acres of corn; we Californians can do no such thing. A different climate and a different soil demand a different mode of culture. Orchardists and Vine-growers should bear in mind that here in our State we are introducing new kinds of Trees, Plants, and Shrubs, and all other products. We are transplanting them from their native soil and climate, to one entirely different; the time of planting is new to them; the time of their blossoming and fruiting is new to them. Many varieties have been accustomed to a long rest in their growth, for months their roots and sap were dormant. Here they grow nearly all the year, and have no rest. Here we ask trees that grew in a cool latitude and have been in the habit of receiving gentle showers and genial dews almost daily, to refresh their foliage and help ripen and color their fruit, to grow and produce, under an almost tropical sun. Here, orchardists expect trees to yield as good, juicy, and high colored fruit, where trees have expended three-fourths of their strength in making useless wood, as if they had not performed this labor. These mistaken views are the cause of the ill-founded complaints that have induced us to write this article. If we can induce cultivators to reflect upon what we have said, we shall be repaid by better results in future, for we believe our position to be a true one. In our next we will give high authority for our judgment in these matters, and continue the subject.

**THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT BENICIA.**  
Being unable to attend the Examination exercises of this Institution, we deputed a friend to attend, and with pleasure we lay his very agreeable report before our readers.

MR. EDITOR: At your desire, we attended the examination exercises of this Institution, and from what we saw and heard can most cheerfully speak of the progress that has been made during the past session, and recommend it to the patronage of the public. Mr. Platt is one of the most thorough scientific scholars in the State, and understands how to impart his knowledge to young men. He is assisted by gentlemen of established reputation. The collection of boys from all parts of the State, proves that he has won the substantial approbation of his patrons. We were present in company with a large audience of ladies and gentlemen at the examination of classes in Geometry, Algebra, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Political and Physical Geography, Geology and History; and we were much pleased with the intelligent answering of the boys. The classes in Latin we did not have the opportunity of hearing, but they were very highly spoken of by the gentlemen who attended them. The reading of original compositions, interspersed with piano-forte solos by J. Underhill, Chas. Reinger and Fred Weimann, and the delivery of an essay by Chas. Reinger concluded the last day's exercises. The compositions were well written, and mostly on scientific subjects. The essay of Mr. Reinger was a brilliant effort. We are pleased to note the success which has attended this Institution. It proves that if California is great in natural resources, she is likewise great in her intellectual progress. There is every inducement, not only to attract immigration, but to induce those who come here to make it a home. And among the advantages which can now be enumerated, is—and we say it proudly—Education.

**INTELLIGENCE OFFICE FOR THE FARMER, THE GRAIN HARVESTERS, AND HAYMAKERS.**—We call the attention of our readers to the card of DEWITT C. PARSONS & CO. To all who are in want of "Farm Hands," or help of any kind, an office of this kind is very useful, and we have confidence to believe that all who leave orders with this firm will have their business promptly and carefully attended to.

## The Sierra Buttes Quartz Company.

SUCCESSFUL MINERS.  
Among the many truly successful quartz miners we can place the proprietors of the Sierra Buttes Quartz Mining Company. Probably no quartz mining in California has been done more successfully or more systematically than the work done by this Company, or none that has produced better results.

The mines now opened in the mountains are located some 6500 feet above the level of the sea, and from these a railroad is laid which runs some 900 feet down and tips car-loads of sparkling quartz into the mills below. There are two fine mills with all the recent improvements. These mills having been changed since 1853 in their working power from the old "Arastas" to the modern crushers of great power. The present Company bought these claims in 1851. These two mills contain 34 stamps. They require to work them—16 quartz miners, 10 crushers, 6 car-men, each, carpenter, blacksmith, packers, and wood-choppers. A. Reis, Esq., one of the four brothers, is general superintendent of the mill. Under his charge a regular examination is made of the work. A report sample of the gold is sent to the Barnes, Reis & Co., Downieville (the same Company), and there assayed. A cleaning up of 39 days last season, in July, gave \$35,000, or nearly \$1000 a day (reported then in this Journal). The great balance-wheel of this establishment is 32 feet in diameter. A splendid engine and all the other machinery is of the very best construction.

A person who has not seen the working of the mines in the mountains, can have but little conception of the magnitude of the labor performed. To show this we will mention that stupendous pieces of the machinery, solid iron-work, weigh 1700, 2000, and 2500 pounds, are drawn up the sides of these steep mountains for a distance of miles by tackles, from tree to tree. Immense veins of rich quartz are in this mountain, croppings of which are seen upon the sides of the mountain in all directions. The present portion worked seems like honey-comb. Tunnels are worked above and below, then they break up. These are vast caverns of Treasure. We traveled, in company with Mr. Reis, as our guide, some 1500 feet into these various tunnels and saw the workmen in the bowels of this mighty mountain. It is indeed a stupendous work. Often we came upon a space of 200 feet wide and descending downward, where it had been broken down to meet another tunnel (breasting), the roof supported by heavy timbers, while now and then loud blasts, like thunder, reverberated through these dark chambers, blasts that made the very earth tremble. These reports came from the blasts made in the tunnels. Drilling and blowing constantly going on to excavate. Notice of each blast is given from point to point by runners, for protection. It gives a curious feeling to one buried thus deeply. Strong nerves are required to go into these mighty chasms.

Thousands of trees that once stood proudly on these mountains and kissed the breeze of Heaven, or bowed their heads to the storm, then the grace and ornament upon the earth's surface, are now the supporters of that very earth's surface down in its dark depths. There are estimated to be now 3500 heavy timbers to uphold the mountain top.

We took a great interest in thus going over these works. They are well managed, and very profitably too. We believe this company have a claim and a property as valuable as the famed Almaden Quicksilver Mines. We enjoyed our ramble inside the mines, and outside upon the mountains. We gathered, and also received, some fine specimens which we unfortunately lost in transmission home. We hope, however, to receive more from some courteous friends. We also enjoyed the evening meal at the boarding-house with the hardy miners, for the labor or travel gave a zest to our appetite, and the remembrance of the kind attentions and the wild beauty of the scene, will never be effaced from our memory.

NOTE.—This visit to these "Sierra Buttes" was made in August last. Our notes were lost and only recovered recently, which will account to our friends in that region for our seeming neglect of their attentions. ED. FARMER.

## The Collegiate Institute at Benicia.

Being unable to attend the Examination exercises of this Institution, we deputed a friend to attend, and with pleasure we lay his very agreeable report before our readers.

MR. EDITOR: At your desire, we attended the examination exercises of this Institution, and from what we saw and heard can most cheerfully speak of the progress that has been made during the past session, and recommend it to the patronage of the public. Mr. Platt is one of the most thorough scientific scholars in the State, and understands how to impart his knowledge to young men. He is assisted by gentlemen of established reputation. The collection of boys from all parts of the State, proves that he has won the substantial approbation of his patrons. We were present in company with a large audience of ladies and gentlemen at the examination of classes in Geometry, Algebra, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Political and Physical Geography, Geology and History; and we were much pleased with the intelligent answering of the boys. The classes in Latin we did not have the opportunity of hearing, but they were very highly spoken of by the gentlemen who attended them. The reading of original compositions, interspersed with piano-forte solos by J. Underhill, Chas. Reinger and Fred Weimann, and the delivery of an essay by Chas. Reinger concluded the last day's exercises. The compositions were well written, and mostly on scientific subjects. The essay of Mr. Reinger was a brilliant effort. We are pleased to note the success which has attended this Institution. It proves that if California is great in natural resources, she is likewise great in her intellectual progress. There is every inducement, not only to attract immigration, but to induce those who come here to make it a home. And among the advantages which can now be enumerated, is—and we say it proudly—Education.

## The San Joaquin Agricultural Society.

We call the attention of all the friends of Agriculture to the Premium List of this most efficient and prosperous Agricultural Society, we may say, the most prosperous one by far in California. If any other Society has done better, let them give us the facts, and we will correct cheerfully.

This Society has now very extensive Fair Grounds, good Stalls, Race-course, and also a new spacious and valuable Hall. The whole property is worth over \$30,000, and what is noble, nearly all paid for—\$7000 or \$8000 only, and this Society will float clear of the world of debt. This Society has always paid its bills and Premiums promptly. Its Fairs have been prosperous, given general satisfaction, and its Festivals have been social, happy gatherings. When the State Fair was held there in 1857, they paid over to the State Society nearly \$2000 for Marysville. This is the largest amount ever paid over while the State Society was a movable institution. In 1855, Sacramento paid over a few hundreds to San Jose.

Since the formation of Districts, San Joaquin has had an efficient Board of Directors, with Dr. Holden as President, and their plans have greatly prospered. They are now on a prosperous current, and the present year offer a very liberal list of Premiums open over the State. These include all the new products (to which we call especial attention), and we hope that San Joaquin will have many contributors from every part of the State.

The Board of Managers will do up their work with efficiency, provide liberally for strangers and friends, and make their coming Fair one of the best in the State. With the assistance of the \$2000 from the State, they can with the generous aid of the people, give a glorious Fair. Such, we feel assured, we can promise it will be.

## Mr. and Mrs. Norcross' Establishment, SAN FRANCISCO.

The new establishment of Mr. and Mrs. Norcross, on Montgomery street, in the "Masonic Temple," should be visited by all who come to the city of San Francisco! Every Lady that "goes shopping" should be sure to call at

MRS. NORCROSS.  
It is a very pleasant and fashionable resort, for every article needed in a family, in the way of "Usefuls" and "Necessities." Hosiery, Laces, Gimps, Corsets, Buttons, Fringes, Pins, Needles, and the thousand-and-one items pencilled down in a Lady's shopping card, can always be found at Mrs. Norcross', with all the new and beautiful worsted Wraps, Shawls and Jackets; and the friend of California should remember, too, that many of these articles are manufactured at this Establishment, and Home Work should be encouraged—besides, it is so pleasant to be waited on by Ladies. Everything here is Fairly done. After visiting and purchasing all needed wants in the Ladies' department, then call at

MR. NORCROSS' ROOMS.  
Here will be seen all the rich and beautiful Regalia for the different orders of Masonry, from the simple White Apron of the "Entered Apprentice" to the Gorgeous Robes of the "Knights Templar" and "Knights of Malta." Even (in imagination) the noble Horse stands in the case (in form), richly caparisoned in all the array of that noble order the "Knights of Malta." Several sets of superb Regalia are now finishing to order; in addition to these, the "war cry of the Union" has called into requisition the skill and taste of Mr. Norcross, and his "Military Department" is kept complete, so that at a sudden call of "To arms!" minute men can be ready equipped.

THE MANUFACTORY.  
In rooms below can be seen a most interesting sight. Here all the various work of making Cord, Tassels, Gimps, Fringes and Buttons, is carried on successfully, and no Establishment in all Europe can surpass this in style and taste, or in perfection of design or completeness of work. Mr. Norcross does not pretend to compete with Lyons or Brussels in his manufactures, as to extent; but he can turn out as good and perfect work as ever was made, and we hold it to be the first duty of our citizens to sustain and patronize our own Home Manufactures. It is for this reason, and with the hope to induce many to visit this Establishment and see for themselves the real merits of the place, that we make this extended notice. Mr. and Mrs. Norcross deserve well the patronage of the public.

## The Salmon River Humbung.

THE Salmon River excitement is now pretty much over. Hundreds are already returning, with plenty of dear-bought experience, but no gold. A perfectly reliable gentleman, lately returned from the mines, gives us the following as the result of his observations. He left here in March; when he arrived at the new diggings, there was some snow, and grub was scarce, about \$1 a pound. The snow soon nearly all disappeared, and the weather was as warm as it is here. He remained in the vicinity several weeks, prospecting. The gold diggings cover an area not exceeding two miles by five. Outside of this, the country has been prospected for 40 miles, and no gold found—his party of experienced miners not getting even the color! A friend of his owned one of the best claims, and stated that it did not pay over \$10 to \$25 a day, though reported below as yielding a hundred times that. There are plenty of claims for sale—all want to sell. Provisions were cheap when our informant left. He is confident that all information of large amounts of gold being taken out, are originated by papers and persons in the pay of the steamboat companies. He emphatically contradicts the whole of them, on the best of grounds—his actual personal experience. He would as soon expect to find paying gold diggings in Bliscon Hill, as in the Salmon River country.

We are indebted to Hon. J. A. McDougal for Congressional documents, including his noted speech on the arrest of Gen. Stone.

The Catalogues of J. G. Walte, Esq., Seed Merchant of 181 High Holborn, London. These comprise a very select list of a very high character and repute. This is one of the standard seed warehouses in London.

LETTERS have been received in this city from Mexico, which state that the French army had surrendered. Previous accounts state that they had been defeated in several engagements with the Mexicans.

## The Evil Eye.

"Honi soit qui mal y pense."  
WATER, it is said, will find its own level; and it is in taste and morals. "Birds of a feather flock together." These facts and this proverb, and a hundred more familiar to every reader of books and newspapers, are the living evidence that there are "many men of many minds," and men of many various kinds. Some men think a bill of postage far more beautiful to the eye than a beautiful rose, because the one has money in it, the other only beauty and fragrance. Some men can walk over a prairie covered with the most beautiful flowers of God's making, others look up to the blue dome above, they see only common stars that shine always. They know the sun shines too every day, and although they have lived under the warm and blessings of that general Sun without recognizing it, on hearing that the sun has risen upon it, they are anxious to see the spots, the blemishes, the light that illumines the world.

So some men go through the world ready to look on the dark side of everything. They are croakers, fault-finders, grumblers—ever ready to laugh at the mistakes of others, and heartless to sympathy for the world of suffering around them. If a man slip and fall before them, they are more ready to laugh than spring to help him rise again. They are busybodies in other men's affairs, hunting for motives in the sunbeams of other men's daily actions, forgetting that their own life is a shadow, because they are blinded by their own prejudices, a bane in the life of any one. How much better is that nature which seeks to find the good, and true, and beautiful, in everything, and delights to build up, rather than tear down. Our politics, our local, moral, religious and business world is all tainted by a wrong bias, and the famous French motto is a noble one to wear a "blest-plate," in order that it might induce men to try and hope that good was the better rather than evil, and that if errors and sins float over the surface, there is burned deep in the hearts of most men a stratum of good that can be drawn out by impugning good rather than evil. When this principle shall prevail, the Press, the Pulpit and the Forum, and all society, will be a gainer, for men will feel that it is better to do good and say:

Teach me to feel another's woe,  
And hide the faults I see;  
That mercy I to others show,  
That mercy show to me.

**FASHIONABLE HAT STORE, SACRAMENTO.**  
Molt's Hat Emporium is truly an elegant and fashionable Establishment, and all it purports to be in the advertisements issued by him. Every style of Hat or Cap, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter; Hats for rains and floods, and Hats for sunshine, like the present; can always be found at this Emporium of Fashion, for Lamott claims to be the "Head" Quarters, and always ready to "Cap" the climax of his profession.

**NEW HAVEN CLOCK COMPANY.**—The sole Agents for this Company in California are Messrs. Hayes & Lawton, 516 Sansome street, corner of Market. Besides their stock of Clocks, they have a large and varied supply of Crockery, Glassware, Mirrors, Table Cutlery, &c., of their own importation. Merchants and others in the interior will find their advantage to give Messrs. Hayes & Lawton a call.

## Married.

In this city, June 1st, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Cotter, Mr. George Wrede and Miss Mary Donnelly, all of this city.  
In this city, June 10th, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Anderson, Richard E. Burt and Emily Forbes Burke, both of this city.  
In this city, June 10th, by Rev. J. M. Buehler, Hans Wiebald and Louise Sorensen, both of Haverhill, Mass.  
In this city, June 12th, by Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald, James Miller and Miss Elizabeth A. Wyon, both of this city.  
In this city, by Rev. T. Starr King, at the residence of the bride's parents, Thomas Penniman, Jr. and Emily F. Wood, both of this city.  
In Sacramento, May 31st, Dr. H. Thompson, of Oakland, Sierra county, and Frances M. Thompson, of Oakland.  
In Stockton, June 5th, William Witboff to Mary McGarry.  
In Stockton, June 5th, John Dowell and Mary Placerville, June 2d, Hosea Turman and Mrs. Vanalstine.  
San Jose, June 7th, Benjamin P. Kooser and Laura Ward, both of Stockton.

## Born.

In this city, May 20th, the wife of Mr. John J. Moody, of a son.  
In this city, May 27th, Mrs. Robert Nelson of a daughter.  
In this city, June 9th, the wife Dr. J. Regan of a daughter.  
In this city, June 9th, the wife of M. M. Lewis of a daughter.  
Nevada, June 7th, the wife of A. E. Head, of a son.  
Shasta, May 31st, the wife of C. D. Shufeldt of a son.  
North San Juan, June 4th, the wife of W. B. Burt of a daughter.  
Dutch Flat, June 4th, the wife of C. M. Kapp of a son.  
Stockton, June 7th, the wife of Augustus M. M. of a son.  
Waverlyville, June 2d, the wife of A. M. K. of a son.

## Died.

In this city, June 7th, of consumption, Horatio Stclair, aged 34 years.  
In this city, June 10th, of consumption, James O'Sullivan, a native of Ireland, aged 45 years.  
In this city, June 10th, Johanna Flynn, a native of Galway, Ireland, aged 37 years.  
In this city, June 11th, Alfred, son of Thomas Bertha Taylor, aged 8 years 6 months and 16 days.  
In this city, June 11th, Mary Salmon wife of Charles Salmon, aged 35 years, a native of County Limerick, Ireland.  
In this city, June 12th, John, son of Patrick Julia Casserly, aged 10 months and 15 days.  
In this city, June 12th, Eliza Francis, aged 17 years and 10 months.  
Sacramento, June 8, Hampton Whitaker, aged 30 years.  
Pino Blanco, May 29th, Mrs. Nelson Brown, 30 years.  
Nine Mile House, on the Carson Valley road, 30th, D. S. Allen, a native of Pennsylvania, aged 30 years.  
Brown's Valley, Napa county, May 23d, Charles Barker.  
Campbell's Flat, Tuolumne county, May 23d, John son of James Adams.



## STATE SUMMARY.

The steamer Sonora arrived Sunday morning, with the mails from New York and over 600 passengers.

On Sunday evening, June 8th, Nevada was visited with a refreshing shower, which continued two or three hours.

Nearly every town of importance in the State, is making preparations for the celebration of the Fourth of July.

The steamer Active, lately in the U. S. Coast Survey service, was sold at auction on Tuesday. Riser & Merrill were the purchasers at \$30,000.

Advices from Col. West state that California troops took possession of Fort Breckinridge, near Tucson, on the 18th of May, the rebels retiring before their arrival.

Results of the Oregon election gives A. C. Gibbs, Union candidate, for Governor, three thousand majority, and the other nominees on same ticket about twenty-five hundred.

About eight thousand pounds of marble slabs, carcases and mantle-pieces, arrived in Stockton on Monday, from the works of Grant & Devine, near Columbia, Tuolumne county.

The claim of P. B. Reading for five leagues of land in Colusa county, has been rejected. The cases of the United States vs. Hicks & Martin, and the United States vs. John A. Sutter, for the Mokelumne Indians, were submitted to the United States District Court on Monday.

A fire in Grass Valley, Wednesday afternoon, destroying the national offices, Hodge's Brewery, and the Aurora, House, with the entire block in which it stood. The fire spread so rapidly that but little was saved. The loss is estimated at \$30,000.

Col. Connor's command soon to start for Salt Lake, will consist of five hundred cavalry troops, one thousand infantry, and a field battery. To support these troops one hundred and fifty contractor's wagons will carry provisions. The regiment will, in addition, have seventy wagons of its own, besides several hundred cattle for beef will be driven in or near the train.

The Visalia Delta says that George M. Gerrish commenced cutting wheat on his farm, on Outside creek on the 28th of May. His crop will average fifty-five bushels to the acre. The grain he has already cut is not volunteer.

It appears by letters and statements of parties recently arrived from the South, that the Colorado Gold Mines are not such "great shakes" as endeavored to make them appear. Considerable gold has been found, but the mines are not extensive, water is scarce, and the gold is found by only a few persons.

The Overland mail is now reported to be in running order again, and the mails that have been so long detained, will soon come and go through. The steamer of Saturday will take the full mails, but after that date the postmaster has given notice that all letters will be sent overland, and only the papers will be sent by steamer.

## BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

A dispatch dated St. Louis, June 7th, says: Memphis has surrendered to Foster's militia without firing a gun. Another dispatch says a steamer direct from Memphis reports the city in the indisputable possession of the Federal forces—that the Federal troops had invested Charleston and had a sharp engagement with rebel batteries. The Federal gunboats now but four miles from that city. Three rebel steamers were captured outside of Charleston harbor and had been sent to New York. Despatches report that Gen. Joe Johnston was seriously wounded in the groin by a Minnie ball during the late battle. Gen. G. W. Smith now commands. It is also stated that the rebel loss is estimated at 10,000 killed wounded and missing. It is conceded that our loss in killed and wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks is much larger than was at first stated, and will probably reach 7,000. A fleet of sixty Federal vessels are before Richmond.

Gen. Halleck made his headquarters at Fort Donelson June 5. The enemy are reported at 80,000 strong between Baldwin and Okolona. At last accounts Pope's advance was this side of Twenty-Mile Creek. The enemy's rear guard is on the south side, still retreating. Beauregard has forbidden newspaper correspondents within twenty-five miles of his lines, also forbids officers and soldiers writing about the army in their private correspondence.

Advices from a reliable source report a flood in the upper Potomac and Rappahannock, and that bridges had been swept away. The loss of these bridges is considered as serious.

Minister Morris notified the State Department that the Turkish Government had issued orders forbidding Confederate privateers admission to any part of the Ottoman Empire, in accordance with their treaty with Paris of 1856. The President's refusal of Hunter's proclamation was well received at Port Royal. Gen. S. Ripley, who is the present commandant of New Orleans, has upon the recommendation of Gen. Butler, been appointed military Governor of Louisiana. Sumner has introduced a resolution in the Senate for the dismissal of Gov. Stanley.

Fearful accounts of damages by flood have been received from Mauch Chunk, Pa. Many houses were washed away. The railroad bridge is gone. The town of Westport was washed away; but three houses were left out of three hundred. The loss of life has been large.

At the great fire in Troy, N. Y., reported some time since by telegraph, 671 buildings were burned, of which nearly 600 were dwelling houses. The loss is estimated to be \$2,800,000, a little more than half covered by insurance. A great many persons lost their lives, and many others received injuries. A disastrous fire was raging for several days in the woods and fields on Long Island, New York, extending over an area of 30 miles in length and 5 in width. The fire originated near Smithtown, on the farm of Joseph L. Smith, where an old field had been fired, for the purpose of clearing off the brush and stubble. The spread of the flames was very rapid, as a high wind was prevailing at the time, so that in a few hours it had gone beyond all control. Besides an immense amount of valuable woods, a great many dwelling houses and barns were destroyed, and the total loss is estimated at from \$300,000 to \$500,000. The burnt district includes sections in the villages of Smithtown, New Village, Selden, Coram, Sweetwater, Bivertown, Brookhaven, Moriches, Belltown and Mastic.

Accounts of the crops over the State are generally favorable. The Hay crop, which is now being cut, is likely to exceed that of last year. The grain harvest will soon commence; the crop will be all in some localities, from present appearances, in others full, and with the large breadth of land cultivated, the yield of the State will doubtless be large. The weather for the past week has been variable, with a little rain on Wednesday, and since; whether there has been more in the interior, or enough to affect the crops, we have not learned. This is probably the finish of the rainy season. The Fruit Crop gives promise of a fair yield. Of the small fruits, strawberries are plenty, so are cherries, gooseberries and currants. Raspberries are being gathered, and other fruits will soon be coming in.

## Doane's Hay Press.

THE Proprietor of this highly improved PATENT HAY PRESS, offers it to the Public with the fullest confidence that it will be found the most efficient Press known. The weight of the Press, wheel, iron-work, &c., is about 1200 pounds; when built of oak, 1400 pounds. This Press is easily worked by a wheel, tackle, and two blocks, with horses; and with three men, TEN TONS can be easily baled in a day. Ten Presses can be easily taken apart, easily packed on mules so as to be conveyed to the Valleys over the Mountains. Rules are formed 2 feet 2 inches, by 4 feet, weighing 200 to 225 pounds each bale. These Presses have been approved and purchased by Benson & Co., Rogers & Mayes, San Francisco; Hodge & Hayes, San Mateo; Mr. Matthews, of Cache Creek, and others, to whom reference can be made. These Presses can be purchased at the Manufacturing Corner of Clay & Drum streets, San Francisco; or address EDWIN FARMER, to whom the Proprietor is permitted to refer, and of whom Presses can be ordered. Price \$300. Hard-wood, \$325. 123m

## New Employment Office.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they have opened a first-class EMPLOYMENT OFFICE at 633 Market street, opposite Montgomery, where all in want of help for the city or country, can be supplied at short notice, by leaving or sending their orders to them. In connection with the above they have also a HOUSE BROKERAGE and REAL ESTATE AGENCY, and will pay particular attention to the renting of Houses and Lands, Collecting of Bills, Rents, etc. DEWITT, PARKER & CO. 123m

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No. 37 J street, - - Sacramento.  
The Finest Assortment in the State,  
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Original Eagle Hat Store.  
COLLINS & CO.,  
HATTERS,  
Again in the Field.

C. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and  
J. C. COLLINS, late of Washington street;  
Have formed a Partnership for the  
purpose of carrying on the  
HAT AND CAP BUSINESS  
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES  
And Judges of Material, our patrons may rely on Goods  
bought at our store being  
The BEST in Every Respect.

HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
MADE TO ORDER,  
At the shortest notice.

WE MOST RESPECTFULLY INVITE OUR OLD FRIENDS  
as well as the Public generally, to give us a call.

We claim to be the best in the State to RESTITUTE  
and REjuvenate

Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats.

Orders and Hats from the Country will  
receive our particular attention.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—

Tucker's Hall,

113m 323 Montgomery street.

The Best Location for Residences.

HAVING LAID OUT MY PROPERTY (which is in the  
City of San Jose), into LOTS and streets, I am  
now ready to sell one or more, very cheap. Terms made  
easy, to the convenience of the purchaser. Title perfect.  
Come and see. L. PREYOST,  
11 323 Montgomery street.

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QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS,  
With Great Improvements and Additions.

THE SUMMER NUMBER contains Four Large and Splendid Fashion-Plates, Three Full-sized Patterns of Dresses, comprising the New French Waist, an Elegant Skirt, and a Misses' Jacket, and a Sheet of new and beautiful Hair and Embroidered Patterns, together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, etc., and valuable information to Milliners, Dress-Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published at 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere at 25 Cts., or sent by mail post free, on receipt of the amount, in stamps or silver. Yearly \$1, with the following valuable premium:  
Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 Cts. worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show-room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the Year, by paying the postage. Splendid inducements to Customers.  
SUMMER NUMBER NOW READY.  
Subscriptions received at this Office. 11

## SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S

Third Annual Fair,

...AND...  
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

TO BE HELD IN THE  
CITY OF STOCKTON.

...ON...  
Tuesday, September 9th, 1862,

CONTINUING FOUR DAYS.

PREMIUMS

Amounting to

Over Six Thousand Dollars!

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

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From other Districts and the State at large.

If placed on Exhibition and recommended by the Committee,

They will also award SPECIAL PREMIUMS

TO ANY AND ALL ARTICLES

not enumerated in their Schedule of Premiums, that may be placed on exhibition, if deemed worthy.

E. S. HOLDEN, President; J. A. ANDERSON, Secretary, and H. O. MATHEWS, Treasurer, may exhibit Articles and Animals, but will not compete for premiums.

CASH can be had in place of Silver-plate or Diplomas. SILVERWARE or DIPLOMAS can be had in place of Cash Premiums.

REV. T. STARR KING

Will Deliver the Annual Address.

THE MILITARY REVIEW

Will be made on FRIDAY, September 12th.

Experienced Judges, selected from the State, will preside over the Horse and Cattle Departments.

THE GRAND ANNUAL BALL

Will take place on FRIDAY NIGHT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

No Animal will start for the Society's Purse while other persons than the Judges and the Members of the Press are in the stand.

Parties desiring stalls for Animals, or room in the Hall for articles, will confer a favor both upon themselves and the Managers, by notifying the Secretary of their wishes at the earliest date.

A steam-engine will be furnished for the driving of machinery, provided applications be made to the Secretary by the 1st of August.

Order of Exercises.

Tuesday, September 9th.

At 10 o'clock a. m. the Hall and Cattle Grounds will be opened for exhibition.

At 3 p. m. the Horses and Cattle will be ordered out and paraded for a Grand Display.

Wednesday, Sept. 10th.

Members of the various Committees will please report themselves at the Office of the Secretary, in the Hall, at 10 a. m. to receive orders for their various duties.

At 3 o'clock a. m. will commence the Grand Exhibition of Horses; after which the Cattle will be paraded.

Society's Premium for speed of Horses will be determined as follows:

At 1 p. m. a Running Race, mile heats, free for all horses and mares..... \$50

At 2 p. m. a Walking Match, free for all horses and mares, 1 mile..... 15

At 3 p. m. a Pacing Race, mile heats..... 50

At 4 p. m. 3-year-olds, Running Race, single dash of a mile..... 25

At 5 p. m. the President of the Society will deliver the Opening Address at the Hall.

Thursday, Sept. 11th.

From 8 to 10 a. m. the Hall will be closed to all except the Committee of Award and Superintendents.

At 9 a. m. at the Cattle Grounds, a Grand Parade of Horses will take place, after which the cattle will be paraded.

At 12 m. Harness and Saddle Races..... \$50

Best span Carriage Horses in Harness..... 20

Best span Roadsters in Harness..... 10

Best single Horse in Harness..... 10

Best Saddle Horse..... 10

At 1 p. m. the Military Companies will compete for the Target Prizes.

At 1 p. m. a Trotting Race, mile heats, free for all horses and mares..... \$50

At 2 p. m. a Trotting Race, mile heats, for Stallions..... 50

At 3 p. m. Trotting, 5 mile race, free for all horses and mares..... 50

At 4 p. m. Pacing, 3-year-olds, one mile..... 25

At 8 p. m. at the Hall, the Annual Address, by Rev. T. STARR KING.

Friday, Sept. 12th.

At 9 a. m. will commence the CLOSING EXHIBITION of Horses and Cattle at the Cattle Grounds. All animals on exhibition, excepting sheep and swine, will be ordered out for a Grand and Final Parade, and the Prize Animals receive their Awards; after which, all Carriage Horses, Roadsters, Trotters, Pacers, and Running Horses, will be required to move around the Track, showing their movement and speed, and receive their badge of award.

At 11 a. m. the Grand Review of the Military will commence.

At 1 p. m. the Award of Premiums will be made at the Hall.

At 1 p. m. single dash of a mile, three-year-olds, Running..... \$25

At 2 p. m. three-year-olds, Trotting..... 25

At 3 p. m. Horses from out of the District will be exhibited on the Track for trials of speed.

At 4 p. m. Sweepstakes Premiums will be awarded at the Hall.

At 8 p. m. the Military Premiums will be awarded at the Hall.

At 9 p. m. precisely, the Grand Annual Ball will open.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Single Admission to the Hall or Cattle Grounds..... 50 cts

Season Ticket, admitting Gentleman and Lady to the Hall and Cattle Grounds..... \$3.00

Season Ticket, admitting one person..... 2.00

Membership Ticket, admitting Family..... 5.00

Life Membership..... 25.00

PREMIUMS OFFERED.

[The following are among the Premiums offered by the Society. These, however, are but a small portion of the very large number offered, and which can be seen in the "Large Poster" distributed over the State, to which reference is made.—Etc.]

Farms, Orchards, Vineyards, Field Crops, Etc.

For the best and 31 best Grain Farm \$25 and \$15; also the same for Improved Farm, Vineyard, Nursery, and Orchard.

For Kitchen Garden and Flower Garden, each \$10.

Nursery of 5000 Timber Trees \$10, and not less than 3000 \$5.

Wheat and Barley, 10 acres or more, 1st \$15, 2nd \$10, 3rd \$5.

10 and 25 acres of Rye \$10; acre of Corn \$10, of Buckwheat, Potatoes, and Onions, each \$5.

Quarter acre of Cheating and Smoking Tobacco, each \$25.

Prepared Smoking and Cheating Tobacco, 5 lbs, each \$10.

10 lbs of Rice and 5 lbs Cotton, each \$20; 5 lbs of Flax \$10, of Hops \$5; acre of Broom-corn \$10, sample \$5.

Acres of Chinese Silks, each \$20; gallons of Mustard from do \$10.

5 lbs Sugar from do \$5; acre of Hungarian Grass or Alfalfa, 5 lbs sugar from sugar-beet, and half acre Flax, each \$10.

1 lb Flax cotton \$20; acre of Hemp \$10, 5 lbs Hemp \$5.

Nursery of Hedge Plants, half bushel of Grass-seed cultivated for each kind, and Ornamental Hedge, each \$5.

Competitors in the foregoing must give notice before 1st July.

Premiums on all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Domestic Manufactures and Mining Implements range from \$25 down.

Also, Liberal Premiums in Horticultural Department, Floral, Ladies' Home Work, Paintings, etc., on various Wines, Preserved and Dried Fruits, Cabbages, Turnips and Escaus.

The Stock Premiums embrace Thorough-bred Cattle of the approved breeds, with Grade and Fat Cattle, and Horses; also, Thorough-bred Horses, and Horses for all purposes; with ewes, goats, also, Jacks, Males, improved Sheep, Chukars, Goats, Fleece Wool, Swine and Poultry, for all which the prizes are liberal. Special Prizes for Military Companies, Race Ball, Pigeon and Bird Shooting, for which and for numerous details, see large posters. 19

## WHEELER &amp; WILSON'S

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

The Handsomest,

Cheapest,

Fastest,

AND BEST

SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.

THE STITCH BEING ALIKE UPON BOTH

SIDES OF THE FABRIC, IS ESPECIALLY

ADAPTED TO EVERY VARIETY

OF FAMILY SEWING.

The Seam CANNOT be RIPPED

Or RAVELED.

FULL PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS ACCOMPANY

each Machine; as, also, all necessary Tools,

&c. &c. Machines for the Interior will be packed

in shipping order without extra charge.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

H. C. HAYDEN,

AGENT,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

8

THE

UNION FARM

AND PLANTATION

MILLS.

TO FARMERS,

Stock-Raisers,

—AND—

STABLE KEEPERS

YOU ARE

PARTICULARLY INVITED TO

EXAMINE THE MILL

WE ADVERTISE ABOVE.

THIS MILL IS OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER. IT

IS WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT.

THE BEST MILL

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

These Mills Were Awarded the

FIRST PREMIUM!

—AT THE—

State Fair at Sacramento, Bay District and

Mechanics' Fair, in San Francisco,

and at the Santa Clara Fair.

PRICES OF MILLS AS FOLLOWS

Mill complete, with Bolt for Family

Flour..... \$150

Mill complete, without Bolt..... 140

Extra Grinding-surfaces, per set..... 10

Greene, Heath & Allen,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

MONSIEURS. KEEP & BRIGGS,

PROPRIETORS OF THE GLOBE FOUNDRY,

STOCKTON,

ARE OUR DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE

SALE OF THESE MILLS.

## GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK



## Home Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]

LOIS MILLER.

Sitting, drifting down the flume,  
Riding on the fireless stone,  
Shifting through the silent room  
Where Lois Miller sits alone,  
Spirits footfalls come and go,  
Angel fingers braid her hair,  
And white wings of spotless snow  
Clamber up the silent stair,  
Weave a shroud and leave it there.

Ah Lois Miller has no shoes,  
And her little feet are cold;  
But the saints are making shoes  
For Lois Miller out of gold;  
And her young feet shall walk the street  
Where no lamplights dimly wane.  
Hark! the Angels come and wait,  
Tapping on the window-pane,  
And poor Lois Miller sees their feet  
Clambering up the silent stair,  
Weave a shroud and leave it there.

Ab! Lois Miller died last night!  
Chastely poor, but very fair;  
Angels climbed the stair last night,  
Wore a shroud and left it there.  
Solemn footfalls of the snow,  
Voices on the wintry wind,  
Spirits, tell me, do you know,  
Where Lois Miller can be found?  
"We took her up the golden stair,  
Wore her shroud, and left her there."

C. F. RICHARDS.

[For the California Farmer.]

## Sketches of Emigrant Life—No. 4.

It is probable that the unpleasant remembrances connected with the valley of the Platte, are somewhat augmented in my mind by two or three events of a sad and shocking nature which came under our observation, or else occurred in our immediate vicinity, not at all calculated to leave a pleasant impression on the mind. We had just left camp one morning when we came to a new grave, on the head-board of which was inscribed a name, and a legend purporting that he who rested beneath had been murdered in cold blood by a fellow passenger, simply because he, as wagon-master of the train, had wished to wait for the owner, who had remained behind to look for stock which had strayed. But so eager were all to reach that goal of their hopes, the land of gold, no sacrifice was too great to make, which could accelerate the event. This poor fellow, although he was said to be respectable, and even highly connected at home, could so far forget himself as to allow the fear of a day's delay to cause him to imbrue his hands in the blood of a man who had once been a warm friend, and who merely opposed his wishes in the discharge of a duty. Rumor said the murderer had escaped by seizing a horse and fleeing. All this had occurred only the day before we came up, and the blood was still visible on the spot where the victim fell, and near which he was buried. All day persons were scouring the plains in search of the fugitive. Two nights after, we encamped on the banks of the La Bonte, where we found the crew—Indians, half-breeds and thieves—who were followers of Peg-Leg Smith. They told us the murderer had been caught, and, after a trial by a jury summoned from neighboring trains, presided over by an ex-judge, he had been executed. They pointed out the tree, and we found a bit of rope still pendant from a limb, and a grave beneath, whose inscription confirmed the story. A sad lesson truly, for such persons to learn of the good results of civilization.

The next event beneath whose gloomy shadow we found ourselves, was of a more immediate personal interest. When we approached the crossing of the north branch of the river, the conductor of our train appeared to be much troubled with the thought of the cost of ferrying across, and commenced looking for some means of evading it. As ill fortune would have it, about twenty miles below the ferry he discovered a company in possession of a pair of cottonwood dugouts, connected by cross-ties of timber, in which they had been crossing the river. This was too good a chance to be lost, so he gave them a small compensation for that which was of no further use to them, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of the passengers, he resolved to cross them and there. Several offered to pay their own ferrage, but he would not consent to a separation of the train; so we were all compelled to trust our lives to this precarious mode of crossing. Probably not one of the company would have consented to it, had all the facts of the case been known, for when our conductor first saw the craft the owners were trying to recover the bodies of two of their companions, who had been drowned from it the day before, but hopeless of doing so were about turning it loose and proceeding on their way. But we did not know this until afterwards, though the conductor did. But I will not dwell upon this, lest I say hard things, and we are commanded to forgive. Suffice it to say, we crossed the river—at least those who lived. But, alas! two of our most esteemed companions were left in it, as victims to avarice and obstinacy, while four others were rescued with the utmost difficulty. A large load of provisions was sunk, and one wagon, while our feelings were further lacerated by the savage and reckless bearing of the one who had caused it all. Two hours after the accident, having recovered the craft (which had floated off down stream), he came over their poor cold forms singing a rollicking boat-song. God forgive him! I will try to.

After all were over but some of the drivers, he sold the craft, by representing to a passing company that we had crossed safely, and we heard afterwards that they also lost a man by the same means. While we were still at this sad place, making what efforts we could to recover and bury our lost friends, a man came to us inquiring for another fugitive, who had atrociously murdered a whole family. The circumstances were of the most aggravated description. The gentleman, who had a wife and one child, had taken this man to help him care for his team, which was a fine

one, as he had wealth. A few days before, he had persuaded the owner to leave the company in which they were traveling, by representing that so large a number of cattle exhausted the feed, and by hurrying on they could have the best of it. Two days after his friends found the remains of the poor man in some willows, horribly mutilated. About fifteen miles further on the wife was found. It looked as though, by some misrepresentation, he had quieted her alarm for a time, and she had proceeded forward without knowing what had befallen her husband; but refusing to go further, he had killed her also. Two days after they found the child drowned in a pond by the roadside. Now they were in pursuit of the fiend, who had even robbed his victim of the rings on her fingers, except her wedding ring, which he could not remove, and it was the means by which the body was recognized, as the wolves had rendered all other recognition impossible. It is hardly to be wondered at that such occurrences as these should cast a saddening influence over the spot where they occurred; and to us, who were fresh from the homes of peace, and the sweet society of our loved ones, the chill of horror was depressing indeed. But it would be sad and useless to multiply instances of this kind, for human nature is bad enough when surrounded by all the restraints of society and law, and it is sad to feel what it is when left to its own impulses. So enough of these gloomy reminiscences. In another chapter we will try to find cheerfulness, if not sunshine.

AGNES.

## ARTEMUS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 15th.

My wife stood before the looking glass, a fustian up her hair.  
"What you doin', Betsy?" I inquired.  
"Doin' up by back hair," she replied.  
"Betsy," said I, with a stern air, "Betsy, you're too old to think about such frivolities as back hair."  
"Too old? too old?" she screamed, "too old, you bald-headed idiot! You hain't got hair enuff onto your head to make a decent wig for a single-breasted grass-hopper!"  
The Rebekah was severe but merited. Hens4th, I shall let my wife's back hair alone. You heard me!

My little dawter is growin' quite rapid, and begins to scroothesize clothin' with young men inside of it, puffy cloth. I observe, too, that she twists pieces of paper round her hair at nights, and won't let me put my arms around her any more for fear I'll muss her. "Your mother wasn't afraid I'd muss her when she was your age, my child," said I one day, with a sly twinkle into my dark bay eye.  
"No," replied my little dawter, "she probably liked it."

You ain't goin' to fool female Young American much. You may gamble on that.  
But all this, which happened in Baldinsville a week ago, haint nothin' to do with Washington, from whither I now write you, hopin' the items I hereby sends will be acceptable to Gin-Cocktail of America—I mean the Punch thereof. [A mild writikism.]—A. W.

Washington, D. C., is the Capital of "our once happy country"—if I may be allowed to coin a phrase! The D. C. stands for Desprit Causes, a numerosity which abounds here, the most of whom perress a Romantic passion for gratuitous drinks. I nolist for several days a large Hearse standin' in front of the principal tavern on Pennsylvania Avenue. "Can you tell me, my fair Castilian," said I this mornin', to a young Spaniard from Tipperary, who was blackin' boots in the wash-room—"can you tell me what those Hearse is kept standing out there for?"

"Well, you see our Barbusiness is great. You've no idea of the number of people who drink at our Bar durin' a day. You see those Hearse is necessary."

I saw.  
Standin' in front of the taverns on Pennsylvania Avenue is a lot of miserbal wretches,—black, white and ring strickid and freckled,—with long whips in their hands, who frowns upon you like the vulture upon the turtle-dove the minut you dismerge from the hotel. They own yonder four-wheeled startlin's curiosity's, which were used years and years ago by the first settlers of Virginny to carry live hogs to market in. The best carriage I saw in the entire collection was used by Pockyontas, sum two hundred years ago as a goat-pen. Becomin' so used up that it couldn't hold goats, that fair and gentle savage put it up at auction. Subsequently it was used as hospital for sick calves, then as a hencoop, and finally it was put on wheels and is now doin' dooty as a hack.

I called on Secretary Wells of the Navy. You know he is quite a mariner himself, havin' once owned a Raft of logs on the Connecticut river. So I put on the sailor stile and hollered: "Ahoy, shipmate! Tip us your grapplin' irons!"  
"Yes—yes!" he said nervously, "but mercy on us, don't be so noisy."  
"Ay, ay, my hearty! But let me sing about how Jack Strokes lost his gall!"

"The reason why he couldn't gain her was becos he's a drunken sailor!"

"That's very good indeed," said the Secy, "but this is hardly the place to sing songs in, my friend."  
"Let me write the songs of a nashun," said I, "and I don't care a cuss who goes to the leislature! But I ax your pardon—how's things?"  
"Comfortable, I thank you, I have here," he added, "a copy of the Middletown Weekly Clarion of February the 15, containin' a report that there isn't much Union sentiment in South Carolina, but I hardly credit it."

"Afr you well, Mr. Secy?" said I. "Is your liver all right? How's your kolt?"  
"God bless me!" said the Secy, risin' hastily and glarin' wildly at me, "what do you mean?"

"O nothin' perticler. Only it is one of the beauties of a Republican form of government that a Cabot officer can pack up his trunk and go home whenever he's sick. Sure nothin' don't all your liver?" said I, pokin' him putty vilent in the stomach.  
I called on Abe. He received me kindly. I

handed him my umbriller and told him I'd have a check for it if he pleased.

"That," said he, "puts me in mind of a little story. There was a man in our parts who was so mean that he took his wife's coffin out of the back window for fear he would rub the paint off the doorway."

"Wall, about this time there was a man in adjacent town who had a green cotton umbreller."  
"Did it fit him? was it custom made? Was he measured for it?"

"Measured for what?" said Abe.  
"Wall, as I was sayin'," continued the President, treatin' the interruption with apparent contempt, "this man sed he'd known that there umbreller ever since it was a parasol. Ha, ha, ha!"  
"Yes," sed, I, larfin in a respectful manner, "but what has this man with the umbrilla to do with the man who took his wife's coffin out the back window?"

"To be sure," sed Abe—"what was it?" I must have got two stories mixed together, which puts me in mind of another lit—

"Never mind, your Excellency, I called to congratulate you on your career, which has been a good one—unscared and unmoved by Secesh in front of you and Abolish at the back of you—each one of which is a little wuss than the other if possible!"

"Tell E. Stanton that his boldness honesty and vigger merits all praise, but to keep his undergarments on. E. Stanton has apparently only one weakness, which it is, he can't allus keep his undergarments from flyin' up over his hed. I mean that he occasionally dances in a peck-measure, and he don't look graceful at it!"

I took my departure. "Good bye, old sweetness!" sed Abe, shakin' me cordigally by the hand.  
"Adoo, my Prahayrie flower!" I replied, and made my exit. "Twenty-five thousand dollars a year and found," I soliloquized, as I walked down the street, "is putty good wages for a man with a modest appytite, but I reckon that it is with it to run the White House."

"What you bowt, sah? What the debble you doin' sah?"

It was the voice of an Afrikin Brother which thus spoke to me. There was a cullud procession before me, which was escortin' a elderly bald-headed Afrikin to his home in Bates Alley. This distinguished Afrikin Brother had just returned from Lybery, and in turning a corner putty suddent I had stumbled and placed my hed agin his stumick in rather strongly manner.

"Do you wish to impede the progress of this procession, sah?"

"Certainly not, by all means! Process!"

And they went on.  
I'm reconstructin' my Show. I've bot a collection of life-size wax figgers of our prominent Revolutionary forefathers. I bot 'em at auction and got 'em cheap. They stand me about 2 dollars and fifty cent (\$2.50) per Revolutionary forefather. Ever as always, yours, A. WARD.

If one should give me a dish of sand, and tell me there were particles of iron in it, I might look for them with my eyes, and search for them with my clumsy fingers, and be unable to detect them; but let me take a magnet and sweep through it, and how would it draw to itself the almost invisible particles, by the mere power of attraction! The unthankful heart, like my finger in the sand, discovers no mercies; but let the thankful heart, sweep through the day, and as the magnet finds the iron, so it will find in every hour some heavenly blessings; only, the iron in God's sand is gold.

Corrd the habitual swearer only see the list of his oaths, as taken down by the recording angel, he would never suspect that it was the work of a man; but he would suppose it was the outpouring of some satanic spirit who had devoted all the energies of his mind to the task of reviling his Maker. And though he might be a brave man, his knees would knock like Belshazzar's when he saw the handwriting on the wall; and the pen would drop from his nerveless grasp, if he were required to write his signature to the list and acknowledge it as his deed.

A mammoth telescope, probably the largest in existence, has been lately finished by Mr. Alvin Clark, of Cambridge, Mass. The scromatic object-glass is eighteen and a half inches in diameter. Those of Harvard University and the Pulkrava Observatory, St. Petersburg, hitherto considered as the finest in existence, have object-glasses fifteen inches in diameter. That of the Greenwich Observatory is twelve inches in diameter, and one has been made in Munich of seventeen inches. On being placed in a temporary tube lately, and turned upon the star Sirius, Mr. Clark's great telescope revealed an extremely minute companion star distant about 10m. following which was probably never before seen by mortal eye. The telescope was made for a Mississippi college at a cost of over \$11,000, but the war has annulled the contract, and it is now for sale. Efforts are making in Boston to secure it for that city, but it will probably be sold to some foreign purchaser.

NATIVE SONG BIRDS.—The Tuolumne Courier says: We have several species of the oriole, or thrush, which abound in these mountain districts, that are pleasing songsters and of beautiful plumage. Some of them have the golden plumage of the canary, set off with streaks of black, white and crimson. Another species is of a grayish brown color, the male having the head, neck and shoulders tinged with blood red. The male of this variety sings well, though not quite equal to the canary; and they can be kept in cages with as little trouble as the most fashionable songster. If the young thrushes are put in a cage where there are young canaries, the parent canaries will feed them as their own offspring.

The route of the Pacific Railroad, as provided by the bill that passed the House, runs gradually and directly north and west from St. Joseph to the Southwest Pass, near the 43d parallel; thence deflected southwest to Great Salt Lake; from which point it describes a circular course, and in a southerly direction enters California above Sacramento.

To All whom it may Concern,

BE IT KNOWN THAT I,

THOMAS OGG SHAW,

208 Sacramento street, - - - San Francisco.

HAVE NOW ON HAND, FOR SALE



## 8 AND 10-HORSE STEAM THRASHERS FOR 1862.

8 AND 10-HORSE-POWER MACHINES OF JOHN A. PITTS' GENUINE MAKE, Buffalo, N. Y., with all of C. M. Russell's Improvements in the Shoe and Cylinder; as it runs on Solid Pivots, and in all other respects superior to the Russell make of Machine, both in material and workmanship, as well as finish; with the large-sized, improved Jack.

## Six 12-Horse-Power Steam-Engines on Trucks,

And capable of running the largest-sized Separator, and Thrashing in one day, in a good and workmanlike manner, 2000 Bolls of Grain.

## 4 AND 6-HORSE MACHINES,

In all respects the same as the large Machine, to run with GEAR, same as old style Pitts'.  
All of the above Machines are made at Buffalo, N. Y., expressly for me and under my direction. Any person in want of such machines cannot fail to be pleased, as this Machine stands unrivaled for Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at one operation. It is acknowledged to be superior to any other Machine in the WORLD, in Operation, Finish, and Mechanical Construction.

EXTRA EXTRAS of all parts of the Genuine Pitts' Machine constantly on hand. No Machines Genuine except those made at Buffalo, N. Y., and marked "J. A. PITTS'".

List of Articles Manufactured at Thomas Ogg Shaw's Agricultural Works:

PECK'S CALIFORNIA CLIPPER OR CAST-STEEL DEEP-TILLER PLOWS, ALL SIZES.  
TUSTIN'S CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER.  
RIDER'S PATENT EQUALIZING SCREW HORSE-POWER.  
EGGLESTON'S BROAD-CAST PATENT SOWING MACHINE.  
CALIFORNIA FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.  
FAN-MILLS.  
HAY-PRESSES.  
ROAD SCRAPERS, ALL SIZES.

SIDE-HILL PLOWS.  
BREAKING PLOWS, ALL SIZES.  
CLOD CRUSHER OR FIELD ROLLER.  
HARROWS.  
CULTIVATORS.  
ALL KINDS OF MACHINE CASTINGS.  
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING DONE.  
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BRASS WORK.  
SASH WEIGHTS OF ALL SIZES, TO ORDER.  
GRATES AND FENDERS, FOR MARBLE MANTLES.

## Among the Leading Articles are

E. PECK'S HEADER OR HARVESTER, which is by far superior to any imported Machine, and took the First Premium at the State Fair held at Sacramento. This Machine is both light and durable.

TUSTIN'S CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, which cuts six feet in width, and is the best Machine on this Coast, as it possesses many advantages over those made in the States.

This Machine took the First Premium at the Sacramento Fair, over all other Machines.  
This Machine is so constructed, that it NEVER CHOKES UP, having two sets of Knives, moved by the same crank; thereby causing twice the velocity of the knives, over that given by any other machine, and preventing the possibility of choking, no matter how slow the team may travel.

Attention is particularly called to the RAKING DEVICE, which will rake off the grain more Regularly and evenly than can possibly be done by hand, thus saving the purchaser the neat sum of \$2.50 per day.

The Machine is very light and durable.  
RIDER'S PATENT EQUALIZING SCREW HORSE-POWER. This Power Possesses great advantages over any other Power in use, and is well calculated for doing all kinds of work usually done by Horse-Power, and being simple in its construction, can be easily repaired, and at little expense.

EGGLESTON'S BROADCAST PATENT SOWING MACHINE. This is the only Seed Sower ever invented that can be depended upon for sowing various kinds of grain, on all qualities of soil, in all kinds of weather.

CALIFORNIA FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, which have been tested at various times and found to be superior to any imported. They are warranted to be Fire-proof, and entirely free from sweating or dampness, which is the great complaint of the imported Safes, as they gather moisture from their passage.

Our Wrought and Chilled Iron Safe, with Steel Vault, and Combination Locks, is unsurpassed by any.

All orders promptly attended to.  
And in conclusion I will add, that all the above Lists of Goods are made of the very best material that the country will afford. Also, all the mechanics employed in superintending the putting up of these goods, are men of long experience, and the best of workmen in our country, and every article manufactured is of the most approved style, and has the latest improvements of the day, and cannot be surpassed in point of durability, practicality, beauty, and workmanship, and while I feel thankful for all past favors, I trust that I may meet with good encouragement in the future.

Every article that I import is of the very best style and most improved goods in the market, and can be sold as cheap as the cheapest, as I purchase all my goods direct from the Manufacturers, saving all the commissions, thus enabling me to sell cheap. All persons in want of any of the above goods, will please send in their orders in time, to

THOS. OGG SHAW, 208 Sacramento street, SAN FRANCISCO.

## THE VERMONT MOWER, AND COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, FOR THE HARVEST OF 1862.

The attention of Farmers is invited to the celebrated

## Vermont Reaper and Mower,

Which is unsurpassed for Simplicity, Durability, Convenience, and Thoroughness of Work.  
The high estimation in which this Machine is held by these Farmers who have used it, justifies the expectation that, with the late improvements, it will become the LEADING MACHINE when its superior qualities are generally known.

Some points of Excellence and Peculiar Advantages which this Machine possesses over others, are as follows:

- 1st. Having the cutter-bar hinged to the farmer, so as to adjust itself to uneven surfaces.
- 2d. Having two Driving-wheels; if one slips, the other does the work.
- 3d. When the Machine moves to right or left, the knives are kept in constant motion by one or other of the wheels.
- 4th. It can be tilted and thrown in or out of gear without the driver leaving his seat.
- 5th. The whole weight of Machine is on the wheels, where it is required to give power and stroke to the knives.
- 6th. When the Machine is backed, the knives cease to play; consequently you back from obstructions without danger of breaking the knives.
- 7th. The Cutter-bar to the Machine, being hinged, can be packed up without removing bolt or screw.
- 8th. The Cutter-bar is easily raised by a lever, which is very convenient at the corners of the land; when raised, the Machine will turn as short and as easily as any two-wheeled cart.
- 9th. It is mostly of iron, simple in construction, and a boy can manage it easily.
- 10th. It has no side-draft.
- 11th. The Combined Machine has two sets of Cutter-bars and Sickles, one for Mowing, the other designed expressly for reaping; which, with Other Improvements, should Command the Attention of Every Farmer.

We invite Farmers wishing a Machine, to call and see before purchasing.

KNAPP, BURRELL &amp; CO.,

310 Washington street, near Front, - - - San Francisco.

## REDINGTON &amp; CO.'S

## SUPERIOR

## YEAST POWDERS,

WARRANTED TO MAKE LIGHT,

## Sweet and Nutritious Bread.

EQUALLY ADAPTED TO LOAVES, HOT BISCUIT, BUCKWHEAT AND OTHER CAKES! GINGER-BREAD, AND CAKES OF ALL KINDS.

Guaranteed fully Equal to Any in the Market.

ASK FOR REDINGTON & CO'S YEAST POWDERS. And take no other, if you would have uniformly Good Bread.

Manufactured and sold wholesale, by REDINGTON & CO., 400 and 411 Clay street.

## MRS. D. NORCROSS,

No. 5 Montgomery street,

In the New Masonic Temple..... SAN FRANCISCO.

## LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

This being the only regular LADIES' DRESS TRIMMING STORE in San Francisco, ladies can always rely upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods in the city.

Having just visited the East, and completed all arrangements with the best Manufacturers of Europe for the Importation of Fine Goods, as also with the largest and heaviest factors of our own country, thereby having all our goods come through first hands, we flatter ourselves our facilities are such as to make it an inducement for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for

## UNDER LINEN.

## HOSIERY.

## UNDER CLOTHING.

And all Goods in our line. MRS. D. NORCROSS.

3 No. 5 Montgomery street, New Masonic Temple.

## The Best Churn Known

## JEBB'S PATENT CHURN.

EXHIBITED AT THE SANTA ROSA AND ALAMOGA Fairs, where it won the Premiums, and attracted the attention of those interested, has been pronounced by the best Dairywomen and Dairywomen the BEST CHURN KNOWN. A sample Churn can always be seen at our Office, where they can be purchased.

## BUY ALL YOUR

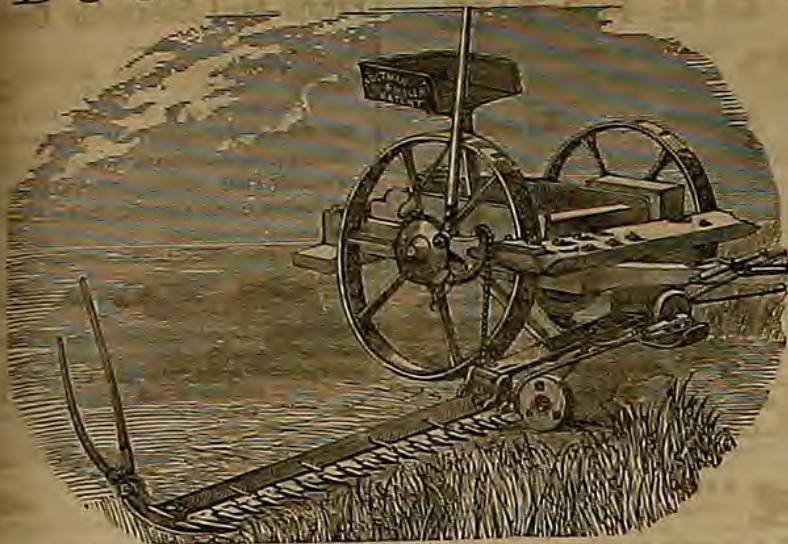
## DIAMONDS

OF.....

## TUCKER!



## BUCKEYE MOWER.



THE SUCCESS WHICH THE "BUCKEYE MOWER" has met with in California has led us to make large importations of them for the season of 1887. We feel confident that it is the

## BEST MACHINE IN USE,

AND WILL TAKE THE PLACE OF THE OLD STYLE MOWER.

Among its Advantages over other Machines, are the following:

## IT HAS TWO DRIVING-WHEELS,

which support the whole weight of the Frame, Gearing, and Driver, giving it nearly double the power of a machine which has but one Driving-wheel

## IT HAS A DOUBLE-HINGED FINGER-BAR,

(Belonging exclusively to the Buckeye Mower.) which conforms to all varieties of surface, and can be easily raised to pass obstructions. The Bar can be folded over the top of the Frame with perfect ease, so that it can be moved from place to place without trouble. It has no Cog-Gearing in the Driving-wheels; it is entirely free from side-draft, and has no weight on the tongue or horse's necks. The draft is lighter than ordinary plowing.

## THE BUCKEYE AS A REAPER.

The Important Advantages which belong Exclusively to the Buckeye as a Mower, are Retained in the Reaper.

The Two Driving-wheels and Double-Jointed Cutter-Bar make it the ONLY REAPER perfectly adapted to uneven ground.

The REEL is attached with a FLEXIBLE JOINT, which allows it to follow all the movements of the Platform on uneven ground, and can be readily raised or lowered, according to the height of the grain.

The grain is delivered at the back of the Machine, entirely out of the way of the Team on the next round, in good shaped galleys for binding.

The Platform is readily adjusted to any required height of cut. The lateral brace at the rear of the Machine is of great advantage in standing and supporting the Platform, and can be

—WE HAVE ALSO THE CELEBRATED—

## ESTERLY MOWER AND REAPER.

THE KENTUCKY HARVESTER, A Combined Reaper and Mower.

—AND—

KETCHUM'S MOWER, and Mower and Reaper Combined.

—ALSO—

## The Sweepstakes Thrasher.

MANUFACTURED BY C. AULTMAN & CO., CANTON, OHIO.

This Separator has taken the lead in the Western States during the last few years, and now STANDS UNRIVALED, for the purpose of

Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at One Operation.

Superiority is claimed for it in the following particulars, over all other machines, viz:

"For Thrashing and Cleaning, it for market, more Grain, and doing it better, than any other."

"For being more Durable, and less liable to get out of repair."

"There is no other machine that will do the same amount of work, with as little power."

"The only limit to the amount of work it will perform is entirely dependent upon the facilities for getting the Bundles to the Machine, and taking care of the Grain and straw after being thrashed."

Also—A Full Assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Farmers in want, give us a call; or send for Circulars.

## HAWLEY &amp; CO.,

Corner California and Battery streets, - - - San Francisco.

And E and First streets, Marysville.

## MAIN &amp; WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

## HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, & C.

214 and 216 (Old No. 83) Battery street,

(Corner of Richmond)

SAN FRANCISCO

N. B.—Good assortment Concord Stage Harness

constantly on hand.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WIN-

CHESTER, by the Mechanics Institute, 1877 and 1878;

and by the State Fair at Stockton, 1877, for the best Ladies'

Saddle, best Texas Saddle and California Saddle, and for best

Saddle Harness and Riding Bridles.

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## ESTABLISHED 1860.

## AGENCY

OF THE

## Mission Woolen Mills

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1887.

Gents: The proprietors of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announce to the trade, that they are prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;

MACKINAW " " " "

SCARLET " " " "

BLUE " " " "

GRAY " " " "

GOLDEN STATE GENTS' LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with

plain or graduated borders;

TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable

colors;

EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;

OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are

made of Selected Wools of California production, and are

superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and

being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, pur-

chasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture

and finish.

LEONARD & McLENNAN, Proprietors.

OFFICE—Over Parrott & Co's Bank, cor Montgomery

and Sacramento streets

## BLUE VITRIOL

## Or Bluestone,

The Indispensable Article for Wheat-Growers.

CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURE; ALSO, EN-

GLISH AND PHILADELPHIA.

GUARANTEED PURE.

For sale in quantities, AT LOWEST RATES.

REDINGTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

105 and 107 Clay Street.

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# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES

VOLUME XVII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1862.

NUMBER 13.

### The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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BY J. K. PHILLIPS & CO

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WORK—Of every description, done with prompt-  
ness and at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

All letters on business connected with the office should  
be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,  
San Francisco, Cal.

#### Pruning of Grape-Vines.

The now rapid growth of the vine will demand  
the cultivator a constant oversight, if he would  
secure the best result from his vines. The best  
and the best grapes and the best wine, will  
be returned from those vines that have  
received the most careful attention. Nothing great is obtained without  
careful labor and the vine is worthy of it. We do  
most earnestly wish that some of our vine-  
growers would test the capacity of a given  
number of vines by a constant attention to them.  
Most errors are constantly made among our vine-  
growers, not only in the soil on which they are  
grown, but in the time and manner of pruning.  
More especially in the pruning of the vine. We  
are certain that a large loss is annually made by a  
neglected or bad system of pruning. To let the vine  
grow and run freely, uncared for, and without  
pruning, is a certain way to reduce the crop from  
25 to 50 per cent. There are some systems of  
pruning that also destroy from 10 to 40 per cent,  
and in both instances these mistakes are made from  
ignorance of the nature and need of the vine.

Some growers think a vine left to itself to trail  
on the ground yields a larger and better crop  
than when trained up and pruned. Others, in  
order to save labor and hurry their work, mow off  
the ends of their vines with a sickle in a bar-  
barian manner, leaving them to bleed. Others tear off  
lateral at the eye and break off all leaders.  
Our humble opinion all these plans are wrong.  
Any grower wishes a proof that the vine should  
be trained up, let them see the little "quail" that  
we have given the vine to help it climb upwards  
and hold on as it climbs. This, to us, is a conclu-  
sive evidence to train the vine upwards.

The rough manner of chopping off the vines  
is also wrong, for the vine has  
branches intended as bearing wood for the pres-  
ent and coming year. Those branches which give  
fruit the present year should be carefully tied  
up and all the laterals removed, not roughly torn  
off, but gently clipped off after the first leaf; and  
the branch has set two or three bunches,  
and stop that branch one joint beyond that last  
bunch. Care should always be had in taking off  
the vine not to break them out at the eye, for that in-  
duces the embryo bud of the next year; but pinch  
off beyond the first leaf, as before stated.  
The two, or three leading canes should be left to  
grow according to the size and strength of the  
vine. These should grow on and not be checked,  
and the laterals. These leaders are the main con-  
veyers of the sap, causing it to flow briskly, and  
other portions of the vine are carefully attend-  
ed to, each branch and each bunch of the fruit  
all receive its share of the strength of the vine,  
and ripen, color, and mature the grapes, so as to  
reward the labor given to them.

During the pruning of the vine, we would sug-  
gest to all who are fond of a "dish of greens," to  
try the clippings taken from the vines. They are  
prepared by some better than Spinage, Mustard,  
or any other article. We should be glad for any  
criticism of our system by growers of the vine.

#### Why our Fruit and Fruit Trees Degenerate.

No. 2.  
We promised to continue the subject under the  
same head, and this week we shall be very brief,  
as we are now testing some very important experi-  
ments with fruit trees we have been planting from  
May 15th up to the present time, the results of  
which we desire to lay before our readers.

The almost universal ignorance of the nature  
and capacity of fruit trees, in all their varied  
forms of growth, their vast power, their tenacity  
of life, and the readiness with which they can be  
made to meet peculiar exigencies, we shall give in  
this number, hoping to do a valuable service to Nur-  
seriesmen and Cultivators; for, as we have before re-  
ported, we have been planting fruit trees in  
California during all the past month, and with  
complete success; and have planted trees in full  
blossom, and have the proof that they will perfect  
their fruit. We shall continue to plant fruit trees  
all this month and give results. This experi-  
ment we consider of great moment; when we say  
that them in the city of Sacramento during a  
cold weather when the temperature ranges

from 80° to 100° heat. This experiment is made  
with the Pear, Plum, Apple, Cherry and Fig—also  
with other small things, such as Currants, Rasp-  
berries, Blackberries, and Strawberries. We shall  
give full details and proof of success, as we plant  
with our own hand and perform the work, as we  
always advised, well.

#### Cultivation of the Beet for Sugar.

The culture of the sugar beet is receiving some  
attention in the Western States, and we have  
long endeavored to induce its cultivation in this  
State, where the soil and climate are so eminently  
adapted. We copy below some observations on  
culture from the Illinois Prairie Farmer, which  
says:

It is well known that almost the entire sugar  
crop of the German States and France is produced  
from the sugar beet. The improved character of  
the beet, and process of manufacture have pro-  
duced a larger yield than the best conducted Cuba  
cane plantations.

An intelligent German living near this city, who  
has been engaged for several years as foreman on  
an experimental farm in Germany, says that the  
beet properly grown here is richer in saccharine  
matter than in Germany, and believes that as much  
as 150,000 lbs. of beets can be produced upon an  
acre. We give below an article on the cultivation  
of the beet, furnished us by Mr. Bender, the chem-  
ist engaged at the refinery of the Messrs. Bel-  
cher, in Chicago. Messrs. B. have procured a  
quantity of seed direct from France, of the best  
kinds used there, and are desirous of having  
enough of the beets grown to give the matter a  
fair test here. They have every facility to work  
them up when grown:

**Preparation of the seed.**—The seed, immediately  
before planting, needs a preparation, by which  
not only worthless seed is at once separated from  
good seed, but also eggs of insects and germs of  
fungi, which attack the plant with the sickness  
called the oidium of the vine, are to be destroyed.  
This is done in various ways, many of which,  
parties experimenting with the seed, ought to try.

Some soak the seed until it moistens the hand.  
Then it is put in small heaps about six inches  
high, and leave it till a slight heat manifests itself.  
Then they proceed with the sowing out.

Others recommend putting the seed from 24 to  
30 hours in clear lime water, without allowing it  
to heat.

Again, others dissolve four or five pounds of  
chloride of lime (bleaching powder) in 200 lbs. of  
water, and soften 100 lbs. of seed in this solution  
for 24 to 30 hours.

Some soften the seed in warm water, and dry it  
by mixing it with powdered lime. It is claimed  
that this is a good prevention of insects.

A solution of sulphuret of lime and potash is  
considered an excellent preventive against the at-  
tack of the fungus.

**Selection and Preparation of the Soil.**—It is the  
rule, dictated by experience, never to place the  
beets in a new soil, or on a soil freshly uncovered,  
or on soil containing roots yet undecomposed.

Hence, clover or lucern cannot precede the beet;  
the latter succeeds best after a crop of wheat, bar-  
ley or oats on the same field.

Select further, a sandy, loamy, pulverulent soil,  
permeable for water and charged to a certain depth  
with nutritious elements; in short, a soil well  
adapted for wheat. Wet, argillaceous and inert  
calcareous soil, must be avoided. The quality of  
the beet is impaired by a soil too rich in saline  
matters. Animal manure should never be ap-  
plied.

The sugar-beet requires a deep, mellow, well  
pulverized soil, where the root with ease can  
work downward. Only in such a soil it attains  
that perfect essential conical shape. Hence, the  
field ought to be plowed and harrowed often and  
deep; say at least twice in the fall, and once in  
the spring. The first plowing in the fall is done  
three or four days after the preceding crop of wheat  
is cut; the soil not having dried out yet, offers  
very little difficulty in working it. The weeds are  
rooted out and exposed by the plowing and the  
subsequent harrowing to the sun, which dries  
them. As soon as the seed of the weeds comes to  
sprouting, a second plowing and harrowing is  
applied. The removal of the weeds is essential,  
as they shade the beet plant, and prevent develop-  
ment of sugar. In the spring once or twice the  
operations of plowing, harrowing, and also rolling  
are repeated.

**Sowing.**—This is done about the middle of May  
until the first of June, mostly by a machine, which  
combines several contrivances, one of which draws  
the furrow, another drops the seed, the third a  
small roller, covers the seed. The method of  
transplanting has been almost abandoned, and  
hence we refer here only to the direct planting  
out in the field in drills.

It is best for this purpose to draw every two  
feet or thirty inches apart, square furrows, about  
four inches deep and six inches wide. Make a  
slight scratch in the bottom of the furrow, drop  
in the seed and cover it with not more than about  
three-fourths of an inch of ground; if more it  
will have difficulty in coming up. The seed



ESTERLY HEADER AND REAPER COMBINED.

should be dropped about eight inches apart; other-  
wise, the beet will grow too large and be less  
saccharine. Small beets, of about four lbs. weight  
are more sweet than large ones.

The office of the square furrow is two-fold. In  
the first place, to offer to the young plant protec-  
tion against the withering effect of the sun, by the  
moisture, which it derives from the surround-  
ing soil. In the second place, it permits the ground  
to remain more level, while the subsequent plow-  
ing and hilling between the drills is performed. It  
prevents the formation of ridges, on which the  
plant grows, where it would be more or less ex-  
posed to the drought.

The hilling has to be done as often as necessary,  
to keep the roots under ground; only leaves to be  
above ground. Beets have, in this country, a  
great tendency to lift themselves out of the soil,  
which must effectively be prevented by deep plow-  
ing and hilling. For that part of the beet which  
is exposed to the atmosphere and light, and as-  
sumes a green color, is poor in sugar, and tends  
to decrease the per centage of sugar in that part  
of the beet below it.

In warm, dry seasons, besides the hilling, a  
scratching of the surface of the soil is very advan-  
tageous. This makes the soil porous and adapted  
to absorb humidity from the atmosphere, and the  
withered beet leaf looks on the following morning  
as well as if it had been showered.

**Harvesting.**—If the lower leaves of the beet color  
strongly yellow, curl and hang towards the ground,  
which happens in the end of September or begin-  
ning of October, we recognize that the beets have  
acquired their full development. It is, however,  
not necessary to hurry the harvest, as there is not  
much fear until the middle of October or begin-  
ning of November, that the temperature would  
sink below 41° Fah., and deteriorate the beet.

Cut off the leaves before pulling, and if you  
find the latter hard work, use the aid of the plow,  
carefully avoiding to hurt the root. If much soil  
is attached, remove it by striking two roots against  
each other slightly, or use some instrument for  
the purpose.

**Preservation.**—If the roots cannot at once be  
removed from the field to their proper place of  
storage, do not neglect to keep them in a low pile  
and cover them up with the beet leaves as protec-  
tion against frost or rain.

It is not an easy matter to conserve sugar-beets  
without their losing something of the quality.  
The difficulty is not to keep them from frost or  
light, but to keep them constantly in such a tem-  
perature that they can neither rot nor develop  
their vegetation.

A pretty good, and even for many cases a prefer-  
able method of keeping beets, is the following:  
Put them into piles, not too large, and not higher  
than about two or three feet, in the open air, and  
cover them with straw and ground. It is advisa-  
ble to provide channels and air-boles, by which, if  
necessary, the temperature can be regulated. Then  
the beet might be kept until May, without  
losing much of its quality.

The following are the varieties of seed received  
for distribution and description of roots:

1. **White Magdeburg Beet**—usually short and  
fibrous, but rich in sugar.
2. **Silesian Beet**—with white flesh and green  
collar; very productive and supposed to be the  
most advantageous to this country.
3. **Silesian Beet**—with rose collar and of equal  
richness as the Magdeburg.
4. **French Rose Collar Beet**—is a white beet un-  
der ground, and rose colored above ground; it is  
very productive and rich in sugar.
5. **Yellow Globe**—supposed to be not so advan-  
tageous.

The following communication from Mr. Belcher  
fully explains the object in obtaining this seed,  
and we hope that enterprising men will not be  
wanting to apply at once for the seed, and give the  
matter a fair test:

"The object in importing the Sugar-Beet Seed  
from France, and distributing the same free of cost  
in various sections of the North-West, is to learn  
if the Sugar-Beet of Europe, cultivated in our

North-Western soils, will be equally rich in sugar,  
as that cultivated in France and Germany. It is  
desired that small samples of the beets from each  
cultivator be sent to the Chicago Refinery in the  
fall for chemical analysis, to test the per centage  
of sugar. If the beets are found sufficiently rich  
in sugar—to make it an object to try the experi-  
ment of making sugar therefrom—all of this char-  
acter which can be transported by railroad or  
water to Chicago without too much cost for freight,  
will be desired at the Refinery for the experiment  
of making into sugar. After deducting the cost of  
freight from the value of the sugar produced, the  
remainder to be divided equally between the re-  
finery and the producer of the beets, as their re-  
spective share in the products. In the event the  
beets are not found sufficiently rich in sugar to  
justify their manufacture into sugar, it is assumed  
that for feeding stock, particularly milch cows,  
that they will be worth much more than the cost  
of production."

Experiments of this kind should be made here  
in California, and there is no doubt but Cook's  
Evaporator is as efficient for operating on beet-  
juice, as on that from the sugar-cane.

#### Liverpool Wool Market.

JOHN L. BOWEN & CO.'s Monthly Wool Circular  
of 3d May, 1862, says: No important change here  
in business, which, in most branches, continues  
dull and barely profitable, but is cautiously con-  
ducted, and free from speculation. Woolen goods  
sell slowly, but for worsted kinds there is a bet-  
ter demand. Our Home market is quiet, chiefly  
in consequence of the direct and indirect influ-  
ences of the American struggle. Money is abun-  
dant and cheap, food at a moderate price, and the  
prospects of our next Harvest is good.

At various auction sales of Wool, recently held  
in Europe, the coarser and low medium kinds have  
been most in demand, and stocks of these kinds  
being lighter than for many years past, prices are  
up, and in some cases, 1d per lb. higher than at  
the early part of the year. Of Merino and other  
fine kinds there is but little stock, but during  
the next four months there will be large and regu-  
lar supplies of Australian, Buenos Ayres, &c.; the  
demand for these classes is slow, and prices have  
an easier tendency. In a few weeks considerable  
arrivals are expected at this port; of Peru, Moga-  
dore, Portuguese, Donkoi, Turkey, and the River  
Plate Wools.

Public sales of Wool commenced at Liverpool  
23d ult., and closed 1st May. 20,457 bales offered  
and 13,027 sold. There was a large attendance of  
buyers. Coarse and low medium Wools met with  
active competition, at higher prices. For fine  
kinds the demand was sluggish, prices easier, and  
considerable quantities were withdrawn. The  
chief purchases were made for home consumption;  
Belgian, and particularly French buyers, operated  
sparingly, and Americans not at all, indeed the  
latter have been out of the market for the last two  
months.

374 bags unwashed California. All passed ex-  
cept a few damaged. 7d to 12d asked for graded.

The London sales of 95,000 bales Australian  
and Cape began yesterday, and will last till 6th  
June. A full attendance of home and continental  
buyers, moderate competition; washed Port Phillip  
1 1/2d per lb. lower than March sales, other kinds  
unchanged. These will be followed by a small  
sale of East India, Buenos Ayres, Donkoi, &c.  
During the last four weeks the demand for short  
Flocks has revived, and most of the stock has been  
purchased for shipment to New York and Boston.

At the end of June, or early in July, there will  
be sales in Liverpool of 17,000 bales East India,  
besides Donkoi, Portuguese, Buenos Ayres, Tur-  
key, Peru, Lima, &c.

I conversed with an old experienced nursery-  
man last Spring, in regard to, vegetating the dif-  
ferent small seeds. He said he had practiced  
scalding all kinds of seed before planting for the  
last twenty years; he poured boiling water on the  
seed, and let them stand over night; next morn-  
ing drained off the water and rolled in plaster,  
and was always successful.—[Ex.

#### Improved Harvesting Implement.

When at the store of Hawley & Co., we noticed  
something new in the way of a Mower, Reaper,  
and Header, combined. This appears to be a very  
useful and desirable implement, and we are pleased  
to present on first page to-day, a cut of the Ma-  
chine set up as a Header. They are made by Mr.  
George Esterly, whose Mowers and Reapers have  
given such general satisfaction in the State—both  
from the simplicity of the machine and lightness  
of draught; and the new machine will doubtless  
also meet with approval.

Hawley & Co., have done an extensive business  
in machines this season, having imported the  
latest improved machines to be had at the East,  
and farmers in want can do as well there as at  
any store in the city.

As to Thrashing machines, Hawley & Co., have  
got all their advertisement calls for. We have  
never seen a more perfect and well made machine,  
than the one in front of their store, and for which  
they are sole agents. It is made by C. Aultman  
& Co., Canton, Ohio, who have named it the  
"Sweepstakes Thrasher," it having, in the West-  
ern States, taken the lead of all other machines.

#### Preserving the Peach.

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR THE BORER, ETC.,  
A writer in the Horticulturist says: After sev-  
eral years' trial, I am confident that the applica-  
tion of fine brimstone (flour of sulphur) to the  
base of the tree will preserve it, first moving  
away the earth about three inches deep, and de-  
stroying the worms, if there be any, applying a  
small or large handful, according to the size of  
the tree, and replacing the earth. This may be  
done every year, for a certainty, or once in two  
years. This I accidentally discovered, moving the  
earth from a peach tree 6 or 8 inches in diameter,  
much injured by the worms, the bark all off, and  
the wood badly eaten away. Having a jar of flour  
of sulphur by me, I emptied the contents, from  
half a pound to a pound, in the opening made  
around the tree, to clean out the worms. The  
earth was replaced, with slim hopes of the tree  
recovering; but during the summer the foliage  
assumed a deep rich green, and the tree grew  
finely.

On removing the earth in the following spring,  
no trace of the wound was visible. Since then,  
the use of sulphur has kept my trees free from  
borers, and I have no doubt but a mixture of sul-  
phur and soft soap applied to the base of apple  
trees with a brush, will prevent the depredations  
of the apple tree borer.

**Renewing Peach Trees.**—Peaches are never borne  
twice on the same wood, but always on the new  
wood of the previous summer's growth; hence  
peach trees soon get beyond our reach, if not cut  
back, or "summer pruned." The bearing wood  
each year gets further from the ground, until we  
only find a little fruit on the extreme ends of the  
branches. Mine were in that condition in the  
spring of 1861, when, as the very sudden cold  
snap of November, 1860, destroyed all the fruit  
buds, so there would be no fruit for the trees to  
nourish in the summer of 1861, the growth of  
wood would be very great, and the trees still fur-  
ther beyond control. To subdue them, I saved  
them off about two feet from the ground, in April,  
and covered the wounds with shellac (not a good  
article); a mixture of one-third each of beeswax,  
rosin, and tallow is a much better covering. They  
all pushed out numerous shoots, which grew from  
5 to 8 feet in length, and every twig is full of fruit  
buds, so that I have a good prospect of a crop the  
coming season, unless the mercury falls to 8 or 10  
below zero, a degree of cold the peach blossom  
bud can not stand in this section.

The conclusion arrived at is this: with the  
treatment named (barring the excessive cold), a  
crop of peaches can be obtained every year, by  
sawing down every other tree in the row, or al-  
ternate rows, every year. Let half the trees be  
producing wood and the other half fruit, and the  
following spring saw down those that had fruited.

Should the frost kill the fruit-buds, then saw all  
back to the stump again.

The method of cultivating low gives us control  
of the trees, to thin out fruit, cut back, or sum-  
mer prune.

The editor of the Horticulturist remarks on the  
above: We can see no reason why sulphur, as  
applied by Mr. Thompson, should not be a good  
preventive of the depredations of the borer. Soft  
soap applied to the base of the tree is a good  
preventive of itself; so, also, is the refuse grease  
of the kitchen. Sulphur would probably add to  
the value of either. We are enabled to confirm  
what Mr. Thompson says in regard to the results of  
cutting down the peach. During the same cold  
season a number of trees were cut down at our  
suggestion, the trees being some seven years old,  
and the fruit-buds dead. All except one made  
good wood. It was considered an extreme remedy  
for an extreme case; we should much prefer sys-  
tematic spring and summer pruning to a general  
resort to it. The suggestion will have its value,  
however, to many of our readers not familiar  
with it.

A good grafting wax is said to be made of three  
parts beeswax, three rosin, and two of tallow.



## Beet-Root Cultivation and Sugar.

AMONG our Western agricultural periodicals, says the Scientific American, have lately advocated the cultivation of the sugar-beet for the purpose of manufacturing sugar from it. In Ohio a number of prominent agriculturists have interested themselves in this subject, and it is stated that considerable quantities of the seed have been obtained from France and will be planted this season. The soil and climate of Ohio are stated to be so favorable to its growth, that Prof. F. A. Mott, of Columbus, has experimentally demonstrated that 8000 lbs of sugar and 600 gallons of sirup may be obtained from a single acre of beets. A contemporary stated, a few weeks since, that this gentleman would have ten acres of beets under cultivation this season, and that he was preparing machinery to carry out the manufacture of sugar on a somewhat extensive scale. The present high price of sugar is acting as a stimulant to encourage the beet culture in the fertile regions of the West; and no doubt the great success of the manufacture of beet-root sugar in France also exercises an influence upon such intelligent men as those who constitute the leading members of the State Boards of Agriculture. Some facts in relation to the rise and progress of the beet-root culture and sugar manufacture in Europe will be of interest to all.

So far as we have been able to learn beet-root sugar was first made in 1799, by a chemist in Berlin, Prussia, and ten years afterward, in 1809, it was introduced into France during a time of great scarcity of cane sugar on account of the blockade of the French ports by British cruisers. Napoleon gave it encouragement, and it has ever since been growing in importance. In 1830 the product of beet-root sugar in France was 22,134,162 lbs., in 1840 it had increased to four times that amount. For several years it was protected by heavy duties against colonial cane sugar, but the French colonies having petitioned against such partial taxation, the beet-root was put upon an equal footing with colonial sugar in 1847. Instead of operating against the manufacture of beet-root sugar, its production continued to increase. Improvements in the selection seeds, in the culture of the plant and in the modes of making the sugar have enabled the manufacturers of beet-root sugar in France to contend successfully with the manufacturers of cane sugar in the West Indies. M. de Lavergne, a writer on agricultural subjects, says respecting it: "To the farmer of Northern France beet-root sugar has really been the finest agricultural conquest of our age."

We believe that the sugar-beet may be profitably cultivated in many sections of our country. The saccharine matter of the root yields the juice of the sugar, and the pulp and leaves form good food for cattle. In France no crop produces so much on the same area of land or is so profitable. The value of the yield ranges from \$400 to \$600 of gross return per hectare—equal to two acres and a quarter. An analysis of fresh beet-root at Geissen, Germany, by MM. Horsford and Krocker, gave the following results:

Albuminous matter.....	2.04
Sugar.....	12.26
Cellulose and nitrogenous substances.....	2.56
Mineral substances.....	0.89
Water.....	82.25

100-00

The species called the Silesian beet is most highly prized by the sugar manufacturers. It is the chief kind cultivated in France, because it yields a large quantity of sugar and its juice is not so liable to putrefaction as that of some other kinds of beets. In European Russia the beet is cultivated up to the 56° of north latitude, and it may therefore be grown with success in all our Middle and Northern States, in sections where the soil is suitable. Neither a heavy compact nor a light sandy soil is suitable for the beet, but a soil between these two extremes. After manuring it the universal practice is to take off two and sometimes three crops before the beet is planted. In good seasons an acre of land will yield 35,000 lbs. In the early stages of its growth the beet requires a great amount of moisture. The plants come to maturity earlier when they are first developed under glass shades like tomatoes, then transplanted during warm and moist days in the field. The rows are set two feet apart and the plants fifteen inches. They are kept free from weeds and worked with the hoe like beets in our gardens, or in fields with the cultivator and the hoe. The sugar in beets attains to its maximum quantity before the beet is quite ripe.

In all likelihood several failures will attend our first attempts to cultivate the beet and make the sugar, but success will assuredly follow perseverance.

S. N. GOODALE of Cleveland, O., in his Wool Circular for May, says: "I hear of many lots in Ohio being contracted at prices ranging from forty to fifty cents, which would make them average forty-five cents. I presume at these prices sellers will not look for a better market, as it is plain to see that prices may be lower before they are higher. The State Agricultural Board have very generously offered eighty dollars in first premiums on wool, and less amounts in second and third premiums, at the Fair to be held in this city from the 16th to 19th of September next. Wool husbanding has heretofore been much neglected, and it is to be hoped that wool-growers throughout the United States and Canada, will respond by sending samples of their flocks. Any number desirable may be sent to my care, though not less than twenty fleeces of any one class of wools, may be entitled to premiums. The first class will consist of Felting, which usually embraces the finest Saxony and Silesian, with other grades; second, Delaware Wools; third, Cassimere Wools; fourth, Combing Wools."

ORCHARDS IN OREGON.—We regret to say that the severity of the weather the past winter, has been fatal to apple trees in Oregon and Washington. We are told that in some cases half the trees in orchards are killed. Those killed are trees that have made large and rapid growth—having been highly stimulated in their cultivation. Warm weather in spring will make the extent of this injury more apparent.—(Oregon Farmer, April 1.)

## What can be Raised from a Small Garden.

THE Genesee Farmer gives the following: We know a gentleman in Rochester who has a small garden which, after business hours, he takes special pleasure in cultivating with his own hands. A part of the garden near the house is devoted to flowers. The latter, by actual measurement, contains 231 square yards—equal to a little over 15 yards square, or about the twentieth part of an acre.

This is a very small garden, and it would seem impossible to obtain much from it. But the fact is, few people have any idea how much a small plot of ground can be made to produce in a single season by good cultivation and a judicious succession of crops.

We cannot undertake to enumerate everything which our friend raised from his little garden. Suffice it to say he had enough to supply his own table during the season with the choicest vegetables, and to present an extra well-grown specimen occasionally to his friends; and he has now in the cellar a good supply of celery, and some cabbage, carrots, beets, etc.

As soon as the weather would permit in the spring, he sowed, on a warm southern border, seeds of cauliflower, cabbage, lettuce, radish, red pepper, mustard and cress. Later in the season he sowed on this same border cucumbers, melons, etc., to occupy the ground after the other crops had been eaten or transplanted. Along the whole length of the border, which is 35 yards long, he planted a row of early Kent peas. From this he had several meals by the 20th of June, and the peas were then removed to make way for the cucumbers and melons, which by this time were beginning to run. He also trained some tomato plants against the tight board fence.

Five rows of dwarf peas, each 10 yards long, were also set out on another plot, and between the rows cauliflowers and cabbages were planted. The peas produced well, and as soon as they were removed, trenches were dug and celery plants set out between the rows of cabbages, in the place previously occupied by the peas. Some of the cabbages were cut early, and the stalks produced a second crop of small heads, two, three and four on each stalk. Late cabbage plants were also set out in the places occupied by the early Paris cauliflowers, and thus a few good heads were obtained from between the rows of celery.

Let us enumerate. There were on this little plot, which would ordinarily have been devoted exclusively to the peas, first, a full crop of peas; second, a full crop of early cabbages and cauliflowers; third, a full crop of celery; fourth, a good crop of second heads of cabbage; and fifth, a few large heads of cabbage between the rows of celery. Five crops in one season, and all well grown!

On another plot, 10 yards wide, he had two rows of early short-horn carrots, two rows of onions, one row of parsnips, two rows of beets, and one row of vegetable oysters. Then a row of early Paris cauliflowers, and next a trench of celery, and the remainder of the plot was occupied with melons and cucumbers. The latter on the one side of the celery trench and the cauliflowers on the other, were off in time to allow the celery to be earthed up.

There was not a poorly grown vegetable in the garden. The carrots were sown quite thick, and thinned out as they got large enough for the table. In this way the family, consisting of six persons, had a full supply during the summer, and there were over two bushels to put in the cellar in the autumn. So of the beets and onions. They were thinned out as wanted for the table and there were enough beets left for winter use and plenty of small onions for pickling.

He had over 100 heads of cauliflower, and cabbages "too numerous to mention." Cucumbers enough to eat, to pickle, and to give away. He had at least a hundred good, ripe, delicious melons and a few for mangoes. He had a hundred and twenty large, fine, well-blanching sticks of celery, and as many more, planted later, that may be classed as "fair to good."

We have not mentioned all that our friend had in his little garden, but enough to show how much can be obtained from a few square rods of earth. He used no barn-yard manure at all, but gave the plants a liberal dressing of superphosphate of lime and sulphate of ammonia. He attributes his success, however, more to thorough cultivation than to these artificial fertilizers. The ground was well spaded in the spring and constantly hoed during the summer—hoeding being our friend's recreation and his delight.

## Mode of Drying the Common Red Currant.

The currants should be quite ripe when gathered, with the stems attached, and washed or rinsed effectively and drained off. Then stem them and wash them thoroughly, and to each pound of currants add a quarter of a pound of good Havana sugar; then place them in a preserving kettle over a fire until they come to a scald heat, when they are turned out into white earthen dishes, and exposed to the action of the sun until, by evaporation they become hardened on the upper side. Then they are turned over, and there remain until they become so on the other side, and so alternate until they become a sort of leathery texture, when they are put away in earthen jars or boxes until wanted for use. Care must be taken to keep them from the dews of night and rain during the process of drying; finally, the utmost cleanliness should be observed from first to last.

When used, enough hot water is required to dissolve them or render them to any consistency suitable for tarts, jelly, &c. At the same time more sugar is required to make them quite palatable, which must of course be governed by taste. Currants in this way have kept well with us for three years, and the presumption is, that they will keep for a longer time, if well cared for. The Horticulturist commends the above to our lady readers as an excellent method of preserving their surplus stock of currants.

It may be hard to say which is the worse, too much family government or too little, we prefer the latter.

## Early Shearing of Sheep.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer makes the following remarks in favor of shearing sheep early in the season:

We shear early from the fact that, from several years' experience, we have found that sheep thrive better, and will clip annually a little more wool than when shorn late. It may be asked why sheep shorn early will clip more wool than late shorn sheep? My answer to this is, that an all-wise Providence has so constituted every thing, animals as well as human beings, to adapt themselves to the circumstances in which they are placed. Hence when the weather becomes warm, and the fleece becomes burdensome, nature goes to work to throw off this unnecessary amount of clothing. The first indication of this will be seen on the belly, then the legs, and about the face, and it is not an infrequent thing before shearing time to see an animal nearly naked. On the other hand, if the sheep is shorn early, they, for a while, require more protection, and nature brings every power into exercise to supply the demand. Many wool-growers in Vermont have practiced early shearing for a few years past, and I believe it is generally conceded that it is better for the sheep than the old practice of late shearing. The only objection that is made is, that wool buyers are afraid to buy unwashed wool, and will sometimes take the advantage of them. If it was not for this reason, and one more, which I have not space to mention in this article, washing sheep would soon be out of practice in this vicinity.

In closing this article, I will say that we consider it a foolish practice to wash sheep, no matter whether the shearing is to be done early or late, but our principle reason for taking this side of the question is, that the shearing may be done earlier in the season.

## Let Animals have Daily Exercise.

The Stock Journal says: "Horses require daily exercise in the open air, and can no more be expected to exist without it than their owners. Exercise is an essential feature in stable management, and like well-ordered food, tends alike to preserve the health of horses. Daily exercise is necessary for all horses unless they are sick; it assists and promotes a free circulation of the blood, determines morbid matter to the surface, develops the muscular structure, creates an appetite, improves the wind, and finally invigorates the whole system. We cannot expect much of a horse that has not been habituated to sufficient daily exercise; while such as have been daily exercised and well managed, are capable not only of great exertion and fatigue, but are ready and willing to do our bidding at any season. When an animal is overworked it renders the system very susceptible to whatever morbid influences may be present, and imparts to the disease they may labor under an unusual degree of severity. The exhaustion produced by want of rest is equally dangerous; such horses are always among the first victims of disease, and when attacked their treatment is embarrassing and unsatisfactory."

CORN IN HORSES.—The disease called corn in the foot of the horse, is occasioned by undue pressure from faulty shoes, or by the removal of too much of the solar surface of the hoof whereby the sensitive and vascular tissues are bruised or injured, either by the shoe or a foreign body (dirt or stones), insinuated between the shoe and the sole of the foot. The first condition of corn is extravasation (escape of blood into the surrounding tissues), next the throwing out of coagulable lymph, which finally unites the horny with the sensitive sole.

ANIMALS that are permitted to roam in the salt marshes are generally the most healthy, as they consume a large amount of saline material. The antiseptic property of salt is too well known and appreciated by most husbandmen, and the farmer might as well think of entirely dispensing with food as to fail in seasoning food with salt. No animal can long exist without salt; in the stomach it operates favorably, and has a healthy action on the liver, it also prevents the food from running into fermentation, and is death to intestinal parasites.

RINGWORM.—The disease known as ringworm is of very common occurrence among cattle; it is a contagious affection, therefore communicable to persons whose business is to "take care" of such creatures. Persons who milk and attend animals, the subject of this pustular eruption, often have boils and rough and scaly eruptions.

In Great Britain there are 6592 farriers and veterinary surgeons. The new Veterinary College of Edinburgh has lately been enriched by the purchase of the skeleton of the once celebrated horse Eclipse; the price paid for the same was one hundred guineas. Eclipse died at Canons on the 28th of February, 1780, at the age of twenty-five years.

SOME OF THE ITEMS OF NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.—The bill from the Committee of Ways and Means making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending with June, 1863, contains the following items: Pay of the regular army, \$3,905,318; commutation for officers' subsistence, \$1,674,180; pay of volunteers, 226,273,282; subsistence for regulars and volunteers, \$78,386,640; ordnance stores, \$4,380,000; arms, \$13,000,000; bounty to volunteers, 20,000,000; Quartermasters' Department, \$36,912,000; incidental expenses of do., \$20,836,750; cavalry and artillery horses, \$5,400,000; transportation, etc., \$40,000,000; commutation quarters, \$4,239,000; medical department, \$5,000,000; care of prisoners of war, \$3,073,728; and various other items for over one hundred thousand dollars and upwards, making a total of a little over four hundred million dollars. To this the expense of our navy, and other expenses of the government are to be added.

The Oregon Farmer, in noticing that the fruit season is over, says: "If farmers worked up their poor fruit into cider, and that not selling, into vinegar, they would have realized something handsome. Dried fruit, cider, and vinegar (as well as green fruit) should become staples of Oregon."

## ZONG OF THE KERLOCK.

[The following "song" illustrates a dialect common among agricultural laborers in some parts of England, but conveys at the same time a lesson that is worth remembering in better English. The "Kerlock," we presume, signifies the common wild mustard, with its gay yellow bloom:]

The Kerlock plant is a site to see  
As it shines in the fields like gowd;  
But all yont gowd that glitters free,  
I was once by my weaver towd.

So I take a heow and cut un all up,  
All out of the barley ground;  
And arter that I'd like to know,  
Where a bit of nast can be found.

But a says, says he, it aint no use  
For to go to a gift expense;  
For trull come again whatever thee does,  
For a year or two from hence.

But passon says as every weed,  
Like the turnips and whate we sows,  
Must all come up from a sort of seed,  
So I want let un seed, if I neows.

But I'll take a heow and heow'n all clane,  
All out of the barley ground;  
Vor if I doant let un seed, 'tis plans  
Not a bit or nast will be found.

(For the California Farmer.)

## Native Genius.

The most peculiar gift of human possession, and the most difficult of all mental attributes to define: It bursts like a flash from the clouded mind of ignorance, and defies the trammels of the most cruel destiny. We see it clothed in the garb of poverty, and beaming in the eye of humility. Circumstances may dim its brightness and hide its possessor from the knowledge of the world; but what nature has implanted, the winds of adversity and the storms of life can never destroy. The tempest may shatter the frame, but even in the emaciation of disease it flashes and flickers through the windows of the soul, lending its glory to the gloom of death, and, flinging a flood of light back on the world, still lives.

There are doubtless many such "Village Hampdens" as Gray immortalizes in his elegy, scattered throughout the villages of our land, but whose genius is mantled in obscurity, and whose greatness needs only circumstance for development. Matches will not ignite in the passive sun-beam, though they contain all the elements of fire. But by friction we enkindle a spark whose power is illimitable—that may go on increasing until it wraps a whole city in flames.

Take a youth possessed of this quality and set him adrift on the experiences of the world, exposed to all the conflicting elements of human nature,—the friction of stern circumstance, and if he does not conquer for himself an enviable position in the scale of greatness—death or helplessness will alone deter him from the result.

Genius equally defies the bonds of learning and theory. It does not amalgamate with untruth, but purifies and retains the unsullied base on which it erects a work of its own construction. It originates; it does not combine old thoughts into new forms, and dress the minds of dead men in new garments. It is better described than defined. It is like the latent fire confined in the womb of the earth, that gathers intensity until it seeks expression in the out-burst of the volcano, and makes the very earth tremble with its impetuous grandeur. Napoleon and Shakespeare possessed it, but it did not die with them—it lives and burns, gathering strength for another expression. It is not folded in the leaves of books; nor can the student find it hidden in the secret clefts of obtrusive science—it is inborn and exerts its sway unconsciously. Don't educate your children with the hope of inculcating genius. If they possess it, time will develop it. You cannot by the aid of learning make a Milton or a Homer. We would not detract the beauty from the simple lays of Burns by adorning them with the profuseness of Byron.

Genius needs not the polish of education in order to display itself; like a rough diamond, it will sparkle and glisten wherever nature has placed it, whether in the darkness of its native mine or in the coronet of regal pomp and grandeur.

G. FRENCH RICHARDS.

GAME IN NEVADA COUNTY.—Says the Grass Valley National: James and George Downey, of the Western, some 12 miles below this place, on the Rough and Ready road, during the past winter have amused themselves among the "varmints" in that vicinity, with the following result of scalps secured: 6 wild cats, beside several of the tame variety, which have become wild, and are almost as ferocious as the wild species. One of the tame variety made a splendid fight against three good dogs, and when killed weighed 15 pounds. One of the wild cats measured 5 feet from tip to tip, weighing over 40 pounds. They also secured 21 gray foxes (these foxes in this country take to a tree as naturally as a cat); 16 raccoons and 1 badger. Total of large game, 44 head. The number of hare, squirrel, marten, skunks, and "such small deer," killed in the same time, was too much of a bother to count. This is doing pretty well for amateur sportsmen. One night the dogs had a terrible fight in the corral, with some large animal, which left his mark upon every dog about the place. Next night, George treed the animal, undoubtedly, and became satisfied that it was a California lion. The dogs evidently recognized their late visitor, but owing to the fact that a young lad, only about 12 years of age was with him, George was reluctantly compelled to let the lion alone.

THE GOLD QUARTZ AT GRASS VALLEY.—Gold dust buyers are purchasing dust with extreme caution. It is found that, owing to sulphurets, or foreign matter, the loss in melting is much greater than formerly. The loss ranges from four to six per cent. This has had the effect to reduce the price of ravine and sluicing dust from two to four bits per ounce, and even at this discount buyers can scarcely make themselves whole.—[Grass Valley National.]

When is a flock of sheep like our climate? When it is composed of all wethers.

## SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S

Third Annual Fair

.....AND.....

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

TO BE HELD IN THE

CITY OF STOCKTON

.....ON.....

Tuesday, September 9th, 1863

CONTINUING FOUR DAYS.

PREMIUMS

Amounting to

Over Six Thousand Dollars

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

E. S. HOLDEN.....President

J. SARGES.....Vice Pres.

W. B. WEST.....

J. A. ANDERSON.....

H. O. MATTHEWS.....

C. T. MEADER.....

W. H. BRIGGS.....

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS WILL AWARDE

SPECIAL AND LIBERAL PREM

TO ANIMALS AND ARTICLES

From other Districts and the State

If placed on Exhibition and recommended by the

They will also award SPECIAL PREMIUMS

TO ANY AND ALL ARTICLES

not enumerated in their Schedule of Premiums, but

placed on exhibition, if deemed worthy.

E. S. HOLDEN, President; J. A. ANDERSON, Secretary

H. O. MATTHEWS, Treasurer, may exhibit Articles

male, but will not compete for premiums.

CASH can be had in place of Silver-plate or D

SILVERWARE or DIPLOMAS can be had in place

Premiums.

REV. T. STARR KING

Will Deliver the Annual Address

THE MILITARY REVIEW

Will be made on FRIDAY, September 12th

Experienced Judges, selected from the

preside over the Horse and Cattle Departments.

THE GRAND ANNUAL BALL

Will take place on FRIDAY NIGHT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

No Animal will start for the Society's Prize with

persons than the Judges and the Members of the

in the stand.

Parties desiring stalls for Animals, or room in the

articles, will confer a favor both upon themselves

Managers, by notifying the Secretary of their wishes

earliest date.

A steam-engine will be furnished for the driving

chinery, provided applications be made to the Sec

the 1st of August.

Order of Exercise

Tuesday, September 9th.

At 10 o'clock a. m. the Hall and Cattle Grounds

opened for exhibition.

At 3 p. m. the Horses and Cattle will be ordered

paraded for a Grand Display.

Wednesday, Sept. 10th.

Members of the various Committees will please

themselves at the Office of the Secretary, in the Hall

a. m. to receive orders for their various duties.

At 9 o'clock a. m. will commence the Grand Exhibition

Horses; after which the Cattle will be paraded.

Society's Premium for speed of Horses will be deter

as follows:

At 1 p. m. a Running Race, mile heats, free for all

mares.

At 2 p. m. a Walking Match, free for all horses and

mares.

At 3 p. m. a Pacing Race, mile heats, free for all

mares.

At 4 p. m. 3-year-olds, Running Race, single dash of 1

At 8 p. m. the President of the Society will deliver

Opening Address at the Hall.

Thursday, Sept. 11th.

From 8 to 10 a. m. the Hall will be closed to all

Committees of Award and Superintendents.

At 10 a. m. the Cattle Grounds, all animals to be

will take place, after which the Cattle will be paraded

At 12 m. Harness and Saddle Races—

Best span Carriage Horses in Harness.....

Best span Roadsters in Harness.....

Best single Horses in Harness.....

Best Cart Horses.....

Best Saddle Horses.....

At 1 p. m. the Military Companies will compete

Target Prizes.

At 1 p. m. a Trotting Race, mile heats, free for all

mares.

At 2 p. m. a Trotting Race, mile heats, free for all

mares.

At 3 p. m. Trotting, 5 mile race, free for all horses

mares.

At 4 p. m. Pacing, 3-year-olds, one mile.....

At 8 p. m. at the Hall, the Annual Address, by

T. STARR KING.

Friday, Sept. 12th.

At 8 a. m. will commence the CLOSING EXHIBITION

Horses and Cattle, at the Cattle Grounds. All animals

bibition, excepting sheep and swine, will be ordered

Grand and Final Parade, and the Prize Ann

ceive their Awards; after which, all Carriage Horses

At 8 p. m. the Grand Review of the Military will

At 1 p. m. the Award of Premiums will be made

At 2 p. m. single dash of a mile, three-year-olds, Running

At 3 p. m. three-year-olds, Trotting Race, single dash of 1

At 4 p. m. Horses from out of the District will be

on the track for trials of speed.

At 8 p. m. Sweetstake Premiums will be awarded to

At 8 p. m. the Military Premiums will be awarded

At 9 p. m. precisely, the Grand Annual Ball will

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Single Admission to the Hall or Cattle Grounds.....

Season Ticket, admitting Gentlemen and Lady.....

Hall and Cattle Grounds, for Ladies.....

Seven Ticket, admitting one person.....

Membership Ticket, admitting Family.....

Life Membership.....

PREMIUMS OFFERED.

[The following are among the Premiums offered

by the Society. These, however, are but a small

the very large number offered, and which can be



## California Notes.

BY ALAN S. TAYLOR.  
INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA  
THIRD SERIES.

Whole Series; continued from Farmer of June 13, 1892.

XV.—O.  
Indians of Pacific Mexico—Their Connection with California.

INDIANS OF SONORA.—BY THE LATE  
CLEMENT A. PAJAKEN.

WILD INDIANS (INDIO BRONCOS).

Apaches—Continued.

The war against the Apaches is of most difficult character. The soldier armed and provided with ammunition and ammunition, also carrying at least a blanket against the inclemency of the weather, is able to pursue the Indian, who carries nothing but his rifle or lance, or his bow and arrows, who always has the advantage of the ground, possesses a thorough knowledge of the whole country. This nation can only be subdued by soldiers, and only to the want of means on the part of the Government to pay, clothe, and feed the Opatas, Papagos, and Yaquis, as warfare, it is attributed that the Apaches have been driven, for more than 20 years, to decimate the nation and disturb the advancement of cattle raising, etc. The different Indian nations are friendly towards each other, but all those, except the Mexican Government, are inveterate enemies of the Apaches.

The Apaches in general, although they consider their territory as their country, have no permanent dwelling-places. They are wandering about, without any other authority than that extended by every head of a family, and without other dwellings than conical huts, made of mud.

These they erect only at places where they intend to remain for some time. In all other places they dwell under the canopy of heaven, or in a cave, or in a rain, like the wild animals. They have a chief, called Mangas Coloradas (Red Hands), but he is only the leader in some general sense, the President of the nation in its council, and the agent at the conclusion of its treaties.

The dress has been much improved during the last years, and is now according to the Mexican style. Formerly they dressed in deer-skin jackets, head-dresses made of feathers of the wild turkey, which the Mexicans call "monteras," is very common among them. The greater part of the Apaches are stout men of short stature and very dark. Their complexion is dark, and their hair black and long. Their features are not agreeable. They have generally a broad face, prominent cheek bones, and flattened noses. There is never an Indian nation in which there is so much variety as to complexion. Many of them have light hair and reddish eyes. There are also among them (Apaches Güeros). The complexion of these is completely white, and they have light hair and dim reddish eyes. I have been told by natives and Indians that there are white Apaches among the Comanches and other nations of America. The existence of the Albinos referred to, in my opinion explains the reason often doubted and recently repeated by Aubrey, that white Indians were living in Mexico. A hasty traveler may be excused for mistaking them for a separate nation or race.

From childhood the Apache is taught to use bow and arrow, beginning by shooting at rabbits, rats, lizards and other small animals, then he learns to manage that weapon with skill. He is an indefatigable runner, and a formidable horseman, and he wields the lance dexterously.

The character of the Apache is proud, independent, treacherous, and highly revengeful. The people acknowledge no other authority than their own free will, and no other superiority than their own. They adhere to the conditions of a treaty only so long as it answers their purpose.

Apaches have no memory for favors bestowed on them; but an offense they do not forget. In 1818, when a great number of the Apaches were peacefully established at Bacachi, a religious festival they got drunk and committed scandalous excesses. The soldiers assembled to quell the disturbance, and among them was Sr. Leonardo Escalante, a respectable and wealthy citizen of Bacachi. This gentleman dealt them some blows with a riding-whip, by which unfortunately one of the Apaches lost his eye. After quiet was restored, Sr. Escalante was extremely sorry for the result of his zeal. He procured medical aid for the wounded Apache, and made presents of horses, cattle, and clothing, to soothe his wrath. By this conduct the Indian was perfectly satisfied and pacified; but not really so, as he was secretly watching for an opportunity to revenge himself. This offered seven years later, when the Indian assassinated Sr. Escalante and the Rev. Robles who was his companion on the road between Fronteras and Bacachi.

In chasing the deer, the Apaches disguise their eyes by tying the imitation of a deer's head on their own head, which enables them to follow their victims behind shrubs and high rocks, shooting distance. In former times they shot their spies in the same manner; the Spaniards soon found them out, and sent a detachment of troops whenever a band appeared near a Presidio. Since then they have abstained from using this artifice.

The Apaches are gluttonous and devour incredible quantities of meat in times of abundance, but they can fast and thirst to a very high degree. It is known that many individuals have lived even eight days without food, no exception ever been recorded that an Apache was unable to fast. They never eat fish, although it abounds in the rivers of their country, nor do they use salt. The meat of horses is their favorite dish. To pork they have a natural aversion. They kill every animal partly for exercise and partly to satisfy their propensity for bloodshed. The owl is the

only bird they spare, and that is out of superstition, as they believe it to be possessed by some ghost or spirit.

Contrary to the sentiments of all other savages, with the Apaches old age is despicable. A man who is advanced in years and who has become unfit to bear the hardships of a campaign, is looked upon with disdain, although in former times he may have been admired for his audacity, strength and cunning. These qualities are the only things esteemed by the Apaches.

The women have all the work to do and are slaves to their husbands, who marry by purchasing them of their fathers, and are wedded to as many women as they can maintain. The Apaches have a vague idea of the existence of a Supreme Being, whom they call Yastarianne, which means Commander of the Heavens, but as they have no knowledge of the divine attributes, nor of a hereafter, they consequently have no divine service. Their language is harsh and guttural, and may be said to be scarcely composed of articulate sounds. Their songs illustrate this observation. Their wailings at a funeral may be said to be their most melodious sounds, although their doleful song is very much like the howling of the coyote.

The Apaches are strong, swift, cunning, and cautious. They defend themselves bravely, when driven to extremities; but they will not venture to make an attack or offer resistance, where they run the risk of losing a man. If a man fall sick on the march and their herbs and incantations prove to be of no salutary effect, they abandon him, after placing a vessel with some water near him and a live coal behind his head. The meaning of this custom has not yet been explained.

Of those Apaches who have been induced to settle in Sonora, among the Spaniards, but few are left. These dwell in Tubac, Tucson, Santa Cruz, La Magdalena, and Fronteras. They are called Apaches mansos, and are inveterate enemies of their savage relations. Their may be 200 to 300 of the Apaches mansos in all, but their number is fast decreasing.

The Apaches have a treaty of peace with the United States. Since the conclusion of this treaty, the emigrants from Texas to California have not been molested by them. It is, however, well known in Sonora from the tales of fugitives from captivity, that there are in the Rancherías near the Rio Puerco, eighteen American children, captives of these Apaches. The parents of these children were murdered in 1848, chiefly between Tucson and the Gila River. It also appears that the Government of New Mexico, which should be aware of the fact, has not made any exertions in behalf of these poor forlorn creatures, thus apparently destined to imbibe savage principles, and to be lost to the civilized world.

## Domestic Recipes.

**BREAD AND BUTTER PUDDING.**—Cut a stale loaf of bread into slices a quarter of an inch thick, and spread them well with butter; place a layer of the slices in the bottom of a buttered pudding-dish, then a layer of raisins, stoned and chopped, then a layer of bread and butter, and a layer of currants, then a layer of bread and butter, and a layer of citron in fine slips, and, lastly, a layer of bread and butter; make a custard of six eggs well beaten, with six table-spoonfuls of sugar and one quart of milk; pour it over the layers in the pudding-dish; grate a little nutmeg over the top, and bake one hour in a moderate oven. Serve with wine sauce.

**BIRD'S-NEST PUDDING.**—Pare and core as many pippins as will stand round the inside of your pudding-dish; fill the holes where the cores were extracted with sugar and a little cinnamon, or mace; make a custard of eight eggs, one quarter of a pound sugar, and one quart of milk; pour it over the apples, grate a little nutmeg upon the top, and bake one hour.

**BUN PUDDING.**—Cut twelve buns in halves, and put them into a buttered pudding-dish; make a custard with four eggs, one quarter of a pound sugar, one quart of milk; pour it over the buns, grate nutmeg on top, and bake half an hour; serve with lemon sauce.

**CARROT PUDDING.**—Grate one pound of raw carrot finely, add the yolks of four eggs, one half pound bread crumbs soaked in milk, a little salt, and half a pint of cream; mix all well together, and bake one hour; serve with sweet sauce.

**CRACKER PUDDING.**—Pour one quart of boiling milk upon eight table-spoonfuls of powdered cracker; let it stand until cool; then add two eggs well beaten, two table-spoonfuls of fine sugar, one of butter, one glass of wine or brandy, half a nutmeg, a little salt, and grated lemon peel; bake in a buttered dish one hour; serve with lemon sauce.

**TO CORN BEEF.**—Most of the corned beef bought of regular dealers, is so much impregnated with salt as to be unrelatable and sometimes uneatable by common jaws. The best way is to do your own curing, which may be satisfactorily accomplished as follows: To eight gallons of water, add two pounds of brown sugar, one quart of molasses, four ounces of saltpeter, and fine salt until it will float an egg. Then purchase your own beef fresh from the butcher, and immerse. It will keep for months, and be tender and toothsome.

**TO CLEAN PAINT.**—Smear a piece of flannel in common whitening, mixed to the consistency of common paste, in warm water. Rub the surface to be cleaned quite briskly, and wash off with pure cold water. Grease spots will, in this way, be almost instantly removed, as well as other filth, and the paint will retain its brilliancy and beauty unimpaired.

The Portland Transcript says that there is a canary bird in that city that warbles the notes of the bob-o-link. It seems that the canary was reared in a cage with a bob-o-link, and never hearing the notes of its own tribe caught those of its fellow associate, that it now sings no other song. This seems to show that education may sometimes overcome instinct, even among the birds.

## NEW YORK REAPER

...AND...

## Combined Mower &amp; Reaper

THE ABOVE CELEBRATED MACHINES NOW ON HAND. They are the BEST BUILT, the STRONGEST, and yet the LIGHTEST running Machine, ever sold on this Coast; And are a PRACTICAL illustration that a

## Combined Machine

May possess the greatest efficiency, both

## AS A REAPER AND A MOWER.

1st. DEEPER PLATFORMS—enabling the Reaper to get off the heaviest grain.

2d. IMPROVED GUARDS—with solid caps.

These Guards have been tested the past season in California, and have not clogged in Clover, Wire-grass, or any growth fit for Hay. They are fitted with two

Fickles, and one smooth Knife or Mower, each six feet six inches long.

Diameter of MAIN WHEEL three feet; of Grain-wheel 31 inches; and

Will Cut Twenty to Twenty-five Acres per Day.

## Testimonials.

We insert a few to show the estimation of our Machines.

Over Eight Hundred of our Improved New York Reaper and Combined Machines are now in use in California and Oregon:

Messrs. ARTHUR & SON:

I have one of your Combined Reapers; it is the LIGHTEST running Machine and BEST Mower I ever saw.

WM. ABELY, San Leandro.

Messrs. ARTHUR & SON:

I cut with two small horses, five acres of grass in two hours and a half; cut it even and smooth. JAMES PHILLIPS, Barker Valley.

Messrs. ARTHUR & SON:

I have one of your Machines; cut 100 acres of grass; am much pleased with it, and would like the Best Machine in use.

WM. INGRAHAM, Alameda county.

Messrs. ARTHUR & SON:

The Machine I bought of you is doing capital work as a Mower. I think it is the best running Machine as I ever saw.

I cut 15 acres of heavy grass per day, and it gives perfect satisfaction.

A. BAKER, Alameda county.

I have your New York Combined Reaper and Mower, and find it to cut up to your guarantee. It runs lighter than the Albany Machine, and I consider it a superior machine.

L. M. CHARLES, Petaluma.

I have your New York Improved Reaper and Mower; have cut 100 acres of grass and 600 acres of grain; the Reapers on the Machine have not cost one cent. It is very light running machine, easy on the horses, and does not clog at all. I have cut all kinds of grass, and it gives perfect satisfaction.

S. P. MILLER, San Ramon Valley, Contra Costa county.

I have one of your New York Improved Combined machines. I think it is the best Mower I ever used; and as a Reaper it cannot be beaten. Added to this it is the lightest running machine and the simplest in the gear of any machine in use.

D. C. RUFF, Sonoma City.

Messrs. ARTHUR & SON:

I have one of your Improved New York Combined Machines, and think it is the best Machine I ever used; it works well on our side-hill land, keeping up to the grain. I think it a superior Machine.

B. HALL, Tomales, Marin county.

Messrs. ARTHUR & SON:

I have used your Combined Reaper and Mower, and consider it the best Mower I ever saw work; it cuts Clover grass as smooth as a sycamore could do it. I think it is the best machine in use.

Z. WOOD, San Mateo.

Messrs. ARTHUR & SON:

I have mowed 300 acres of grass with the Machine bought of you (New York Combined Machine); it runs light, cuts close to the ground and clean, and is as good a mower as I ever saw used.

STEPHEN JEWETT, Centerville, Alameda county.

We challenge all other kinds of Machines for Mowing and Reaping—for DURABILITY, ease of Draft and Amount of Grass or Grain that can be cut per day. They are the most durable Machines ever got up, for the purposes designed. A full supply now on hand, with a large and varied assortment of all kinds of

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

For sale at the Lowest City Prices—Wholesale or Retail

By J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

Corner Washington and Davis streets, March 24, 1892. SAN FRANCISCO.

## To Dairymen.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECEIVED, DIRECT

from Liverpool, ex Golden Rule, an invoice of

FINE STOVED LIVERPOOL SALT.

This salt is manufactured expressly for Dairy Use, being

free from all impurities or specks.

ALSO—Constantly on hand;

LOS ANGELES DAIRY SALT;

CARMEN ISLAND ROCK SALT;

SAN QUENTIN ROCK SALT;

SANDWICH ISLAND ROCK SALT;

GROUND ALUM SALT;

COARSE LIVERPOOL SALT.

For sale, in lots to suit, by

J. C. HOLLENBECK,

512 Front street, corner of Oregon.

## FARMERS!!

TAKE NOTICE!!!

10,000

Large Grain-fed

HOGS Wanted

For Packing purposes, and for

which the Highest Cash Price

will be paid, by

WILSON & STEVENS,

Pork Packers,

Corner Sansome and Broadway.

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BUY ALL YOUR

WATCHES

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## NURSERY BUSINESS, &amp;c.

## FRUIT TREES!

THE SUBSCRIBER OF-  
fers the present season, an  
extensive assortment of

## Fruit and Ornamental

Shade Trees,

SHRUBS, EVERGREENS.

Greenhouse Plants, &c.

....ALSO....

200,000

FOREIGN GRAPE-VINES,

THE LARGEST AND FINEST SELECTED STOCK

FOR WINE AND TABLE USE,

IN THE STATE.

We are prepared to sell the above in large or small

quantities, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

from previous years, and lower than the same kinds are

sold, as per Eastern catalogues. Also,

The California Grape-vine,

Of Two Years' Growth.

## Nursery Stock,

CONSISTING OF

Shade and Ornamental Trees,

Locust, Maple, American Elm, Linden,

Linden, Mulberry, Osage Orange,

Poplar, Weeping Willow, Catalpa,

Laburnum or Golden-Chain,

&c. &c. &c.

## EVERGREEN TREES,

California Arbor Vitae or Cedar, Sugar-Pine,

Spruce, Fir, Dredar Cedar, Cypress,

&c. &c. &c.

Persons ordering particular varieties of Fruit Trees

will please mention whether they will allow us to sub-

stitute, in case we have not the particular varieties

named; we will, however, in all cases, adhere to the

orders, as far as possible; and when allowed to substitute

varieties, will give kinds of the same Class ordered, as

Early, Autumn, Late or winter Fruit.

## PURE CALIFORNIA

White and Red Wines

For Sale, by the Gallon or Case,

Containing nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

## Garden Seeds.

A large and varied stock of Home Grown

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,

All of which are guaranteed to be of OUR OWN

GROWING, and being the present season's crop, all are

warranted to be Fresh and Genuine.

CATALOGUES of the above are now ready for mailing

to all applicants, free of charge.

All orders must be accompanied with the cash, to

receive attention

TREE AND SEED DEPOT:

No. 40 J, between Second and Third streets,

SACRAMENTO.

A. P. SMITH, Proprietor,

Pomological Gardening.

January 4th, 1892.

## Golden-Gate Nursery,

Corner Fourth & Folsom streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE COLLECTION OF

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY

At this establishment, embraces a great variety of

Flowering Plants and Evergreens,

....SUCH AS....

Fragrant Eucalyptus, in variety;

Cupressus, of sorts;

Hardy Acacias, of 70 varieties;

Laurestinus; Pittosporums;

Laurels, Ericas,

Snowballs, Lilacs,

Monthly Roses, of 200 sorts;

Carnations, Dahlias,

Climbing Vines;

Together with a great assortment of TREES and

SHRUBBERY, suitable for the Garden,

the Green-house, or Cemetery.

W. C. WALKER, Proprietor.

Catalogues sent on application.

## To the Seed Trade!

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

15 John street,

NEW YORK,

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF

VEGETABLE,

Flower, Field, Fruit,

AND

TREE SEEDS,

Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest

Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising

every tested desirable variety known in the several depart-

ments.

By reason of the abundant crop, generally, this season, we

are



The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO: FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1882.

Do you take the FARMER? If not go and subscribe at once. You are a loser in many times the cost of the FARMER in the information it gives its readers.

As a FAMILY PAPER, it has no equal.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph, marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

TEN THOUSAND COPIES Of the California Farmer.

As the Glorious Fourth of July, occurs on the publishing day of this paper, our issue on that day will be the round number of TEN THOUSAND COPIES, and to make it of the most valuable character we have engaged some of our best writers for the occasion.

This edition will be illustrated with several new and beautiful engravings, and with the most important statistics of our wealth and resources as a State that have ever yet been published.

We shall have prepared important tables of Grain, Wool, Hides, Tallow, Wine, and Manufactures of all kinds, together with such other important matter, as to make it one of the most valuable papers ever sent abroad.

This edition will have a handsome embellished colored cover, adding materially to its value. Merchants, Manufacturers, Stock Raisers, and all who wish to give a very wide circulation to their business, should send in their advertisements immediately, if they wish to appear in this edition, as TEN THOUSAND COPIES, and perhaps a larger number, may be issued. This will be a very extraordinary opportunity to make known widely business of all kinds that tends to build up our State,—that is the kind of business we desire to advertise.

We invite the attention of Merchants and citizens all over the State, to this edition of the FARMER, as a paper to mail to other States, to make known our real condition. Orders for this number received and recorded now.

Price, 25 cents per copy; \$20 per hundred.

**Purchasing Agency.** Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash, or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

**Farms, Vineyards, and Gardens.**

Those in want of either should call at our office and gather information about several which we have for sale. Those who wish to sell should call and see us about them.

**Sales of Grain and Wool.** Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

**Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Bred and Lamb, and other Stock, for sale.** See advertisements in the Special column.

We hope our subscribers will not forget that we seek their kind remembrance, and by reference to our book there are several hundred of good names that we should be happy to hear from. Those who have received bills, and those who may now receive, we hope, will not forget that we depend upon them for the reward of our labors; and we desire to feel that they appreciate a good paper, by a cheerful and prompt remittance.

**Now Subscribe!**

We invite all our friends to send us their names and four dollars, and become the patrons of the Pioneer and only Agricultural Journal in California. Those who desire to send important information to their friends abroad, can find no paper that will convey so full an account of the real industry and rural condition of our State as the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

**Pay Us Through the Mail.**

We are often inquired of by our subscribers, "How can we send our dues?" We answer: Send by Mail. Money is always safe in the Mail. We have agents in many important places, but distant subscribers can always send by Mail safely.

**AN EXPERIENCED MAN,** who understands the best mode of manufacturing Linseed Oil—a man who is familiar with the various processes of converting flax-seed into oil—can hear of an excellent opportunity and a permanent engagement in the business. Apply at the FARMER Office.

**Send us the Produce.**

We shall be glad to receive any kind of Family produce from our subscribers, in return for dues to this office; or for new subscriptions. Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Flour, Grain, etc., will all be useful; and the better in quality, and the more of it, the more acceptable to us. One thing is sure, those that send us the most, and the best; shall not have their talents hid under a bushel; we will set them—not on the house top, but on our table, and will prove them by a special committee of our own choosing; so send along friends! We will only say: "The liberal, devise liberal things; and by liberal things they shall stand."

Our State, Its Resources, Special Legislation.

We claim to publish an independent journal; we take no part in the politics of the day, save our entire devotion to the Constitution of our country, and the glorious Stars and Stripes that are its emblem; this and our love of California, and our desire to labor for the good of the State and the development of the resources thereof—these constitute the *summa bonum* of our politics.

We see, however, a great hue and cry in some of the newspapers of the day, even those that profess to be independent journals, frequent essays upon subjects that at least smelt of political bias and personal revenge; they bear upon their face personal feeling, political prejudice, and a deep-seated spirit of revenge for disappointed feelings.

It is not our purpose, not being a political essayist, to take up and defend or criticize these several articles, our aim and object being only to speak and write upon matters that have a direct bearing upon the interests connected with this journal.

No one who has an observant eye or a comprehensive mind, could fail to see in the present condition of the State, as it stands before the world in her vast *Agricultural and Mineral* resources, in the immensities of her capabilities for Manufacturing, the certainty of her being the great central depot of the Whale Fisheries of the Pacific, and also the emporium of the future trade with China and Japan, and other vast regions yet open to us, together with our immense trade with England and all Europe, that shall "buy and sell" with the British possessions at Vancouver and Victoria, and the Russian territory, that will soon "flash" intelligence and trade to us. These are the questions that we link with our politics, and when any essay is made to injure this trade or this influence, our politics is at once attacked, and we feel called upon to look whence it came and how it can be refuted and removed. To the Legislatures of our State, as the guardians of the State's interests, we look as "helpers" in the great work of "progress" and revelation of the resources of our State; and at this time such acts will be looked upon as those which are classed by politicians as "Special Legislation;" and politicians, those who do not waive all their own desires, those who cannot accomplish all their own purely selfish desires will raise a "hue and cry" against "Special Legislation," as designed particularly to aid that political party in power and the favorites thereof, without any regard to the "public good" or the advancement of the true interests of the State and the revelation of the resources thereof.

As we have said, we do not meddle with politics, but we do notice the oft repeated meddling with the public Legislation, by political quacks, disappointed office seekers, and a miserable clique that speak and act personally and by and through some newspaper of the day that cares nothing for State or country, whose end and aim is self and self only, and whose spleen and bitterness is belched forth against "Rulers and Magistrates" who cannot be bought, bribed, or intimidated. Such newspapers are a curse to our land; they vent their spite on those they cannot control and manage, and when detected in the wrong never have the magnanimity to retract or make good the wrong they have done.

We have recently seen several criticisms on the late "Special Acts" of the Legislature, and laying the whole blame upon the "Chief Magistrate" (Gov. Stanford), because he did not " veto " every act of that kind. And the last essay of a writer in an evening paper in our city, the words in the message of the Governor and in the platform of his party are thrust forward as a proof that he has broken his public plighted troth to the people in this matter. How unfair the position of the writer; how unjust the attack: had the writer have had the magnanimity to have explained and shown that almost every bill of the kind called "Special Acts," those that related to Railroads, Turnpikes, Bridges, Gas or Water Companies, that all or nearly all, were coupled with saving clauses for the State, County or District wherein located, that writer would have been more just; and had the same writer brought forward the host of bills, of a special character also, that tended to build up Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Agricultural Societies, then his spleen would have been bereft of half its venom—but enough! Who that is at all conversant with the best Legislation our country has made, does not know that *Special Legislation* stands out prominent before all other acts? Had the writer have known this, he would have not wielded his pen with so many flourishes as a political writer.

What are the great acts of Congress during its last and present session but *Special Legislation*? True the emergencies of the times demanded it. Why? Because Congress is the guardian of the nation; and is not the State Legislature the guardian of the State?

We believe that the Legislatures of the New England States are generally esteemed as patterns in these matters. Massachusetts we know has made herself famous for her special acts; her great history is written upon the *Statute Books* in long columns of special Legislation. FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS annually for her military for years, SIXTY THOUSAND a year for Agriculture, and a HUNDRED THOUSAND for her Asylums, and a million for her Schools. These are the acts of *Special Legislation* of the Old Bay State; and the good State of Maine, her Twin Sister, says ditto. The Green Mountain State, and the Granite Hills, and Little Rhody, Rhode Island, and the Nutmeg State, the land of elms, these all glory in acts of special Legislation, and it is these acts that have made them rich and great,—for they have revealed the resources of each State and united the people with bands of iron (railroads), and streams (canals) of property, and cords (manufactures) of love and friendship.

The Special Acts of the last Legislature were all of them more or less connected with the vital interests of the State. Among them was the great bill to encourage New Products, granting \$100,000 to the object; a grand thing, and when put in operation rightly will bring millions into the Treasury of the State; special grants to the State

Agricultural Society and to the District Societies, in all some \$20,000; that amount nearly doubled to the Orphan Asylums, and Institutes, all good in themselves; these are some of the acts of *Special Legislation*, against which a writer (one Alpha) hurls his javelin. Other acts, for Railroads, Bridges, &c., are included; but nearly all the latter are so granted that the Districts in which they are located have the privilege to purchase them and convert them into a revenue if they so desire; thus the acts are robbed of their seeming harm to which "Alpha" alludes.

It is very certain that the public treasury would never be devoted to such work, and if private enterprise can be induced to begin them, and they prove good and profitable, then the public can purchase and make the profits and such Legislation is wise.

We need Railroads, Bridges, Aqueducts, Canals, Water and Gas Companies, Steam Companies, &c., and just as soon as they are made and prove good, then if we are wise we as a State can purchase them, use them until they pay their cost, and then throw them open to the public, free. Such has been the course in old Massachusetts in making the city of Boston a free city, for the bridges (Warren, Charlestown, Cambridge, &c.), were so purchased by the Legislature and kept until paid for and then made free forever; and such has been the course of that and other States, and the system of *Special Legislation*, which is the almost only kind of Legislation in the New England States now, and Alpha should have known this. But we suppose there is an under current of political bias that runs counter to his object, and so this thrust at the Chief Magistrate who will by his acts in long trial prove that in addition to all the *Special Acts* and special grants of money at wholesale, and in despite of every opposition, save this State, in the aggregate of her expenditures in the first year of his administration \$500,000, thus proving his fealty and fidelity to its best interests.

A Well Cultivated Garden.

We paid a hasty visit to the very handsome Garden of Charles S. Potter, Esq., at Oakland, (late Lee's garden, on the telegraph road). These grounds have been much enlarged within two years, and have also been very much improved in the style of cultivation and character of plants raised. Several fruit and flower houses have been erected, with a neat and well designed forcing house for grapes, in which are found several varieties of fine grapes well advanced, large well shouldered bunches of the Muscat of Alexandria, and several of the Chasselaes, also Black July.

In the plant house the collection was choice, the plants well formed and in excellent order and health. Among the gems were Fuchsia Kate Hayes, and Souvenir de Chiswick, two very beautiful Fuchsias. Hoya Carosua, a fine plant in bloom, Geraniums, Cacti, a fine collection of new plants from Japan, and a fine lot of orange and lemon trees, and other plants in variety. We commended most highly the excellent condition in which we found the plants in all the houses. The young cuttings indicated skill and care in their management. There we found the new Tomato de Lave, of which we spoke last week—it is a rarity.

The grounds outside we found bore the evidence of good care and oversight—not crowded, but neat and clean—every collection arranged well. We found here a splendid specimen of "Yucca Gloriosa" in bloom, the flowering stalk full ten feet high, with about seventy-five racemes of flesh colored fragrant flowers, an elegant sight; another large plant of the Yucca, species Filamentosa, not yet in bloom; several of the Aloe tribe in flower. The main walk of the garden presented quite an unique appearance, being a hedge of the Agripinia rose, now in full bloom—its rich dark crimson flowers making quite a rich show. A large plant of the Ophelia rose (the Gold of Ophir) in full bloom made the air fragrant with its powerful odor. A bed of Gladioli, with the rich flowers of G. Gandavensis, was truly elegant; a choice lot of Lilies in variety also. Good taste was displayed in the collection of Annuals, just bedded out. Among them we noticed Asters, of superior quality; the new Delphinium Formosa, a superb dark royal blue; bed of Stock Gilly, extra; Carnations, Picotees, &c.; Dianthus Barbatas, very rich colors, one almost black—the Herbaceous and Biennials were of best kind, and many very fine varieties for bedding out and for rockeries. There was very much more we could name and commend, but we wish others to go and see Mr. Potter's gardens. They reflect much credit upon the proprietor, and their excellent condition speaks very highly to the credit of Mr. Nolan, the gardener, for under his charge they have been brought to their present excellent condition. Our visit was gratifying to us, as we delight in such things.

Bay District Agricultural Society.

A meeting of the Directors of the Bay District Agricultural Society was held on Tuesday, 17th inst., at Oakland, to take into consideration matters relating to holding a Fair this year. A meeting of the Alameda County Agricultural Society was also held the same day, at which it was decided not to hold a Fair by that organization this year, or rather to merge it in the District Fair. The Bay District meeting decided to hold the next Fair of the Society at Oakland, appointed some Committees, and transacted other business relating to the preliminary measures for a Fair. The time of the Fair will be the last of September or first of October, and was not definitely fixed, as it was desired to not interfere with Fairs in other Districts. The meeting adjourned to Friday, June 27, at 12 o'clock, when the time of the Fair will be fixed; and it is desired to have a full attendance of members so as to make arrangements for a good Fair, which we hope to see, and which can be had if the members take hold in earnest.

**MONEY SAFE BY MAIL.**—A subscriber asks us if we will risk money by mail. We will take all risk. See card on this subject. Mail money in presence of the Postmaster and all is safe. Let a thousand subscribers do this, we will risk it.

At the Battle of Williamsburg.

A member of the 7th Maine Regiment, who was in the battle of Williamsburg, writes to the Maine Farmer an account of the battle as observed by him, and of the operations of his regiment. His account is so interesting that we copy it, and though he claims a good deal of credit for the Maine boys, doubtless most of it is deserved, as all accounts testify to their gallant behavior. The writer says:

The general particulars of the battle I know but little of, and can write only of the operations of a part of our own brigade. We were close upon them on Sunday. A continual fight was kept up between their rear and our advance. That night we slept before their works at Williamsburg. It rained violently all the time and of course we were drenched through and through. The attack on the left was commenced Monday A. M. In the afternoon about one o'clock we commenced operations on the right. Three strong earthworks were taken in quick succession with but little loss on our side. At about three o'clock we took a different position, the third Brigade being placed temporarily under the command of Gen. Hancock, owing to the illness of Gen. Davidson. The seventh Maine was placed near a piece of woods to keep the enemy from flanking us, while the 33d and 29th N. Y. Regiments deployed to the right and left as skirmishers. The 7th N. Y. (the remaining regiment of our brigade) was far in the rear. About a mile in front was one of the strongest of the rebel works. Ayers' Battery was placed one-third of a mile in front of the 7th Maine, with a regiment from some other brigade to support it. The battery was playing with great effect upon the fort, when six regiments of rebels came through the woods nearly to our line of skirmishers and then rushed out into the field and charged upon the battery. The regiment that was supporting it fled with all possible speed, leaving the battery to take care of itself. Horses were instantly hitched to the guns and caissons and they were luckily saved; but the rebels came rushing on in full pursuit and evidently were confident of success, and they would have played the very deuce had not the 7th Maine stood firm. While all around was flight and confusion, we stood perfectly quiet until the battery and the fugitives from the other regiment had passed to our rear. Col. Mason then moved us just over a hill to the rear, where we were partially out of sight of the exultant rebels who came rushing on yelling "Ball Run! Ball Run!" Our boys, who thought we were retreating, then began to mutter and swear because they were not ordered to face about and *pitch in*, although it was apparent to every one that we were outnumbered more than five to one. At last came the command to face about and *fix bayonets!* and then "good, good, bully for that," went up and down the line, and we waited quietly for the word that was to allow us to go at them. At length it came—"Forward, double quick! give 'em —!" and then we dashed upon them with such a shout as I never heard before. It was terrible, and no pen can describe it. As we went over the hill, the rebels were snug upon us. Within pistol shot of them we poured so murderous a fire into their ranks that it fairly mowed them down. We were closing in with the bayonet, when their front, so fearfully thinned by our fire, wavered, broke and fled panic-stricken from the field, many throwing away their guns as they ran. We fired two or three more well aimed volleys into them before they reached the shelter of their guns again. Bodies lay in every direction. A cornfield close by was strewn with them. But many were playing "possum," for no sooner had our fire ceased, than up popped a fellow waving a white handkerchief. We told him to come in and he should not be hurt. At this a regular resurrection took place. Men whom we thought dead, arose and came in, evidently rejoiced that they were out of the rebel ranks. They had played the dead game so as to get over to our side; all told the same story—they had been forced into the army, &c. Thus we got one hundred and seventy-five prisoners. Large numbers were scattered in the woods, and have been brought in—about three hundred in all. They are the worst looking men I ever saw, clothed in the coarsest kind of gray homespun, wretchedly ragged, and many of them barefoot—they looked as though they had seen misery boiled down. The officers were clothed no better than our privates. One of the prisoners from the 20th Georgia Regiment was certainly the dirtiest specimen of humanity I ever saw. Lay him down, and he would be buried without the trouble of throwing earth over him, as no offensive smell could ever penetrate the deep coating of dirt on his hide. Besides those named, we brought in eighty-five wounded, several of whom died last night. Fifty-eight lay dead on a piece of ground scarcely exceeding an acre in area. Among them was a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major and several Captains and Lieutenants. The Major was a splendid officer. He came on waving his sword and cheering his men, but he was a good mark, and a bullet soon went crashing through his skull; his horse, also hit by a ball, came limping into our lines.

The firing by our men was very accurate—but few slight wounds were made. Most of the rebels were shot through the head or heart, while many were found with arms or legs dangling loose. Their firing was wretched; frightened by our terrific yells, which the prisoners say they "thought came from ten thousand men," they blazed away without stopping to take aim, nearly every bullet whizzing over our heads. The behavior of our men was splendid without exception. We had but one thought, which was to make the rebels "skedaddle!" we did that. As for myself, I can only say that I have been exposed to fire of shot and shell at Lee's Mills—have been shot at repeatedly on picket—had some little experience in skirmish fighting—but of all the places in the world, give me a dashing charge. For real sport it can't be equalled; I never experienced or imagined anything like it. The huzzas, the yells of defiance, the clashing of arms, the rattling of musketry, the whizzing of bullets, the pell-mell conglomeration of everything, the total absence of

fear, the burning desire to do somebody an injury, &c. &c., all combined and crowded into the space of fifteen minutes, keep a man feeling good for a long time afterwards.

Thus the 7th Maine, with three companies of the N. Y. 33d, aided by the fire of a few skirmishers repelled a charge made by six rebel regiments charged upon them in turn, driving them back, terror-stricken mob—capturing the colors of one regiment, taking large numbers of prisoners, and inflicting a heavy loss in killed and wounded, when you take into consideration the fact that they met them in open field, and cleaned them out without losing a man, I think you will allow that we did very well under the circumstances. We have the credit of it here, for the whole army talks it; and yesterday afternoon Gen. McClellan called the 7th out and addressed us, saying he could find words to express his gratitude for our brave conduct and most gallant charge. Said he, "I saved the day, and won the battle, and I have ordered Williamsburg to be inscribed on your colors." This he said, and much more, that have not time to report. He told Col. Mason that it was one of the most brilliant affairs on record, and that the effect was great. The panic in the six regiments spread along the whole line—turning their flank and ended in a general retreat. Glory enough for old Maine, and for the black South, and bully for "Little Mac."

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune remarks that much misapprehension exists as to what regiments were engaged in the above brilliant fight, and says the Thirty-Third New York (of which there were only three companies, according to the above writer, who ought to know) and the Seventh Maine, Colonel Mason, "have not been mentioned in connection with the affair, while the facts of the case are that they were the only regiments that fixed a bayonet on the field, and, under General Hancock, made the charge that won for him his high reputation, and for our army the victory."

Complimentary Ball to Col. P. Edward Connor and the Officers of the Third Regiment.

Ten citizens of Stockton ever ready in every good word and work, have given a Complimentary Ball at Agricultural Hall to Col. Connor and his officers, preparatory to their departure on duty to the frontier of our State.

Stockton never does anything by halves,—especially their social gatherings; they always have an inspiration about them, a kind of general jubilation prevails; and while we truly regretted we could not be present and enjoy it and be refreshed, we are glad to know it was a grand success, realizing a handsome sum for the gallant and worthy commander and his officers.

The hall was magnificently decorated, a full attendance of beauty and fashion made it a glorious affair.

This happy gathering of the defenders of our soil was a very appropriate way to keep in remembrance the memorable 17th June, the Battle of Bunker Hill. We were grateful for a kind remembrance on the occasion, and tender our thanks for the card complimentary received from Dr. E. E. den and managers.

The Big Strawberries are Coming.

We just looked into the strawberry grounds of G. W. Fountain, Esq., of Oakland, last week, to see the growth and progress of his neat bed of *Hooker's Victoria Strawberry*, from which he has promised us a strawberry eight inches in circumference this season. Having seen the bed when planted we were surprised at its wonderful growth and from the samples now on the vines we think Mr. F. will redeem his promise. The plants are just commencing to ripen, and we received berries near five inches. Poco tiempo and the thing is done.

The large beds of Longworth's Prolific British Queen are doing well. The famous Fountain Bean, of which Mr. F. has contracted to deliver eighty tons string-beans this season, looks as knowing what they must do, they would string up.

The show of cherries was fine, although many trees had been stripped of their fruit. May Dale (late), Black Tartarian, Eaglet, Eltons, and others have done well, trees yielding \$30 to \$40 each.

Mr. Fountain will show some splendid fruit this week and the next. His grounds are in admirable order.

**MISDIRECTED LETTERS.**—We would again request all who write to us to please direct their letters to Col. Warren, Editor California Farmer. Unless they are addressed California Farmer office they are apt to miscarry. Letters have recently been sent to the Comptroller's office which were intended for this office; and also letters intended for Rev. J. H. Warren, Dr. G. E. Warren, Comptroller, and for Col. Warren, Miner, have been addressed "Col. Warren," come to this office; while others intended for this office have gone to those parties. The simple addition of California Farmer office to all letters intended to us will save errors, and oblige all parties.

**DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.**—Where is the Bay District Society, the Northern District, and the Sonoma District? Here we are near July and no announcement of the time, place, or plan. This is not up to time. Too tardy. The Bay District Society, however, gives signs of life of which we give notice elsewhere.

**IMPROVED HORSE COLLARS.**—We call attention to Harness dealers and others wishing a good variety of Collars, to the card of Mr. Thwing in another column of our paper. His collars are all made with wool, and particular attention is called to the celebrated "Thwing's single-strap Collar Stage Collars."

**A GOOD HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED IN THE COUNTRY.**—Good sociable woman, qualified to take charge of a house where there are two persons to provide for, can hear of a good place by addressing this office. A garden and poultry will also be under her charge.

**LATE CROPS LOOKING WELL.**—A large farmer informs us that he has planted grain as late as 14th of April, and this grain is looking well, showing a dark rich green and very promising.



## STATE SUMMARY.

The weather has been very warm for the past week, almost the first of the kind for the season. The first weeks in June, the weather has been unusually cool, with some frosts and considerable rain generally over the State about the 10th to 12th. But at last we have got into the warm "cycle." In this city this clothing has been comfortable, while in Sacramento the mercury got up to 95° in the shade on Thursday. This has melted the snow in the mountains so as to cause a general rapid rise in the rivers, the American particularly. It is said that some districts in the upper San Joaquin have been flooded, and the hay crop damaged, and fears are entertained in other parts, though we are inclined to think no very serious injury will result in this State from the rise of water at the present time. Reports of the crops are generally favorable. The hay harvest is nearly over, and a large crop has been secured, with perhaps some little damage from the late rains; while the late sown grain has been much benefited by the same cause.

The Union State Convention, which has been in Session in Sacramento this week, adopted a genuine Union platform, and nominated a sound Union man for Superintendent of Public Instruction, the only State officer to be elected this year. Mr. John Sweet, the nominee, is the well known able and popular teacher in the public schools of this city. The Convention was a Union of Democrats and Republicans "for the sake of the Union," and its acts will be indorsed by all loyal men, who compose a large majority of the people of the State.

Of the crops in Alameda, the Gazette says: We have conversed the past week with persons residing in different portions of the county in regard to the crops in their different localities, and from our observations, we can come to no other conclusion than that a fair average crop will be made. In many places the crops are far better than for several years past; while the new ground sown this year will more than make up for the lands lying idle on account of the floods.

The greatest honey harvest of which we have ever heard of, says the Stockton Independent, has just been gathered from his hives by Mr. Hamilton, who lives a short distance from French Camp. The total amount is five tons, and it is the finest and purest quality of comb. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Hamilton lost last winter by the flood about 300 hives of bees, he will this year realize handsomely from his labor and investment in the business.

The Marriage Law, enacted by the late Legislature, goes into effect on the 26th of June. In its provisions, it requires a license to be obtained from the County Clerk, at a cost of two dollars, which must be presented to the party performing the marriage ceremony, who must file the same in the Recorder's office within thirty days.

War News.—The Continental Telegraph is decidedly out of joint, and no news of the war has been received for about two weeks. The trouble is east of Salt Lake, where the melting snows have caused such a rise of water as to carry off the poles in some instances, while for the same reason it is difficult to repair it. It is expected however, soon to be in operation again.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—Those who desire to secure a superior location for a country residence, are referred to the announcement of our friend Prevost, who has laid out his fine grounds in the city of San Jose into good sized lots, and offers them at a low rate. They seem likely to go off very rapidly, as he has already sold quite a number to parties who are commencing to build. The completion of the San Jose railroad will make these lots very easy of access from this city. An important fact about these lots is, that the title is perfect, and warranty deeds will be given, so that the purchaser will not have to buy three or four times, as is often the case. The title is a Spanish grant, undisputed and long since patented. We advise those who can do so to secure one of these lots.

Every housekeeper experiences how difficult it is to make good bread, and we therefore take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that to insure uniformly light, sweet and nutritious bread, it is only necessary to use Redington & Co's. Yeast Powders, which in every respect excel all similar preparations ever offered to the public. See advertisement in another column.

Who Wants Honey Bees?—We call attention to the card of "Honey Bees for Sale." We have seen them, they are in fine healthy condition, and any person who cannot spare time to see them will send to us, we will purchase and ship in a safe manner.

Weather and Crops at Bodega.—A subscriber informs us that crops of all kinds look promising in that vicinity. He states however, that there have been light frosts two or three times, and on the 10th June again frosts in low places.

In Oregon, the rivers are very high from the melting snows, and several towns have been flooded. The water is said to be higher in Portland than ever before known.

WORTH TELLING AND WORTH IMITATING.—As a number of sick and wounded soldiers were returning to their homes, via the New York and New Haven railroad, the cars stopped for a few minutes at Stamford, when a lady belonging to that town (name unknown), accompanied by a servant girl and a young man, all laden with refreshments, entered the train, and began the work of distribution, giving to each man a bottle of port wine in addition to other delicacies. To this welcome gift the angelic lady added a hearty "God bless you," and an assurance that each one of them had doubly earned all the kindness that could be heaped upon them. Some of the poor fellows burst into tears, and spoke the praise of their benefactor, as sick and wounded soldiers only can. Some of them observed that there was a decided difference between the ladies near Yorktown, and the good lady of Stamford, Conn.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.—The following is one of the excellent army orders recently issued by Gen. McClelland. It is wise and judicious as well as just:

GENERAL ORDERS, HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, No. 12, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington February 22, 1862.

The following Order has been received from the War Department:

It is ordered that there shall be inscribed upon the colors or guidons of all regiments and batteries in the service of the United States the names of the battles in which they have borne a meritorious part. These names will also be placed on the Army Register at the head of the list of the officers of each regiment.

It is expected that troops so distinguished will regard their colors as representing the honor of their corps—to be lost only with their lives; and that those not yet entitled to such a distinction will not rest satisfied until they have won it by their discipline and courage.

The General commanding the army will, under the instructions of this Department, take the necessary steps to carry out this order.

By command of Major General McClelland: L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

Dr. & Mrs. COLLINS' COLLEGE, STOCKTON.—We are happy in knowing that this Institute is fast filling up with students. It is one of the best and safest schools in our State. Here parents can feel that their daughters and sons are safe. We can commend this College with true pleasure.

BUSINESS AT SACRAMENTO.—Business is becoming very lively. We counted over forty teams on J street between 6th and 8th streets, and the whole street looked busy. Several up-town houses are doing a large trade. Messrs. Sneath, Arnold & Co., Booth & Co., and others in that block and section, are doing a very healthful trade. So mote it be.

## HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. IT IS NOT A DYE.

But restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All instantaneous dyes are composed of lunar caustic, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's inimitable coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a

LUXURIANT BEAUTY, promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of D. S. BARNES, proprietor, New York. HOTTETTER, SMITH & DEAN, Agents, San Francisco. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1. v17-14co y

## Lyon's Magnetic Flea Powder.

In Summer when the sun is low, Come forth in swarms the insect foe, And for our blood they bore, you know, And suck it in most rapidly. But cease, roaches, fleas, ticks—black or white—In death's embrace are stifled quite, If Lyon's Powder chance to light In their obscure vicinity.

Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant-bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere. D. S. BARNES, New York. REDINGTON & CO., Agents, San Francisco. 13-1m

N. DABOVICH, Wholesale dealer in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, No. 420 East Side of Davis street, Between Jackson and Oregon streets. SAN FRANCISCO. CALIFORNIA WINES by the gallon. 13

Reaper and Mower Knives OR SECTIONS OF ANY DESIRED PATTERN, Made to Order, at shortest notice. E. C. HALL, Chace's Mill, Market street, San Francisco. 13

JOHN G. THWING, 314 Pine street, San Francisco, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in CONCORD AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF HORSE COLLARS. COUNTRY TRADERS Supplied with large or small quantities, of all sizes, at the lowest market prices. Always on hand a large supply and variety of Collars. Call and see. 13

FINE WOOL WANTED. 40,000 OR 50,000 lbs FINE MERINO WOOL wanted, for which CASH will be paid. Parties having Fine Wool will please send Samples, and state Amount of Lot, and price. Address, COL. WARREN, Ed. Farmer. 13

## The Best Location For RESIDENCES.

HAVING LAID OUT MY PROPERTY, WHICH IS situated in the CITY OF SAN JOSE, Into Lots and streets, I am now ready to sell one or more LOTS, very cheap. Terms made easy, to convenience of purchaser.

TITLE WARRANTED PERFECT. L. PREVOST, San Jose Nursery. 11

## THE HARP STOVE,

....ALSO.... The BAY STATE and other Stoves, With a large assortment of Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelled and Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS, BAKE-OVENS, SADD-IRONS, &c. &c. &c. For sale by—B. C. AUSTIN, Pacific Tin-Works, 13 324 Clay street, below Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

## The Italian Honey Bee.

FIFTY SWARMS OF BEES in excellent condition, mostly Italian Bees, will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. The Bees are in the Langstroth Patent Hive, and are making Honey very rapidly. Purchasers are invited to call and examine them. They are worthy immediate attention as the undersigned desires to sell them at once. ROBERT BECK, "Big Tree Store," Corner of Eighth & I Streets, SACRAMENTO. Purchasers can refer to Col. Warren, Editor FARMER, as to their value. He will also receive orders for same. 13

## WHEELER &amp; WILSON'S FAMILY



## SEWING MACHINES

The Handsomest, Cheapest, Fastest, AND BEST SEWING MACHINES

## IN USE.

THE STITCH BEING ALIKE UPON BOTH SIDES OF THE FABRIC, IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO EVERY VARIETY OF FAMILY SEWING.

The Seam CANNOT BE RIPPED OR RAVELED.

FULL PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS accompany each Machine; as, also, all necessary Tools, &c. &c. Machines for the Interior will be packed in shipping order without extra charge.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

H. C. HAYDEN, AGENT,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets, SAN FRANCISCO. 8

## GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

## STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street, KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

And will Sell Cheaper than any House in the State,

## All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS. CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE, COAL-OIL, KEROSENE OIL.

COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL, LARD OIL, MACHINERY OIL, RAPE-SEED OIL, CHINA NUT OIL.

LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.

POLAR OIL, SHARK'S OIL, NEATSFOOT OIL, TANNER'S OIL, &c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

3

## Homesteads Cheaper

Than Proposed under the Shafter Bill. UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF WHAT IS KNOWN as the Shafter Bill, it is proposed to sell the City title to Homestead Lots from \$25 to \$29 each. The undersigned will sell Homestead Lots within the limits of the City, and miles nearer to the business center than many of the lands covered by the Shafter Bill, and place the party in immediate possession of the same, without present trouble or prospective lawsuit, for

FROM \$10 TO \$200 EACH.

THE TITLE IS ABSOLUTELY PERFECT,

being a Spanish grant, finally confirmed, and patented by the United States.

The Shafter Bill respects this title; the City authorities respect it; the District Courts and Supreme Court of the State, as well as the District Court and Supreme Court of the United States respect it; besides,

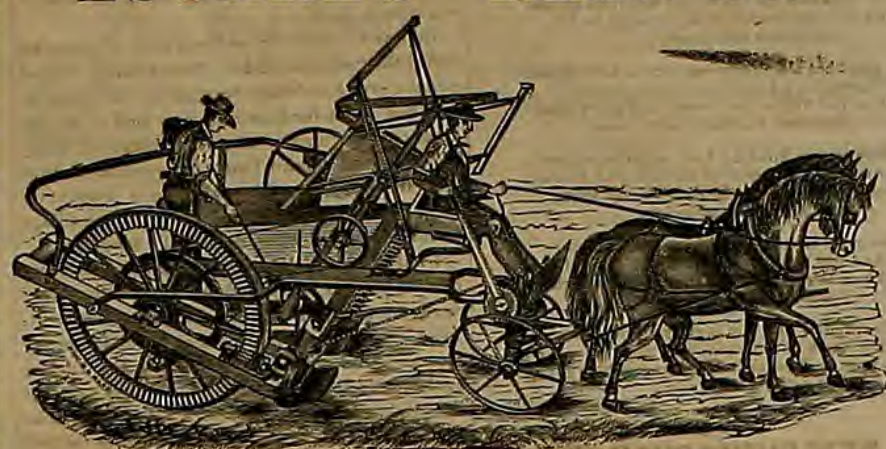
The Title has been forever Quieted

BY A FINAL DECREE AND JUDGMENT AGAINST THE CITY, so that there is not even a cloud or shadow upon it. Whoever purchases one of these lots will buy a LOT, and not a lawsuit.

Office, No. 12 Nagle's Building, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.

11 HARVEY S. BROWN.

## ESTERLY REAPER.



The Esterly Machine for a Mower and Reaper IS ONE OF THE BEST TO BE HAD IN THE MARKET. ITS GREATEST ADVANTAGES consisting in its extreme Light Draft, freedom from Side-draft, and the Simplicity and Durability of the Machine.

We have, also, the—

## Esterly Reaper with Header Attachment.

## THRASHERS.

We have for sale, and are SOLE AGENTS FOR—

## The Sweepstakes Thrasher,

MANUFACTURED BY C. AULTMAN & CO., CANTON, OHIO.

This Separator has taken the lead in the Western States during the last few years, and now STANDS UNRIVALED.

For the Purpose of Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at One Operation.

Superiority is claimed for it in the following particulars, over all other machines, viz: "For Thrashing and Cleaning, fit for market, more Grain, and doing it better, than any other." "For being more Durable, and less liable to get out of repair." "There is no other machine that will do the same amount of work, with as little power." "The only limit to the amount of work it will perform, is entirely dependent upon the facilities for getting the Bundles to the Machine, and taking care of the Grain and straw after being thrashed."

Part of our Machines have got the

## IMPROVED PIVOT SIDE GEAR,

which belongs EXCLUSIVELY to the SWEEPSTAKES THRASHER. Its introduction into the Western States among the Farmers, has met with decided success, and is pronounced to be, the

Strongest, most Durable, Simplest, Lightest Running, and least liable to get out of Repair, and is taking the place of the Belted Machines.

We warrant the Sweepstakes Thrasher to do what we have claimed for it.

Farmers, give us a call, and judge for yourselves.

....ALSO....

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

## HAWLEY &amp; CO.,

Corner California and Battery streets, SAN FRANCISCO. (213)

## Original Eagle Hat Store.

## COLLINS &amp; CO., HATTERS, Again in the Field.

C. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and J. C. COLLINS, late of Washington street;

Have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

## HAT AND CAP BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES

And Judges of Material, our patrons may rely on Goods

bought at our store being

The BEST in Every Respect.

## HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

At the shortest notice.

WE MOST RESPECTFULLY INVITE OUR OLD FRIENDS

as well as the Public generally, to give us a call.

We claim to be the BEST in the State to RESTIFFEN

and REJUVENATE

## Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats,

Orders and Hats from the Country will

receive our particular attention.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—

Tucker's Hall,

11-3m 323 Montgomery street.

## REDINGTON &amp; CO.'S

SUPERIOR

## YEAST POWDERS,

WARRANTED TO MAKE

Light, Sweet and Nutritious Bread.

EQUALLY ADAPTED TO LOAVES, HOT BISCUIT,

BUCKWHEAT AND OTHER CAKES! GINGER-

BREAD, AND CAKES OF ALL KINDS.

Warranted fully Equal to Any

in the Market.

ASK FOR

Redington & Co's Yeast Powder,

And take no other, if you would have uniformly

GOOD BREAD.

Manufactured and sold at wholesale, by

REDINGTON & CO.,

410 and 418 Front street, San Francisco.

For sale by all respectable Grocers, everywhere.

## VALUABLE BLOOD STOCK

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE

For Property in San Francisco.

....ALSO....

## Two No. 1 Ranges For Stock,

FOR SALE,

OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

At a Low Figure, to the Purchaser, if he wishes.

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## Home Miscellany.

## THE VOLUNTEER.

"Ar dars," he said, "I bid them all farewell,  
To go where the bugles call and rifles gleam,  
And with the restless thought asleep he fell,  
And glided into dream."

A great hot plain from sea to mountain spread,  
Through it a level river slowly drawn.  
He moved with a vast crowd, and at its head  
Streamed banners like the dawn.

There came a blinding flash, a deafening roar,  
And cannon cries of triumph and dismay;  
Blood trickled down the river's rocky shore,  
And with the dead he lay.

The more broke in upon his solemn dream;  
And still, with steady pulse and deepening eye,  
"Where bugles call," he said, "and rifles gleam,  
I follow, though I die!"

Wise youth! By few is glory's wreath attained;  
But death or late or soon awaits all.  
To fight in Freedom's cause is something gained,  
And nothing lost, to fall.

[Atlantic Monthly.]

## WE'VE HAPPIER DAYS IN STORE.

I yet shall see you smile again  
As you were wont to smile,  
Before the heart was crushed by pain,  
The spirit bowed by toil.  
On that pale cheek I yet shall see  
Life's roses as of yore.  
Those eyes resume their brilliancy,  
We've happier days in store!

Though with the monster grim despair  
Too oft compelled to cope,  
Shall we forget that angel form  
Whose heavenly name is Hope?  
Who sweetly whispers 'midst our grief,  
'Take courage, sigh no more.'  
And bids us on her anchor lean;  
We've happier days in store!

## HOSPITALITY.

BY ELLEN B. CUTLER.

Proper mistake in the matter of hospitality—  
entertaining in the best sense of the word, those  
who come to their houses. They let it "emphasize  
rest too much in show—in what will appear  
best, as well as "in bed and board." The true  
aroma of hospitality consists in a cordial spirit;  
without this, all the appliances of elegance and  
comfort are empty—unsatisfying.

The true happiness of the guest should be con-  
sidered, not what will appear best on the part of  
the host. To effect this, the peculiar tastes and  
habits of the person entertained should be con-  
sidered.

I am in the habit of visiting in two families,  
both in the middle rank of life, possessing some  
of its homely duties, where the mode of enter-  
taining is directly opposite, and I have learned  
something from the contrast.

At my friend B—'s, when there is company,  
display is the rule; at my friend B—'s, what  
you would like best. I visited at B—'s not  
long since, in company with several other guests.  
Among them was an old lady and gentleman, who  
relished and always furnished their own table with  
plain old-fashioned food, and hardly knew how to  
make a meal of "nick nacks," as the old gentle-  
man styled them. This was well known to the  
hostess.

When we went out to tea, the table shone re-  
splendent with china and silver. Beautifully  
frosted cake, rich sweetmeats, sea-foam confections  
and hot biscuits, that looked like snow-balls, were  
the staple of the entertainment.

I set next to old Mr. Manning at table, and know-  
ing his peculiar tastes, I could not help noticing  
that though he made a great appearance of eat-  
ing and relishing, it did not go down well. I was  
convinced it was a "barren feast" to him.

The old lady praised the delicate cake and nice  
preserves, but I knew they were no more in ac-  
cordance with her taste than that of her husband.  
I knew it had always been her habit at her own  
table, whatever she might have to set off the en-  
tertainment, always to provide plenty of substantial  
for those who preferred them, looking to the  
true comfort of others more than to appearances.

I heard Mr. Manning speak of it afterwards.  
"That was a nice feast we had at Mr. B—'s,"  
he said. "And no doubt very pleasant  
to persons that have a sweet tooth; but the old lady  
and I had to go into the pantry as soon as we got  
home; and pretty sharp set we were, too, riding  
ten miles in the keen air, as good as supperless."

I was at my friend Mrs. H—'s not long af-  
terwards, when a scene occurred, entirely different.  
She too, was solicitous about the appearance of  
her table, a very laudable pride in a housekeeper,  
but she did not make this the chief end in the en-  
tertainment of her guests. While I was there,  
she also had a guest—a plain man, who preferred  
plain, substantial food, and was in the habit of  
eating it.

I was familiar in the house, and knew how things  
went on. A brother of Mr. B—'s, an elderly  
man, boarded with them, and he disliked "nick  
nacks," as much as old Mr. Manning.

"They would do for women and children," he  
said, and "were very nice to look at; but for his  
you know; and I wish to have him eat more, on  
account of old Mr. Allen, who I know likes this  
kind of food as well as your uncle, and he boards  
now where he can seldom get it. I am going to  
put on a plate of that nice rye-and-Indian bread,  
too; so prepare for the shock."

"Oh, I never care, mother, when it is people  
who are acquainted with us, and know your pecu-  
liarities and Uncle Aaron's; but Miss Gale is so  
much of a stranger, and so startled up; I am  
afraid she will think strange."

"For all that," said her mother, "I must put it  
on. Is not the comfort of those two old gentle-  
men of as much importance as that of the young  
lady? I know this particular dish will suit them  
better than any other, and be a rarity to old Mr.  
Allen. If your friend has good sense, she will see  
the matter in its true light; if she have not, it is  
hardly worth while to sacrifice the comfort of these  
two old gentlemen to appearances on her account.  
You will see, besides the enjoyment of eating, how  
these things will revive memories and associa-  
tions in the old gentlemen, and help to enliven us  
all. Will not that be better than to have a third  
part of the company, and the most important part,

too, on account of age, sit down to a table upon

which there is nothing they care to eat?"

"It was bad enough," Alice said, "our being  
without a girl to-day, so we both had to come out  
part, when he sat down to the table, he wanted  
something to eat."

He was a Vermont, and was fond of what he  
called the "national dishes," baked beans, "boiled  
victuals," rye and Indian bread, etc., and when he  
had had these for dinner, he was fond of having  
them cold for supper, after the manner of many  
old-fashioned "down-East" folks whom I have  
met. Besides the old gentleman I mentioned,  
there was a young lady from a neighboring village  
to tea, a guest of Alice, my friend's daughter.

I was in the dining-room and kitchen just be-  
fore supper was ready, and Alice and her mother  
were there, giving the finishing touches to it.  
Alice, who had been in the dining-room, arranging  
something on the table, came into the kitchen  
again to see about the tea. Her mother stood at  
the kitchen table, sorting from a platter cold pota-  
toes, turnips, beets, etc., while on another she had  
arranged slices of cold boiled beef and pork.

"What in the world are you going to do, moth-  
er?" Alice exclaimed in consternation, as she  
glanced at her mother's operations. "Not going  
to put all that on the table, I hope, when Miss  
Gale is here. What would she think? And they  
live so nicely at home."

"I am certainly going to put them on the table,  
Alice," she answered. "There are plenty of fine  
lady-dishes for Miss Gale's appetite. These two  
dishes are for your Uncle Aaron, who never can  
make a meal of what he calls 'company victuals,'  
to see about supper. I didn't want to be mortified  
any further; but I suppose it's all right."

"The accident of our being without a girl to-  
day is of no consequence, except so far as our ad-  
ded labor is concerned," said her mother. "Peo-  
ple in our rank, who cannot keep a number of ser-  
vants, are subject to these accidents, and it will  
not lower us in the estimation of any person of  
good sense. If we chose to do without one all  
the time, the case would be the same. This feel-  
ing springs from false pride on your part; try to  
put it down. Let your new friend and your new  
tea-set suffice for show, and let substantial com-  
fort occupy the rest of the ground."

The event proved as the sensible mother predic-  
ted. The old gentlemen evidently enjoyed their  
reminders of old times, and it waked up remem-  
brances that enlivened us; and all were happier,  
as benevolent, right-minded persons always will  
be.

## The Woman who never Gossips.

Oh, no! I never gossip! I have enough to do  
to take care of my business without talking about  
the affairs of others, Mrs. Smith. Why, there's  
Mrs. Crocker—she deals in scandal by the whole-  
sale. It does seem to me as if that woman's  
tongue must be almost worn out, but no, there's  
no danger of that. If everybody was like me,  
there wouldn't be much trouble in the world. Oh,  
no! never gossip! But, did you know that Miss  
Elliot had got a new silk dress, Mrs. Smith. You  
didn't. Well she has. It's a real brocade; I saw  
it myself; and I do say it's shameful for her to be  
so extravagant. I mean to give her a piece of my  
mind, Mrs. Smith. You believe her uncle gave it  
to her? Well, I don't care if he did. Why, 'tis  
only two months since her father failed; and now  
to see her dash out in this style, it's a burning  
shame. I suppose she thinks she's going to catch  
young lawyer Jones; but I think she'll find her-  
self mistaken. He's got more sense than to be  
caught by her, if she has got a brocade silk dress.  
And here's the upstart dressmaker, Kate Manly,  
setting her cap for the doctor's son. The impertin-  
ence of some people is perfectly astonishing. I  
don't think she's any better than she ought to be,  
for my own part. I never did like her, with her  
mild soft look, when anybody's about. My word,  
for it, she can look cross enough when there ain't.  
Then she says she's only seventeen! Goodness  
knows she's as old as my Arabella Lucretia; and  
she's—well, I won't say how old, but she's more  
seventeen, and I ain't ashamed to say so either;  
but I think Dr. May's son will have more discre-  
tion than to think of marrying her. Some folks  
call her handsome. Well, I don't. She ain't half  
so good looking as my daughter Jane. Then the  
way she does up her hair, in such fly-away curls!  
and, if you believe it Mrs. Smith, she actually had  
the impudence to tell me she couldn't make her  
hair as straight as my Maria's. Impertinence! If  
she'd let her curling-papers and curling-irons  
alone, I'd risk but what her hair would be as  
straight as anybody's. But what do you think of  
the Minister's wife, Mrs. Smith? You like her!  
Well, all I can say is you've got a very peculiar  
taste. Why, she's as proud as Lucifer, been mar-  
ried a whole week, and hasn't been to see me yet.  
You presume, she hasn't had time? I don't see  
what the minister wanted to go out of town to get  
him a wife for, any way; and then, above all  
things, to get that little girlish-looking thing!  
Why didn't he take one of his parishioners?  
There's my Arabella Lucretia would have made  
him a better wife than he got now. And she's  
just about the right age for him. What do you  
say? That Arabella Lucretia is two years older  
than the minister? I should think it was a pity if I  
didn't know my own daughter's age, Mrs. Smith.  
If some folks would mind their own business, as I  
do, I'd thank them.

CORE FOR ILL-TEMPER.—A sensible woman, the  
mother of a young family, taught her children  
from the earliest childhood to consider ill-humor  
as a disorder which was to be cured by physio.  
Accordingly, she had always small doses ready,  
and the little patients, whenever it was thought  
needed, took rhubarb for the crossness. No pun-  
ishment was required. Peevishness or ill-temper  
and rhubarb were associated in their minds all  
ways as cause and effect.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—A tall specimen of the for-  
ests of Vancouver Island has been sent to the  
World's Fair, in the shape of a tree two hundred  
and forty-two high. It could not be accommo-  
dated in the exhibition building, and was raised on  
the grounds of the Royal Horticultural Society.  
This tree is not a circumstance to the big trees of  
Calaveras.

## How to avoid a Bad Husband.

1. Never marry for wealth. A woman's life  
consisteth not in these things that she possesseth.
2. Never marry a fop, or one who struts about  
dandy-like, in his silk gloves and ruffles, with sil-  
vered cane and rings on his fingers. Beware!  
there is a trap.
3. Never marry a niggard, or close-fisted, mean,  
sordid man, who saves every penny, or spends it  
grudgingly. Take care lest he sting you to death.
4. Never marry a stranger, or one whose charac-  
ter is not known, or tested. Some females jump  
right into the fire, with their eyes wide open.
5. Never marry a mop or drone, one who draws  
and draggles through life, one foot after another,  
and lets things take their chances.
6. Never marry a roan who treats his mother  
and sister unkindly, or indifferently. Such treat-  
ment is a sure indication of meanness and wicked-  
ness.
7. Never, on any account marry a gambler, a  
profane person, one who in the least speaks lightly  
of God, or religion. Such a man can never make  
a good husband.
8. Never marry a sloven, a man who is negligent  
of his person or dress, and is filthy in his habits.  
The external appearance is an index to the heart.
9. Shun the rake as a snake, a viper, a very  
demon.
10. Never marry a man who is addicted to the  
use of ardent spirits. Depend upon it you are bet-  
ter off alone than you would be were you tied to  
a man whose breath is polluted, and whose vitals  
are being gnawed out by alcohol.

In the choice of a wife, take the obedient daugh-  
ter of a good mother.

It is common for men to say, that such and such  
things are perfectly right—very desirable; but  
that unfortunately they are not practicable. Oh,  
no, not those things which are not practicable  
are not desirable. There is nothing in the world  
really beneficial that does not lie within the reach  
of an informed understanding and a well-directed  
pursuit. There is nothing that God has judged  
good for us, that he has not given us the means to  
accomplish, both in the natural and the moral  
world. If we cry like children for the moon,  
like children we must cry on.—[Barke.]

THE APPROACH OF SLEEP.—It is a delicious mo-  
ment, certainly, that of being well nestled in bed,  
and feeling that you shall drop gently to sleep.  
The good is to come—not past; the limbs have  
been just tired enough to render the remaining  
in one position delightful; the labor of the day is  
done. A gentle failure of the perceptions comes  
creeping over one; the spirit of consciousness  
disengages itself more and more with slow and  
hushing degrees, like a mother detaching her hand  
from that of her sleeping child; the mind seems  
to have a balmy lid closing over it, like the eye:  
'tis closing—'tis more closed—'tis closed. The  
mysterious spirit has gone to take its airy rounds.

## RASCHKE &amp; SONS,

121 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter

DEALERS IN

PIANOFORTES,

SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,

Musical Instruments, Strings, &amp;c.,

Agents for the Celebrated Manufacturers,

A. H. GALE &amp; CO., New York,

C. MEYER, Philadelphia,

T. GILBERT, Boston,

Whose Pianos they keep constantly on hand, for SALE

and for RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet

Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is con-

stantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer

from the principal publishers in the East. They have a

full supply for the following combinations: Violin and

Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and

Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large,

etc. etc. etc.

PIANOS AND ALL OTHER MUSICAL

INSTRUMENTS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music copied and arranged for all instruments; New

Music published; Music arranged and bound;

Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,

No. 5 Montgomery street,

In the New Masonic Temple, SAN FRANCISCO.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

This being the only regular LADIES' DRESS TRIM-

MINGS Store in San Francisco, ladies can always rely

upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods

in the city.

Having just visited the East, and completed all our

arrangements for the best manufacturers of Europe

for the importation of Fine Goods, as well as the largest

and heaviest factors of our own country, thereby having

all our goods come through first hands, we flatter our-

selves our facilities are such as to make it an induc-

ment for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for

UNDER LINEN,

HOSIERY,

UNDER CLOTHING,

And all Goods in our line.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,

No. 5 Montgomery street, New Masonic Temple.

MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE,

R. A. CHAPTER,

COUNCIL,

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, man-

ufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and work-

manship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights,

Swords, Bibles, &amp;c. &amp;c.

Chaplers and Councils furnished with Robes, and all

other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and

all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,

NO. 5 POST STREET,

Above Montgomery. In the New Masonic Temple,

SAN FRANCISCO.



## SEED WAREHOUSE.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850)

S. W. MOORE,

IMPORTER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

Agricultural

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 110 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover,

Hungarian Grass,

Kentucky Blue-grass,

Orchard Grass,

Red-top Grass,

Sainfoin Grass,

English Rye-grass,

Timothy Grass,

Red Clover,

White Dutch Clover,

Crimson Clover,

Lucerne, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP,

CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS,

TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS,

BEANS, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

Havana Tobacco Seed.

COTTON SEED.

GUANO from Johnson's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties).

BULBS:

LILIES, Tulips, Hyacinths,

Anemones, Ranunculus,

Narcissus, Tuberoses, Peonies,

Gladioli, Iris, and in

endless variety, imported direct from FRANCE

and GERMANY.

Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,

For EXPORTATION

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE

facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS,

AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that ORDERS FOR SEED be sent

DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or

Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being

imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled at

some inferior establishment.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo &amp; Co.'s Express are

hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned,

in taking Orders for Seed and receiving for the same.

Send for a Circular.

S. W. MOORE, Seed Warehouse,

110 California street, SAN FRANCISCO.

OAKLEY &amp; JACKSON,

STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

San Quintin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment

on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

300 tons Extra San Quintin Dairy, 50's and 70's

300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's

3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's

300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

...ALSO...

400 tons SAN QUINTIN ROCK;

300 do CARMEN ISLAND;

250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFOR-

NIA SALT.

All the above will sell at the Lowest Market Price,

At the Office,

320 Front street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

PIONEER

Riding Academy,

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,

Nos. 197 and 199 Montgomery street,

One door above Jackson. SAN FRANCISCO

HORSES KEPT ON LIVERY.

RIDING CLASSES for Gentlemen on Sundays, Mondays,

Wednesdays, and Fridays.

RIDING CLASSES for Ladies on Tuesdays, Thursdays,

and Saturdays.

Mr. Johnson has effected an arrangement with an ex-

perienced Military Trainer, who will open a Class for Dragoon

Exercise whenever there are a sufficient number of Pupils

to form a class.

The ACADEMY will be open EVERY EVENING, from 7

until 11 o'clock.

Having every accommodation for the purpose, Mr. JOHNSON

will Train, Break, Bit, and Gait, Horses; or give instructions

Ladies and Gentlemen whose duties will not allow them to

attend during the day, can receive instructions at night. 19

MME. DEMOREST'S

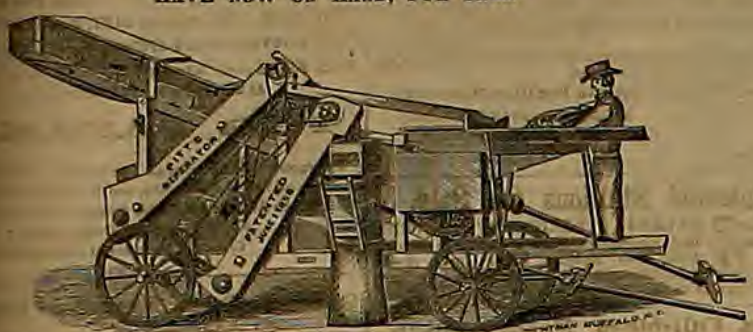
QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS,

With Great Improvements and Additions.

THE SUMMER NUMBER contains Four Large and Splen-



To All whom it may Concern:  
BE IT KNOWN THAT I,  
**THOMAS OGG SHAW,**  
208 Sacramento street, - - - San Francisco.  
HAVE NOW ON HAND, FOR SALE



## 8 AND 10-HORSE STEAM THRASHERS FOR 1862.

**8 AND 10-HORSE-POWER MACHINES OF JOHN A. PITTS' GENUINE MAKE,**  
Buffalo, N. Y., with all of C. M. Russell's Improvements in the Shoe and Cylinder; as it runs on Steel  
Pivots, and in all other respects superior to the Russell make of Machine, both in material and workmanship, as  
well as finish; with the large-sized, improved Jack.

## Six 12-Horse-Power Steam-Engines on Trucks,

And capable of running the largest-sized Separator, and Thrashing in one day, in a good and workmanlike  
manner, 2000 Sacks of Grain.

## 4 AND 6-HORSE MACHINES,

In all respects the same as the large Machine, to run with GEAR, same as old style Pitts'.  
All of the above Machines are made at Buffalo, N. Y., expressly for me and under my direction. Any  
person in want of such machines cannot fail to be pleased, as this Machine stands unrivaled for Thrashing and  
Cleaning Grain at one operation. It is acknowledged to be superior to any other Machine in the WORLD, in its  
Operation, Finish, and Mechanical Construction.

EXTRA EXTRAS of all parts of the Genuine Pitts' Machine constantly on hand.

No Machine Genuine except those made at Buffalo, N. Y., and marked "J. A. PITTS."

List of Articles Manufactured at Thomas Ogg Shaw's Agricultural Works:  
**PECK'S CALIFORNIA CLIPPER OR** **COST-STEEL DEEP-TILLER PLOWS, ALL**  
**HEADS.** **SIZES.**  
**TUSTIN'S CALIFORNIA COMBINED** **SIDE-HILL PLOWS.**  
**REAPER AND MOWER.** **BREAKING PLOWS, ALL SIZES.**  
**RIDER'S PATENT EQUALIZING SCREW** **CLOD CRUSHER OR FIELD ROLLER.**  
**HORSE-POWER.** **HARROWS.**  
**EGGLESTON'S BROAD-CAST PATENT** **CULTIVATORS.**  
**SOWING MACHINE.** **ALL KINDS OF MACHINE CASTINGS.**  
**CALIFORNIA FIRE AND BURGLAR-** **ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING DONE.**  
**PROOF SAFES.** **EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BRASS WORK.**  
**PAN-MILLS.** **SASH WEIGHTS OF ALL SIZES, TO ORDER.**  
**HAY-PRESSES.** **GRATES AND FENDERS, FOR MARBLE**  
**ROAD SCRAPERS, ALL SIZES.** **MANTLES.**

## Among the Leading Articles are

**PECK'S HEADER OR HARVESTER,** which is by far superior to any imported Machine,  
and took the First Premium at the State Fair held at Sacramento. This Machine is both light and durable.

**TUSTIN'S CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER,** which cuts six feet in  
width, and is the best Machine on this Coast, as it possesses many advantages over those made in the States.  
This Machine took the First Premium at the Sacramento Fair, over all other Machines.

This Machine is so constructed, that it NEVER CHOKES UP, having two sets of Knives, moved by the same  
crank; thereby causing twice the velocity of the knives, over that given by any other machine, and preventing the  
possibility of choking; no matter how slow the team may travel.

Attention is particularly called to the **RAKING DEVICE**, which will rake off the grain more Regularly and  
evenly than can possibly be done by hand, thus saving the purchaser the neat sum of \$2.50 per day.

The Machine is very light and durable.

**RIDER'S PATENT EQUALIZING SCREW HORSE-POWER.** This Power Possesses great advantages over  
any other Power in use, and is well calculated for doing all kinds of work usually done by Horse-Powers, and  
being simple in its construction, can be easily repaired, and at little expense.

**EGGLESTON'S BROADCAST PATENT SOWING MACHINE.** This is the only Seed Sower ever invented  
that can be depended upon for sowing various kinds of grain, on all qualities of soil, in all kinds of weather.

**CALIFORNIA FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,** which have been tested at various times and found  
to be superior to any imported. They are warranted to be Fire-proof, and entirely free from sweating or damp-  
ness, which is the great complaint of the imported Safes, as they gather moisture on their passage.

Our Wrought and Chilled Iron Safe, with Steel Vault, and Combination Locks, is unsurpassed by any.  
All orders promptly attended to.

And in conclusion I will add, that all the above lists of Goods are made of the very best material that the  
country will afford. Also, all the mechanics employed in superintending the putting up of these goods, are men of long  
experience, and the best of workmen in our country, and every article manufactured is of the most approved style, and has  
the latest improvements of the day, and cannot be surpassed in point of durability, practicability, beauty, and workmanship,  
and while I feel thankful for all past favors, I trust that I may meet with good encouragement in the future.

Every article that I import is of the very best style and most improved goods in the market, and can be sold as cheap as  
elsewhere, as I purchase all my goods direct from the Manufacturers, saving all the commissions, thus enabling me to sell  
cheap. All persons in want of any of the above goods, will please send to their orders in time to

**THOMAS OGG SHAW,** 208 Sacramento street,  
Opposite his former place of Business. **SAN FRANCISCO.**

## THE VERMONT MOWER, AND COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER. FOR THE HARVEST OF 1862.

## Vermont Reaper and Mower.

Which is unsurpassed for Simplicity, Durability, Convenience, and Thoroughness of Work.  
The high estimation in which this Machine is held by these Farmers who have used it, justifies the expecta-  
tion that, with the late improvements, it will become the LEADING MACHINE when its superior qualities  
are generally known.

Some points of Excellence and Peculiar Advantages which this Machine possesses over others, are as follows:

- 1st. Having the cutter-bar hinged to the frame, so as to adjust itself to uneven surfaces.
- 2d. Having two Driving wheels; if one slips, the other does the work.
- 3d. When the Machine moves to right or left, the knives are kept in constant motion by one or other of the wheels.
- 4th. It can be tilted and thrown in or out of gear without the driver leaving his seat.
- 5th. The whole weight of Machine is on the wheels, where it is required to give power and stroke to the knives.
- 6th. When the Machine is backed, the knives cease to play; consequently you back from obstructions without  
danger of breaking the knives.
- 7th. The Cutter-bar to the Machine, being hinged, can be packed up without removing bolt or screw.
- 8th. The Cutter-bar is easily raised by a lever, which is very convenient at the corners of the land; when  
raised, the Machine will turn as short and as easily as any two-wheeled cart.
- 9th. It is mostly of iron, simple in construction, and a boy can manage it easily.
- 10th. It has no side-draft.
- 11th. The Combined Machine has two sets of Cutter-bars and Sickles, one for Mowing, the other designed  
expressly for reaping; which, with Other Improvements, should Command the Attention of Every Farmer.

We invite Farmers wishing a Machine, to call and see before purchasing.

**KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,**  
310 Washington street, near Front, - - San Francisco.

## ESTABLISHED 1860. AGENCY OF THE Mission Woolen Mills

**SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1861.**  
Be it known that the proprietors of the MISSION WOOLEN  
MILLS respectfully announce to the trade, that they are pre-  
pared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the  
following Goods:

**FAMILY BLANKETS,** all Wool, superior quality;  
**MACKINAW** " " " "  
**CHARLET** " " " "  
**BLUE** " " " "  
**GRAY** " " " "

**GOLDEN STATE GENTS LONG-SHAWLS,** all Wool, with  
plain or graduated borders;

**TWEEDS,** double and single width, all Wool, and desirable  
colors;

**EUREKA FLANNELS,** all colors, and of extra quality;  
**OVERSHIRTS,** variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are  
made of Selected Wools of California production, and are  
superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and  
being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, pur-  
chasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture  
and finish.

**LEONARD & McLENNAN, Proprietors.**  
OFFICE—Over Parrott & Co's Bank, cor Montgomery  
and Sacramento streets

## BLUE VITRIOL Or Bluestone,

The Indispensable Article for Wheat-  
Growers.

**CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURE; ALSO, EN-**  
**GLISH AND PHILADELPHIA,**

**GUARANTEED PURE.**  
For sale in quantities, AT LOWEST RATES.

**REDINGTON & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,  
105 and 107 Clay Street.

## Flax-seed Wanted.

**100 000 LBS. FLAX-SEED WANTED BY**  
CONTRACT, from parties who are  
the growers of it.

Persons who are now growing Flax, if they  
will please inform us of the number of acres they are  
growing, and the probable quantity they will desire to  
sell, we shall be glad to enter into contract for same.

Address **COL. WARREN, Editor of the Farmer.**

**BUY ALL YOUR  
GOLD ORNAMENTS**

.....OF.....  
**TUCKER!**

## FURNITURE!

AND

## BEDDING!



## SELLING, MARX & CO.,

HAVE REOPENED THE

## Extensive Furniture Warerooms,

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

## J. G. CLARK & Co.,

No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufactory, we are  
constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest  
styles of Furniture.

All kinds of **BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c.**, made to  
order.

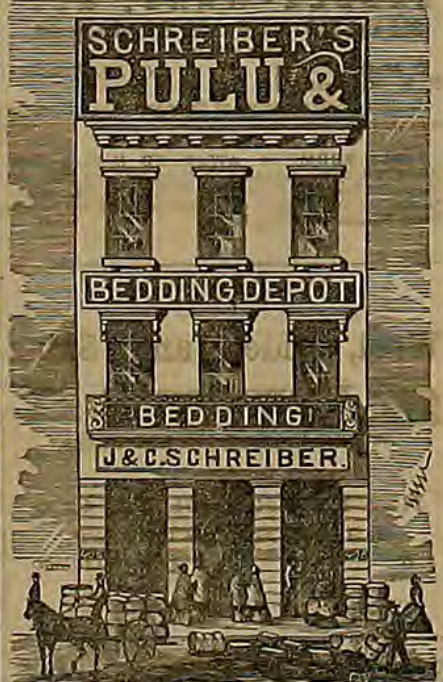
## LAMOTT, Hatter,



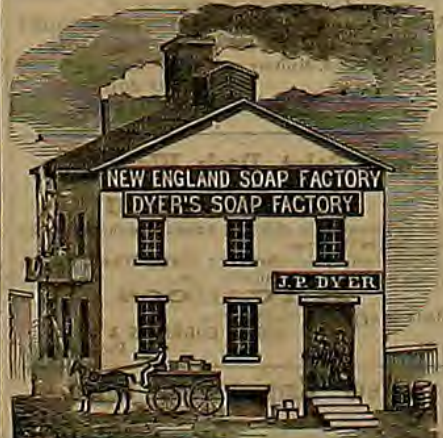
No. 37 J street, - - Sacramento.

The Finest Assortment in the State,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.



No. 406 Sansome street  
SAN FRANCISCO.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.  
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

## The Best Churn Known

**JERRY'S PATENT CHURN.**  
EXHIBITED AT THE SANTA ROSA AND ALAMEDA  
Fairs, where it won the Premiums, and attracted the  
attention of those interested, has been pronounced by the  
best Dairywomen and Dairyman the BEST CHURN  
KNOWN. A sample Churn can always be seen at our Office,  
where they can be purchased.

**BUY ALL YOUR  
PEARLS**

.....OF.....  
**TUCKER!**

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

## Two Ranches

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.

ONE CONTAINING 1972 71/100 acres,  
the other 1238 33/100 acres, being por-  
tions of our Ranch in Solano County.

Or, if preferred, an undivided half interest in the  
whole Ranch, containing 5350 87/100 acres.

WITH STOCK AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Consisting of a good Dwelling House, Cheese House,  
Stables, Sheds, Wind Mills, Work Oxen, Horses, Farm  
Tools, Boats, and everything requisite for the Dairy and  
Stock business.

One hundred good American COWS, now in milk.  
The above Ranch is capable of supporting 2500 head of  
cattle. Out of over 600 head ranched there during the  
recent flood, WE LOST ONLY TEN CALVES.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned,  
where a map can be seen; or at the Ranch; or to Col.  
Warren, Editor FARMER.

HALE & WHEELER

Stockton, San Joaquin county, Cal.

## FOR SALE,

## A Farm of about 350 Acres,

IN ALAMEDA COUNTY, TWO MILES  
north from the City of Oakland, on the  
Telegraph Road. Either the whole or  
one-half, separately, will be sold, as may  
suit purchasers. There are now on the premises, a good  
Dwelling House, containing Ten Rooms; two Servants'  
Rooms; a Five large Closets and Bath Rooms, all  
hard finished, and Four handsome Marble Mantels.

Also, a good Farm-House, containing eight rooms,  
exclusive of rooms appropriated to farm laborers. A  
Carriage-House 20x40 feet, one and a half stories high;  
two large Barns, besides Cow-Houses, and Stalls for  
125 head of cattle and 20 horses, all in excellent condi-  
tion. The whole is well fenced, and good Division  
Fences throughout the Farm. All in very complete  
order, and for the last two years an abundant supply  
of very Choice Fruit. Farm Implements, choice young  
Stock Horses, Harness, Wagons, Buggies, and Family  
Carriage, can be purchased with the land. The above  
desirable property will be sold on the most reasonable  
terms, as the owner wishes to be absent from the State  
for several years.

A good Eight-horse-power Thrashing  
Machine,  
second-hand but thoroughly repaired and better than  
new, for sale very low.

Also - 20 very superior Yearling HEIFERS,  
half blood Durham; and one half blood Dur-  
ham BULL. Also, one Full-blood Durham  
BULL, and Pure Blood.

Essex PIGS, five months old.

Any part or all of the above Property, for sale Cheap-  
er than can be had elsewhere.

Apply to **S. E. ALDEN,**  
on the premises.

## 500 Acres Good Land & Dwellings.

Who wants a Good Farm Cheap?

We can offer them Three Quarter Sections,  
450 acres GOOD LAND, suitable for Cul-  
tivation (Grain and Orchard Land) and  
Grazing.

This farm is situated on the county road, twenty-five  
miles from Sacramento, and thirteen from Suisun City,  
and three miles from Malco Prairie Post Office. The  
land is well watered by living Springs, and enclosed in  
Fence. On the Farm is a good HOUSE with seven rooms,  
Stock-sheds 140 feet long, Barn 60 feet connected. The  
House is already furnished, so that a Family can take  
possession and be at home readily.

There are 800 Ewes and Lambs; small Farming  
Tools; 75 Domestic Fowls; Cow and Calf, etc. The  
whole will be sold a bargain, if applied for soon. In-  
quire of Editor Farmer.

Apply to **S. E. ALDEN,**  
on the premises.

## A Rare Chance for a Capitalist.

THE COLLINSVILLE RANCH.

THE Advertiser has 3000 acres Land, half high rolling  
and hill land, and half Tule Land. The Ranch is  
bordering on the Sacramento River, and one-half of it  
has a Water-Front. The Tule Land is easy of reclama-  
tion, and a contract is already under way to reclaim and  
improve it.

The Ranch is situated at the mouth of the Sacramento  
River, at the upper end of Suisun Bay, opposite to New  
York, and known as the Montezuma Hills in Solano  
county. A substantial Wharf for a Steamboat Landing  
has been built this winter, and the Sacramento and San  
Francisco Steamers stop there daily, taking Passengers,  
Produce, Cattle, Fish, etc; this being the greatest ship-  
ping point for the Salmon Fishery in the State, and one  
that will have increasing business, as the floods do not  
affect it. The advertiser desires to improve, and re-  
quires more Capital to insure to this point all its ad-  
vantages; as it can be made one of the best paying op-  
erations in the State; and as he has other business, is not  
able to carry it on himself so as to secure all its ad-  
vantages, and wishes a Partner with sufficient capital to  
make such other improvements as will insure the success  
which opens to it. The Ranch has a large stock of Cattle,  
Sheep, and Swine upon it.

To any business man with Ten, Fifteen, or Twenty  
Thousand Dollars, this will be a grand opening, as he  
would have possession of, and under his charge, Property  
worth about \$75,000; while the new Wharf, now the  
great landing for all this section of country, can be made  
a large source of income. For particulars, inquire per-  
sonally or by letter, of Editor Farmer.

## 1000 Acres of Land,

120 COWS,

AND

## A Good Milk and Dairy Business,

For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED  
to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to  
secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Busi-  
ness ever offered in our State. The location is near  
Suisun City, within five miles. There is 960 acres good  
Land, well fenced, which can be had at \$10 per acre,  
and 120 select COWS for \$20 each, together with En-  
gine and Boiler for feeding Stock, Cheese Presses, But-  
ter-Churns, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc, valued at \$1000.  
All these implements will go to the purchaser without cost.

The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted.  
There are also 1000 acres of good Land adjoining leased  
for two years at \$1 per acre; this goes also, and the  
lease can be renewed.

To a good and responsible party this property will be  
sold on the most liberal terms - say ONE-THIRD  
CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory.  
Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address  
COL. WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will  
furnish all needed information.

Nov. 1, 1861.

## FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, WITH  
excellent Out-buildings, a fine Garden,  
Vineyard of four acres, with a field of sixty  
acres more, for pasturage or cultivation.  
The whole will be sold a great bargain if applied for imme-  
diately.

For particulars apply at California Farmer Office.

Nov. 1, 1861.

## Ranch for Sale.

A FINE RANCH OF 500 ACRES of heavy  
timbered Land, with a good Mill Site, heavy  
Water-Power. The Land is covered with large  
Redwood, Yellow Pine, &c.

This ranch is an excellent chance for investment, as  
in a short time it will be doubled in value. In-  
quire of Editor Farmer.

## LARGE WASHING-MACHINE.

A LARGE WASHING-MACHINE, WITH HEATER  
and Boiler attached, one of the "New Patent," suitable  
for a large Hotel or Boarding-House, can be had at a  
bargain, by calling at this Office, where it can be seen.

## Literary Shrubbery.

A paper in a neighboring State, after giving a  
long obituary of a deceased brother of the quill,  
thus, in glowing strains, concludes: "Are we  
not glad also, that such an editor is in Heaven?  
There no cry of 'more copy' nor shall he be abused  
any more by his political antagonists, with lies  
and detractions that should shame a demon to  
promulgate. There he shall no more be used as  
a ladder for the aspiring to kick down as they  
reach the desired height and need him no more.  
There he shall be able to see the immense masses  
of mind he has moved all unknowingly and un-  
known as he has been during his weary pilgrimage  
on earth. There he will find all articles credited,  
not a clap of his thunder stolen—and there shall  
be no horrid typographical errors to set him in a  
fever. We are glad the editor is in heaven."

**PRETTY GOOD JOKE.**—An Ohio paper tells a  
pretty good one on an old bachelor of that place,  
who was present at a Butter Fair recently held in  
that town: A lady who enjoys a joke hugely,  
asked him if he would like to see the milking  
machine, one of which was on exhibition. The  
gentleman, of course, signified his assent, when  
Mrs. — conducted him to a far corner of the  
room, where a very young person was drawing  
assistance from the maternal fount, and, pointing  
to the cherub, Mrs. — said that that was one of  
the most perfect arrangements for the use in ques-  
tion ever invented. Such a roar of laughter fol-  
lowed as was likely to bring down the plastering.

**Mrs. ROCHEFOUCAULD'S MAXIMS.**

A woman hates a question, but loves to ask  
one.

Enjoy to-day, for to-morrow the first gray hair  
may come.

Age is venerable in man—and would be in  
woman, if she ever became old.

If you want to know a woman's true character,  
linger after the guests have gone, and listen to  
what she has to say about them.

Don't locate yourself on the back of a wild  
horse, unless you want to be dis-located.

A correspondent sends the following:

"What is the difference between a long tailed  
rat and a Chinaman?"

The rat has his head on one end of his body and  
his tail on the other, while the Chinaman has head  
and tail both on one end.

## The Question Solved.

**COOK'S**  
**Improved Portable**  
**SUGAR EVAPORATOR**  
FOR MAKING  
**SORGHUM AND MAPLE SUGAR.**

ALL DOUBTS ARE DISPELLED! THAT CHINESE  
SUGAR-CANE YIELDS

**TRUE CANE SUGAR**  
IS A SETTLED QUESTION.

The difficulties in securing its Granulation have been  
entirely overcome by the invention of

**Cook's Evaporator.**

By its peculiar arrangement it throws off all scum and  
feculencies, and secures a deposit of a kind of wax,  
which would otherwise prevent granulation, and WHICH  
HAS YET BEEN REMOVED BY NO OTHER PRO-  
CESS. Thus in this machine are combined all the  
requisites for DEPRICATING WITHOUT CHEMICALS, and  
evaporating with an unparalleled rapidity.

Attention is called to the following Claims of  
this Valuable Invention:

1st. It so liberates the sirup from its gummy and  
glucose matters that crystallization may readily be re-  
sured.

2d. It will make more and better sirup in a day than  
any other evaporator.

3d. Being made of sheet metal it is more sensitive to  
heat than cast iron, and can suddenly be brought to a  
very high heat without cracking, a danger to which cast  
iron Evaporators are greatly exposed.

4th. It consumes less fuel by one-half than any other  
Evaporator.

5th. It is the only one in which great heat can be ap-  
plied to shallow bodies of juice without danger of scor-  
ching; hence its greater rapidity of evaporation and more  
certainty of success.

6th. It is more convenient for use than any other style;  
always ready for work without calling upon all the  
neighborhood mechanics, and causing great delays when  
you are in the greatest haste.

7th. It thus combines in an eminent degree all those  
essential requisites of sugar machinery, viz: speed, su-  
periority of work, convenience, and economy.

We will furnish Evaporators adapted to brick arches  
at the following prices: **MANUFACTURERS** to meet  
the state of the times and to promote the successful  
manufacture of Home Products:

No. 3—Copper Pan, 45 by 90 inches.....\$100

No. 4—do do 45 by 100 do ..... 125

No. 5—do do 45 by 144 do ..... 150

Two Skimmers, one Door, and one Grater accompany  
each Pan.

Copper Pans are used for this Evaporator, on account  
of their great durability and cleanliness.

In connection with the EVAPORATOR, we shall also  
Manufacture

## Sugar-Cane Mills,

OF THE LATEST AND BEST PATTERNS

now used, for descriptions and prices of which we refer  
to our advertisements.

For any further information and Pamphlets con-  
taining full directions for the Culture and the Manu-  
facture of Sorghum; also for testimonials of its success-  
ful Manufacture by this Evaporator in the hands of  
Farmers of the different States; and for Orders for the  
Machines, address—

<



Wholesale Produce Report  
This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.  
[Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tonn & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.]  
June 19.

Prices in our grain and produce markets have materially declined; trade is very dull; receipts are far in excess of sales, and with no demand except our local requirements. Those who do sell are required to meet buyers' views. Wheat and barley have sustained a fall in price beyond the expectations of any party. It was believed that wheat would find a sale at prices from 21 to 23, at that our old crop would all be consumed before the new made its appearance. Present indications go far to convince us that there is no scarcity of supply, and as to barley, from 1.40 to 1.50 it has dropped to 1.12 @ 1.25, more sellers than buyers. The quantity of barley in the State was underestimated, and the consumption and requirements are far less than was calculated upon. The accumulation on our wharves and in the storehouses are very large, and reminds one more of the busy season and harvest time, than the last end of our old crop. Oats, in consequence of the impression that the supply is light and the new crop unfavorable, are advancing.

Hay of the new crop is coming to market sparingly, and we note a temporary advance in price.

Farmers sustain this season a heavy tax for Baling Rope and Sacks, and have a great cause for complaint. We know of some who wish to market their Hay, but rather than submit to the prices asked for rope, will either use wire, or stack and hold their Hay. Also, of the intention of many to build bins for their grain, and if possible to sell in bulk. This, for shippers, would prove in our opinion an advantage; they could then adopt some uniformity of sacks, and there would be less complaints and fewer rejections. But millers and our local trade will require sacks. That sold in this market for consumption will necessarily have to be in some shape to handle, and good new sacks are a great advantage to the Miller; they are used for Flour and save a great expense.

We notice a large quantity of Linen and Burlaps sacks being manufactured, and as they from necessity will have to be used, it may be well for who have had some experience, to say a word. If they are left exposed in the field to the heavy dews and hot sun, they rot or burn and become worthless. The caution required is to cover the sacks with either straw or canvas to protect them from the weather. Other serious faults or objections are, that if stored, rats give these sacks a decided preference and cut them badly; they are also susceptible of being stained and objected to by shippers. These are some of the objections, that require an undue amount of caution.

New Potatoes arrive in small quantities, and the market thus far has been well sustained.

There appears a healthy competition among Wool buyers, and liberal prices are now being realized.

Our receipts from around the Bay, for the past week, have been as follows: Wheat 9551 sks, Barley 11,899 sks, Oats 2386 sks, Potatoes 1475 sks, Corn-meal 610 sks, Middlings 65 sks, Flour 6946 qrs, Bran 650 sks, Wool 621 bales, Hay 223 tons.

Also, Coastwise: Wheat 833 sks, Barley 1030 sks, Potatoes 21 sks, Wool 158 bales.

Wheat, 100 lbs. ....	Flour, 100 lbs. ....
Barley, 100 lbs. ....	Flour, 100 lbs. ....
...	...

[Corrected by Marten & Redford, Washington Market.]  
Butter, Cal., 1 lb. ....  
Eggs, Cal., 1 doz. ....

San Francisco Cattle Market.  
Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. WHITNEY, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Block Corral).

We have no change to note in the Cattle Market for the past week.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

BEEF—American, first quality 5c to 7c; 2d quality 2c @ 4c; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 2 to 3c @ 1 lb.  
VEAL—first quality, 4c @ 7c.  
HOGS—Stock Hogs 2 to 3c; fat Hogs on foot 5c @ 6c; Dressed 7c @ 9c.  
MUTTON—dressed, 3c @ 7c, according to quality.  
MILK COWS—1st quality \$25 @ \$30; 2d quality \$15 @ \$25.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—June 20.

Apples, 100 lbs. ....	Oranges, 100 lbs. ....
...	...

Family Marketing.

M. S. OSTERHOUDT & CO.,  
STALL No. 1,  
Washington Market  
Washington street, San Francisco.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
Produce, Vegetables,  
FRUIT,  
AND.....

ARTICLES SOLD ON COMMISSION, if desired.  
Orders Delivered Free of Charge. v179

Doane's Hay Press.

THE Proprietor of this highly improved PATENT HAY PRESS, offers it to the Public with the fullest confidence that it will be found the most efficient Press known. The weight of the Press, when built of wood, is about 1200 pounds; when built of iron, 1400 pounds. This Press is easily worked by a wheel, and is about 18 inches high, and with three cuts, the Hay can be easily packed on mules so as to be conveyed to the Valley over the mountains. Bales are formed 2 feet 2 inches by 4 feet, 12 inches high, and will hold 1000 lbs. of Hay.

Beef—tenderloin, 1 lb. ....	...
...	...

Married.

In this city, June 15th, George S. Fake of Amador and Mrs. Emeline Alvarado.  
In this city, June 16th, by Rev. T. Starr King, J. B. Low, of Gold Hill, N. T., and Mary S. Mowatt, of this city.

In this city, June 18th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Dr. Julius Eokman, Joseph Fige, and Isabel R. Shapron.

In this city, Daniel Schley and Kate Lentz.  
Sacramento, June 16th, at St. Rose's Church, by Father Gallagher, Patrick Slaven of Placerville and Mary Mullan of Sacramento.

Downsville, June 12th, Chas. W. Carman, and Ellen A. Northrup.  
Stockton, June 15th, Herman Kallman and Amelia Stein.

French Gulch, Shasta county, June 12th, John Hunter and Sarah B. McDonald.  
San Jose, by Rev. Dr. Brotherton, H. O. Weller, of Milpitas, and Mrs. Goodman Castle, of this city.

Bear Creek, Shasta county, May 22d, Rufus A. Clark and Phoebe Ann McCoy.  
Santa Cruz, June 9th, Goodlass Tighlar and Lattia Anderson.

Santa Cruz, June 11th, Albert Jones and Mary E. Wilson.  
Yreka, June 12th, James D. McFarland and Bell McCoy.

Born.

In this city, June 14th, the wife of F. E. Taylor of a daughter.  
In this city, June 15th, the wife of Henry J. Wells, of a daughter.

In this city, June 17th, the wife of H. Levitsky, of a son.  
In this city, the wife of S. Kahn, of a son.

Sacramento, June 7th, the wife of Andrew W. Brandon, of a son.  
Sacramento, June 15th, the wife of F. T. Burke, of a daughter.

Santa Cruz, June 6th, the wife of Joseph Steen, of a son.  
Derby Flat, Placer county, June 11th, the wife of Bernard O'Brien, of a son.

Shasta, June 14th, the wife of J. H. Spatz, of a daughter.  
Rattlesnake, Placer county, June 9th, the wife of D. S. Beach, of a daughter.

Died.

In this city, June 13th, of consumption, Francis Weller, a native of Auburn, New York, aged 32 years.  
In this city, June 15th, P. F. Faulkner, aged 34 years.

In this city, June 15th, Wm. F. Hamilton, aged 65 years.  
In this city, June 15th, Oscar Henry, son of Francis Henry Duffell, aged 1 year 5 months and 25 days.

In this city, June 15th, William Brown, a native of Buffalo, New York, aged 37 years.  
In this city, June 16th, Louis Schmeitz, a native of Hamburg, Germany, aged 31 years.

In this city, June 17th, Wm. Steele, a native of Warsaw, N. Y., aged 24 years.  
Sacramento, June 16th, Ellen Josephine Murphy, a native of Tuam, County Galway, Ireland, aged 27 years.

Sacramento, June 17th, of diphtheria, Fannie Ellis, daughter of Charles and Mary A. Crocker, aged 4 years 1 month and 11 days.  
Sacramento, June 18th, William Cornelius, son of O. J. and Bridget Haley, aged 1 year 3 months and 25 days.

Folsom, June 17th, Thomas Richardson, aged 35 years.  
Virginia City, June 13th, Alonzo Platt, formerly of Downsville, aged 50 years.

Weaverville, June 13th, Louis Schmeitz, a native of Saxony, aged 36 years and 7 months.  
Oroville, June 18th, John, son of John Smith, aged 7 years and 2 months.

Near Knight's Landing, June 7th, Burton Jefferys, aged 40 years.  
Rockville, June 2d, an infant daughter of Charles Forbes.

Nevada, June 13th, Mary, daughter of John McArthur, aged 3 years, 1 month and 25 days.

TRAVELERS TO SACRAMENTO will, of course, stop at the "Golden Eagle." See the card of that Hotel. We know by what every traveler says that it is an A No. 1. extra. We have tried that Hotel, and know it to be so.

Shipment of Produce.—A fine opportunity is now offered producers, for the shipment of wood, hides, etc., to the East. The well known house of Wm. T. Coleman & Co., have put up the clipper ship Belle of the Sea for New York with immediate dispatch, and will take freight very low, as well as make advances.

To Agents of the Farmer.  
We would ask our Agents to whom payments are made for the Farmer, to notify us, that we may give credit for them, as it frequently happens that our subscribers call and inform us that they have paid such Agents, although we have no notice of such facts.

Family Marketing.

M. S. OSTERHOUDT & CO.,  
STALL No. 1,  
Washington Market  
Washington street, San Francisco.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
Produce, Vegetables,  
FRUIT,  
AND.....

ARTICLES SOLD ON COMMISSION, if desired.  
Orders Delivered Free of Charge. v179

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Important News!

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC especially the sufferers by the recent Floods, and all others who wish to

Save their Money  
By purchasing their goods from  
25 to 50 per cent Less  
than the usual prices at other places, to call at

FENNER, RUSSELL & CO.,  
AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE,  
Where can be found a general assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,  
FINE AND HEAVY CLOTHING,  
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,  
.....ALSO.....

Ladies' & Gents' Furnishing Goods  
Hosiery, Gloves, Linen and Silk Pocket Hdkfs,  
Cravats, Carpet Bags, Rugs, China Matting,  
Blankets, Shawls, &c. &c. &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,  
Silverplated Ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery,  
Combs, Brushes, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Perfumery, and a general variety of other

FANCY GOODS,  
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
No. 720 Montgomery street,  
Opposite Metropolitan Theater, SAN FRANCISCO.

We refer to the Editor of Farmer, who can attest from personal knowledge, to the good quality and low price of our goods. 22

GOLDEN EAGLE  
HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,  
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,  
PROPRIETOR.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,  
MANUFACTURERS  
and Importers of

HARNESS,  
Saddles, Bridles,  
WHIPS, COLLARS,  
SADDLE-WARE, & C.

214 and 216 (Old No. 68) Battery street,  
(Corner of Richmond)  
O. M. Main.  
D. E. Winchester.

N. B.—Good assortment Concord Stage Harness constantly on hand.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1877 and 1878; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1877, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Saddle and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Bridles. v1614

Wool, Hides, and Skins  
Purchased

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,  
.....BY.....

R. FEUERSTEIN & CO.,  
212 FRONT STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

MILITARY GOODS.

Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Etc.  
Importers and Manufacturers of  
REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, MILITARY EMBROIDERY  
Robes, Caps, Seals, and all Goods required by  
Societies, Military and Civic Processions.

T. RODGERS JOHNSON,  
Odd-Fellow's Hall, Bush street,  
One door below Kearny

North Point Dock Warehouse,  
STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.  
Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances  
Made on approved Merchandise.  
W. M. T. COLEMAN & CO.,  
Proprietors.

New Employment Office.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they have opened a first-class EMPLOYMENT OFFICE at 633 Market street, opposite Montgomery, where all want of help for the city or country, can be supplied at short notice, by leaving or sending their orders to them.

In connection with the above they have also a HOUSE BROKERAGE and REAL ESTATE AGENCY, and will pay particular attention to the renting of Houses and Lands, Cold-Storage, etc., etc.  
D. G. PARISH.  
Amos W. Gove.

References—Cyrus Palmer, Esq., Messrs. Dodge & Slaw, John P. Buckley, Esq., Messrs. Stevens, Baker & Co. 12

Buy All Your  
SILVERWARE  
.....OF.....  
TUCKER!

FARM STOCK, &c.  
RAMS FOR SALE.

PURE AND THOROUGHBRED  
SAXON AND AUSTRALIAN  
Merino Rams,

From specially selected stock, imported by the undersigned into California, Spring of 1880.

Reference at San Francisco: Messrs. GERSTUNG & CO., California street, below Sansome.  
Country Address: NATIVIDAD Post Office, Monterey Co.

EUGENE SHERWOOD,  
San Lorenzo Ranch,  
Monterey county.

Splendid Stallions for Sale.

SEVERAL STALLIONS OF THE VERY best character. Heavy Roadster Stock, also, two Morgan Black-Hawk stock, splendid animals, and for sale at a Bargain. Inquire of the Editor of Farmer. 22

Full-blood Merino Sheep.

Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address Editor FARMER. 20

Splendid Bucks!

CRYSTAL PALACE!  
THOSE WHO WANT THE PROGE-ny of this noble animal should make immediate application for them.  
CRYSTAL PALACE  
Has produced the finest French Merino Bucks that have ever been exhibited.  
Persons in want can see the young Bucks by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. 14

Full-Blood Durham Stock.  
Purchasers of very choice Durham Stock will do well to call and see our Lists of Stock for sale. We have some for sale as fine as can be found in this country.

We have a number of Full-Blood Durham and also Devon Stock, of perfect pedigree, worthy the attention of those who desire to find the very best blood. The pedigrees we can show, and give full particulars.

Also, about twenty fine Grade animals, of superior stock and parentage, to which we invite particular attention.

Insure Your Property  
AGAINST THE  
DANGERS OF FIRE!

AND YOUR LIVES!

PROVISION FOR YOUR FAMILIES,  
In Case of Your Death.

General Insurance Agency  
FIRE and LIFE:

BIGELOW BROTHERS & FLINT,  
OFFICE:  
Over Messrs. Parrott & Co.'s Bank,  
Northwest corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Capital Represented, \$8,229,000!

Home Insurance Co., N. Y. ....	Assets \$1,500,000
Security Fire Insurance Co., N. Y. "	850,000
Niagara " " " " " "	305,000
Washington " " " " " "	600,000
Lamar " " " " " "	350,000
Hops " " " " " "	220,000
Phoenix " " " " " "	290,000
Park " " " " " "	280,000
American Exchange " " " " " "	210,000
Comp. Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. ....	3,761,000
Equitable Life Assurance Society, N. Y. ....	168,000
Total.....	\$8,229,000

Having LETTERS OF CREDIT with Messrs. ALBOP & CO., and WELLS, FARGO & CO., to the amount of

\$115,000 Monthly,  
Policy holders are insured

AN IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF ALL LOSSES  
ON ADJUSTMENT.

Policies issued without delay on  
MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS and their CONTENTS,  
STORES, RANCH PROPERTY,  
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY, on the most reasonable terms, by

BIGELOW BROTHERS & FLINT.

REFERENCES:

Louis McLane, Esq., .....OF Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co.  
Messrs. Wm. T. Coleman & Co., .....San Francisco  
Horace P. James, .....  
Messrs. Flint Peabody & Co., .....  
Jonathan Hunt, Esq., .....  
C. B. Folchum, Esq., .....OF Messrs. Albop & Co.  
Messrs. J. H. Carroll & Co., .....Sacramento, Cal.  
Julius Weitzel, Esq., .....  
8-3m

NEW SEEDS FOR THE SEASON.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR FARMERS TO SUPPLY themselves with Seeds of New Products that will give variety to their crops and put money in their pockets. A superior quality of

FLAX-SEED,  
FRENCH SUGAR-BEET, and  
CHINESE SUGAR-CANE,  
All can be obtained at very low rates, at the Farmer Office. All who possibly can, should at least give some of the new products a trial.

S. C. BUGBEE & SON, ARCHITECTS,

No. 6 Montgomery Block, San Francisco.  
PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, WORKING DRAWINGS, and a thorough superintendence for Churches, School-houses, Theaters, J. H. Dwellings-houses, and Monuments, made at the shortest notice. We hope by particular attention to business to merit a small share of public patronage.

REFERENCES:  
Rev. T. Starr King, Com. Watkins, Annie Merrill, Esq.  
Moses Ellis, Esq. Richard Chenery, Esq.

TRAVELING.  
Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

THE FOLLOWING STEAM-SHIPS will be dispatched  
In the Month of June, 1882:

GOLDEN GATE, Captain PEARSON, Saturday, June 2d.  
SONORA, Captain HUDSON, Saturday, June 14th.  
GOLDEN AGE, Captain BABY, Monday, June 23d.  
ST. LOUIS, Captain LAPIDGE, Monday, June 30th.

From Folsom street wharf  
At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually,

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents P. M. & O.,  
Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorf streets

California Steam Navigation Company.

Departures daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.  
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE FAST AND SPLENDID  
STEAMERS  
CHRYSOPOLIS and ANTELOPE,  
Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Steamer ANTELOPE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings, Every Day.  
Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 7 o'clock a. m.

CHANGE OF DAY FOR RED BLUFF.

Until further notice, the steamers of the California Steam Navigation Company will make three trips per week to RED BLUFF, leaving Sacramento on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 2 a. m. Freight received every day.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

Coleman's Line.  
FOR NEW YORK.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.  
The Fine Clipper Ship  
Belle of the Sea,  
Captain W. F. SIGSBEE,

Will have Immediate Dispatch  
For the above Port.  
HIDES, WOOL, and all other Freight, taken at the very lowest rates of freight.

Apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,  
ADVANCE—Liberal Advances made on shipments of approved merchandise. 10

COLEMAN'S LINE,  
SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.

HAVING ESTABLISHED A LINE  
OF  
CLIPPER SHIPS,  
To sail regularly from San Francisco to New York, we are prepared to offer unusual facilities to Shippers of California Produce.

Freight will at all times be taken on the most Favorable Terms.  
Goods from the Interior, and from other Ports, will be received and forwarded, Free of Commission.

ADVANCES made on desirable Merchandise consigned to our New York House.  
Insurance provided under our open Policy with the Great Western Insurance Company of New York.

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the face Periodical above-named is 10 p. per annum.  
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

The British Reviews,  
AND  
Blackwood's Magazine.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).  
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).  
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).  
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).  
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

TERMS. Per Annum.  
For any two of the four Reviews ..... \$3.00  
For any three of the four Reviews ..... 5.00  
For all four of the Reviews ..... 7.00  
For Blackwood's Magazine ..... 5.00  
For Blackwood and one Review ..... 7.00  
For Blackwood and two Reviews ..... 9.00  
For Blackwood and three Reviews ..... 11.00  
For Blackwood and the four Reviews ..... 13.00  
N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the face Periodical above-named is 10 p. per annum.  
Reprinted by LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,  
24 Gold street, New York.

Rebuild Your Fences.

The universal loss of Fences in our State will fall as a heavy blow upon our Farmers, and every opportunity and means of their being replaced at as little cost as possible, should be availed of at an early day.

We call the attention of all who desire to build Fences at a little cost to HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER, for sale at this Office.

RIGHTS for Counties and for large Farms, can be purchased at the Farmer Office, on the most favorable terms. A liberal allowance to all who have suffered by the flood. Any information can be had by addressing Editor California Farmer. 16

CALIFORNIA FARMER.

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# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1882.

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### The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.  
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SAN FRANCISCO.  
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be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,  
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#### Sorghum Culture.

From all parts of the State we hear that our  
Farmers are turning their attention to Sorghum  
culture, determined to give it a trial; and we  
are assured that when once they become alive to  
the importance of the crop the result will demon-  
strate the capability of California to produce its  
own sweetening.

We know of many having from fifty to sixty  
acres under cultivation, and it is our belief that  
here, as in the Eastern States, where its merits are  
already established, its growth will become de-  
creased popular with our Farmers, and prove one  
of the most profitable crops. Our climate and soil  
are most favorable, and we need not have been a  
year behind the Farmers of the Eastern States in  
realizing ourselves of these advantages had we pos-  
sessed the requisite machinery for its manufacture.

As will be seen by our advertising columns, the  
Evaporators and Mills for crushing the  
sorghum are now being manufactured at Sacramento.

The past year has shown great progress and in-  
crease. Numerous Sorghum Conventions held, State  
County, and Township, and the discussions have  
brought forth many important facts in regard to  
culture, selection of soil, and the management and  
growth of the cane, &c., condensed reports of  
which have from time to time been given in our  
columns. Everywhere sirups of the most excel-  
lent quality have been manufactured, and sugar  
in large quantities in all parts of the North. Re-  
liable estimates show that in 1881, not less than  
10,000,000 to 12,000,000 gallons of Sorghum sirup  
were made—a quantity equal to the total  
amount of New Orleans and maple molasses made  
yearly in the United States. At the January meet-  
ing of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, 10  
samples of sugar were exhibited for the pre-  
mium, taken from lots weighing from 10lbs to a  
ton each! At the meeting of the Ohio Agricul-  
tural Board, 15 samples were exhibited, many of  
them from very fine lots varying from 10 to 15 lbs.  
each. The Washington correspondent of the Ohio  
Farmer, under date of February 8, 1882, says that  
samples of Sorghum sugar were pouring into the  
Patent Office from Illinois—"all of them are very  
fine, and (to the astonishment of the correspond-  
ent) all claim to have been made on Cook's Evapora-  
tor."

Says the Columbus, Ohio, Herald: "Of the  
past and profits of Sorghum culture about Dayton,  
Ohio facts and figures may be of interest. Mr.  
George Hepler, twelve miles from Dayton, last  
year manufactured 2000 gallons of molasses,  
which he sold at wholesale at 45 cents. He kept  
account of cost of culture, manufacture, inter-  
est on land, &c., amounting to \$37 per acre. The  
yield of molasses was 300 gallons per acre, leaving  
a net profit of \$8; more profitable than tobacco,  
considerably cultivated in the vicinity of Dayton,  
and not exhausting to the soil. Mr. Hepler took  
the first premium on 20lbs. of Sorghum sugar, a  
fair, well crystallized article, and pleasant to the  
taste. He finds no difficulty in making sugar  
from the cane, with Cook's Evaporator."

We could add many certificates and statements  
going to show that the claims and merits of Cook's  
Evaporator are of no ordinary character. But we  
are satisfied that it will be fully tested this fall,  
when our cultivators can have an opportunity of  
judging for themselves. It is not too late to plant;  
we know of cane having fully matured from seed  
planted the 5th of July.

Messrs. Carothers & Bates inform us that they  
offer through the State Agricultural Society, one  
of their No. 3 Evaporators, in addition to what the  
Society offer, as a premium for the best 100lbs  
of sugar, and 100 gallons of sirup, exhibited at  
the next Fair.

HAY AND CORN SHRINKAGE BY DRYING.—The loss  
from hay weighed July 20, when cured enough to  
put in the barn, and again February 20, has been  
estimated to be 27 1/2 per cent. So that hay at  
75¢ a ton in the field is equal to \$20 and upwards  
when weighed from the mow in winter. The  
weight of cobs in a bushel of corn in November  
amounted to 19 pounds, was only 7 1/2 pounds  
in May. The cost of grinding a bushel of dry  
corn, counting handling, hauling and miller's  
charge, is about one cent a pound. Is the meal  
worth the money?—[Scientific American.

#### Landscape Gardening.

GARDENING, in all its branches, is a science that  
but very few understand, and Landscape Gardening,  
by this we mean Ornamental Gardening, or laying  
out Grounds in Design, is an art of itself. No one  
who has not a natural eye for the beautiful, and  
an innate love of Nature, can ever make a com-  
plete Landscape Gardener.

The Artist on whom "Flora" and "Pomona"  
showers their favors and blessings feels their inspi-  
ration in all the labor he performs, and the trees,  
plants and flowers thrive and grow, bud and blos-  
som, and yield their fruit, as it were, by magic.  
There is a mysterious and electric chain that binds  
the master spirit and the dormant plants, which,  
when inspired, gives life and growth as the reward  
of faithful labor.

How few who assume to know, and claim to be  
"experts" in Gardening science, ever produce  
successful results. They are almost wholly ig-  
norant of the true science, and only spoil by their  
efforts what could have been made beautiful; they  
seldom possess the requisite experience, taste, or  
knowledge, to bring about a happy result.

A Landscape Gardener can only acquire a re-  
quisite knowledge of this art by much reading and  
study, and considerable practice,—with an ob-  
servant eye to the workings of Nature—for her  
skillful hands make "Hill and Dale," and "Light  
and Shade," just where from a given spot a "Beau-  
tiful Picture" should always be found.

The skillful Landscape Gardener must possess  
the requisite knowledge to look forward to the  
"years to come," and know the character and  
habits of the trees and plants he places in his  
grounds. He should know the size each will at-  
tain, the extent of their branches, &c., so that all  
their future growth shall still keep the design  
beautiful or make it more perfect. It is an utter  
ignorance, or inattention, to this point, that ruins  
so many grounds, that could have been an orna-  
ment to a large neighborhood—while the failure  
of such labor only deters others from like attempts.

No person who has a handsome residence should  
ever improve his grounds hastily, or leave this all  
important work to common or unskillful hands.  
A bad design around a handsome Mansion, in the  
Garden grounds, or improper trees and plants,  
or good ones badly arranged, will destroy the  
beauty of all, and deteriorate the value of such a  
residence many times the cost of good and perfect  
work.

California offers to all who will accept from a  
bounteous Nature a "rich gift,"—a climate and  
soil which, if rightly improved, will always secure  
to every Homestead beautiful surroundings. But  
those who would enjoy such blessings must remem-  
ber, also, that Nature has Laws that are imperative.  
Obey those laws in the cultivation of the earth,  
and the "Horn of Plenty" will fill the lap with  
abundance. Disobey—and barrenness and empti-  
ness is the result.

We think the experience of ten thousand tillers  
of the earth in California now testifies that Nature  
is not to be trifled with,—Nature recognizes all  
who obey her teachings, and loads with blessings  
the thankful heart.

"Nature never did betray  
The heart that loved her."

#### Pruning and Management of Fruit Trees.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S DISCUSSION.  
At the meeting of March 25th, the subject of the  
evening was Pruning. Mr. Quinn, of Newark,  
opened the discussion, having furnished himself  
with trees to illustrate the subject. After some  
prefatory remarks on the preparation of the soil,  
he said:

It is a mistake to suppose that a tree whose  
habit is to bear fruit, will flourish and produce  
profitable returns yearly, unless the constituents  
that go to make wood and fruit are regularly sup-  
plied to the soil. It is a well-known fact to in-  
telligent fruit growers, that pear trees become more  
delicate in their habits, in proportion as the qual-  
ity of their fruit is improved, and, therefore, with  
an orchard of choice fruit, greater care is required  
to supply the necessary ingredients than would be  
called for in those of a coarser character. The  
idea that a tree once in place can take care of it-  
self, should be dismissed from the minds of all  
who intend growing fine varieties.

The soil should be disintegrated to at least a depth  
of two feet, and if the subsoil be tenacious or im-  
perious to water, underdraining should be re-  
sorted to, in order to free the soil of standing water  
on the surface or around the roots. No fruit tree  
will maintain a healthy condition, when its roots  
are submerged in water, as a free circulation of  
air through the soil is absolutely requisite in pro-  
moting a vigorous growth. Various opinions are  
held by growers concerning the proper size to  
which the holes should be dug in putting out  
pears, but my own belief is, that the field should  
be one large hole filled with fine earth. I can  
commend the following rules to those about to  
plant trees:

- 1st. Pulverize the soil to a depth of two feet.
- 2d. Keep the soil free from standing water.
- 3d. Allow no fermented manure to be placed in  
the hole at the time of planting.
- 4th. A soil that will yield sixty bushels of shelled

corn to the acre, will produce paying crops of  
fruit.

With these few suggestions, we will leave the  
soil and take up the next most important branch  
of our subject, pruning. For the pear, the pyra-  
mid or conical shape is preferable to all others, for  
these reasons: 1st. The largest surface is nearest  
the ground, and, therefore, the less likely to suffer  
from prevailing winds. 2d. The fruit is less in-  
jured in falling from the tree. 3d. Less ground is  
shaded with the pyramidal than with higher and  
spreading forms of growth. 4th. The trunk is  
not exposed to the direct rays of the sun, and con-  
sequently the flow of sap is not accelerated, as  
would otherwise be the case. These few reasons,  
with numerous other advantages, might be given,  
but these mentioned afford sufficient evidence in  
favor of conical shaped trees.

Two years from the time of budding the young  
tree is ready to be taken from the nursery row,  
and consists of one main or center shoot with nu-  
merous side shoots or laterals. The most vigor-  
ous of those are on the upper part of the center  
shoot, while the weakest are near the ground.  
The plan of pruning should then be directed to  
check the upward tendency of the sap, so that it  
will be disseminated in the lower part of the tree,  
to develop the dormant buds, and increase the  
strength of the weak branches. I will remark that  
in setting out a tree, the weakest side, or that with  
fewest branches, should be placed facing the south-  
east, as the strongest growth of wood will be made  
in that direction. By this means less labor in  
pruning is required to keep the tree in balance.

To prune for a pyramidal tree, each branch  
should be longer than the one immediately above  
it, and the operator should encourage an upward  
and outward growth. When necessary, a bud may  
be inserted where a shoot is required to fill up a  
vacant space. Some varieties, such as the Duchesse  
d'Angouleme, Flemish Beauty, Lawrence, and  
Bartlett, are naturally inclined to form a pyramid;  
their growth of wood is regular, and consequently  
may be made to attain the right shape with little  
trouble, while other kinds, such as the Winter  
Nelis, Groot Moreau, and Beurre d'Amanlis, are  
more difficult to manage, owing to their propen-  
sities for irregular growth. For the first named  
kinds the cut should be made slanting, on the up-  
per side of the shoot, near a wood bud, or, in  
other words, the operator stands facing the tree,  
cutting from the upper side, drawing the knife at  
an angle towards him. The bud in this case should  
be on the lower side of the shoot, so positioned  
that the growth from the bud will keep the tree  
in balance. For the latter class of trees, the cut-  
ting depends on the position of the shoots and  
buds, but, as we said before, the growth should be  
encouraged upward and outward. Owners should  
not be over anxious to have a large tree in a few  
years, but rather endeavor by cutting back to get  
a stocky growth and strong branches near the  
ground. By this method the fruit spurs are formed  
on the trunk and near the base of the larger  
branches, and therefore are not liable to be blown  
off by heavy fall gales.

The question is frequently asked, when should  
pruning be done? The best answer to that query  
is, "Prune in winter for wood and summer for  
fruit," or, in other words, to encourage the growth  
of wood, prune in winter; to encourage fruit-  
bearing, prune in summer. At each pruning the  
same object should be kept in view, the formation  
of a cone, open enough in the center to admit air  
and light freely, and sufficiently compact to with-  
stand heavy wind storms. New beginners are apt  
to permit a young tree to overbear before it has  
established itself. It always proves a detrimental  
practice, weakening the constitution of the tree,  
and in time producing disease and premature  
death. A young tree, to maintain its healthy con-  
dition, must continue to make new wood, as well  
as produce fruit; if not, it will soon become sickly.  
He mentioned the fact that trees badly pruned,  
and unfruitful, sometimes are brought into bearing  
by either rigging the bark, or another method,  
which consists in taking a straight upright shoot,  
and bending it so that the extreme end may be  
fastened to its base; this checks the flow of sap,  
and fruit buds will be developed on the upper line  
of the arch. He would prune in winter for wood,  
and in summer for fruit—mostly through March  
and April.



DRY GOODS STORE OF HARDY & HALL, J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

Mr. T. W. Field.—I bought these trees to fill up  
a gap. They are in different conditions in regard  
to form. Most trees are defective as they come  
from the nursery. Branches on a pyramidal tree  
should not be nearer than six inches, or more  
than a foot apart. The branches should be as near  
triform as possible. Cutting should be done when  
the sap is flowing, so that the wound will heal. If  
pruned in the fall, the cut should be higher above  
the bud, as it will infallibly die back. Most trees  
on Long Island lean to the northeast. All the  
food that enters into the structure of a pear tree  
passes through its leaders. The object of pruning  
is, first, for shape; second, for leaves. Would not  
root prune a standing tree? Would root prune the  
one in my hand? Most soils are shallow; those on  
Long Island are not over one foot in depth. You  
cannot pare the soil so close but that you will  
disturb the mouths of some little roots seeking  
sustenance from the atmosphere. If I wanted to  
produce fruit early I would root prune. Would  
prune when setting out, but would not prune a  
tree growing. If I had a child I would scrub and  
clean him, but I would not dig his heart out.  
Would commence pruning next week, and con-  
tinue till the second week in May. Branches may  
be taken away occasionally until the middle of  
July. Each little rootlet has formed a place for  
itself, and would not keep company with the  
others if they could, and if not put in the same  
way would not live.

In answer to a question, Mr. Field said, the  
Beurre d'Angouleme, Beurre d'Anjou, in fact, all our best pears do best on the  
quince, because its tendency is to fruit early on  
its own stock. There is no greater ornament to a  
gentleman's grounds than a Bartlett on quince.  
Would plant the Flemish Beauty always on the  
quince; it is one of our best pears.

#### Inquiries and Answers.

COLUMBIA, April 23, 1882.

EDITOR FARMER: Will you please answer a few  
queries through the columns of your valuable  
paper, for the benefit of a "poor" miner who  
spends his spare time in gardening?

Can you tell me how to dry green peas and green  
corn?

Can you tell me how to dry green okra?

Please tell me how to cook articles when they  
are dried.

Can you tell me how to cook ripe peas?

Please tell me how to cook egg-plant, salsify,  
and dried pumpkin.

Please tell me how to prepare rhubarb and to-  
matos, so as to keep them for winter use—if there  
is any way?

I ask you the above because I think I can get  
a correct answer quicker than I can anywhere else,  
and I ask so much so as not to trouble you but  
once. I am quite young, and consequently don't  
know much about these things yet.

I shall thank you if you will answer the above  
queries for me. I will sign myself,

Yours Mine.

The above letter was received some time ago,  
but mislaid. We can but briefly answer some  
of the questions now, and call upon some of our  
readers to enlighten "Young Miner" more fully.  
We should say green products could be readily and  
properly dried by being spread in the sun, taking  
care to keep them clean and out of the way of  
dust. To cook them, we should say, they should  
be first washed, then soaked in cold water, and  
cooked in the same water. For preserving rhubarb  
and tomatos, use air-tight jars, or cans, prepare  
as for cooking, then heat to a boiling point, adding  
sugar or not, fill the jars full, and close perfectly  
tight, when they may be kept sweet for any length  
of time.

AGRICULTURE THE GREAT INTEREST OF THE NA-  
TION.—According to the census of 1850, the total  
capital of the United States was about \$8,000,-  
000,000. Of this sum, \$5,000,000,000, or five-  
sixths of the whole amount, was invested in ag-  
riculture. The late Prof. Johnston, of Scotland,  
estimated that nine-tenths of all the fixed capital  
in the world is embarked in agriculture.

ONE year of struggle with wrong for the sake of  
the right, and then death, contributes more to  
progressive life than forty years of compromise  
with wrong, or mere timid allegiance to right.

#### The "One Price" System.

WHAT a great blessing it would be to the world  
if in all branches of trade, and in every kind of  
business, the "One Price" system should univer-  
sally prevail. Under such a fashion, a vast amount  
of time, words and labor, would be saved, both to  
purchasers and sellers, and a large amount of un-  
pleasant or hard feeling saved, to say nothing of  
matters beyond.

Among the various kinds of trade and traffic  
carried on in all our cities and towns, the Dry  
Goods trade stands out very prominently, as one  
of the leading classes of business; and beyond a  
question the Dry Goods business is one of the  
most difficult and perplexing—one of the most un-  
certain in its results—the most trying in disposi-  
tion and temper, and patience, ever allotted to  
man; and surely no one trade, when prices are so  
fluctuating on account of fashion, and where, also,  
there is not any fixed price as a rule, but the price  
is made to "suit the times" and occasion. With  
very few exceptions, in the Dry Goods trade, es-  
pecially the Retail Dry Goods, the prices are "ac-  
cording to customers."

Having had many years' experience in that busi-  
ness, and to a large extent, and familiar with all  
its trials and vexations, as well as a few of its  
pleasures, we can realize how great a blessing it  
is to know, that here in California, measures have  
been taken to relieve both dealer and purchaser  
from the most unpleasant part of that business.

Messrs. Hardy & Hall, Sacramento, whose store  
makes the illustration on our first page, have be-  
come the Pioneer Reformers to one of the troubles  
and trials of the Dry Goods trade. Their splendid  
store and their elegant stock of goods is unsur-  
passed in our State; and they have with great  
credit to themselves and benefit to the community,  
established the "One Price" system.

When the people fully realize the benefits that  
are offered to them by such a system, they will  
appreciate it by a liberal patronage. Here at this  
establishment can always be found a complete as-  
sortment of Goods of all kinds; and all that pur-  
chasers need do is to call and ask for the goods, see  
if the style and quality suits, and the price is ac-  
cording to their means, and they can rest assured  
that the price is right, the lowest in the market, they  
can buy with confidence. They can also send and  
order goods, naming the price they wish to pay,  
and goods of that value will be sent, the same as if  
they were present.

Messrs. Hardy & Hall are the Pioneer in the  
"One Price" system, and deserve great credit for  
what they have done to bring about such a reform;  
and we hope the ladies of Sacramento county, and  
all through the country, when they visit Sacra-  
mento, will show their appreciation of such a  
course by a liberal patronage.

The illustration on our first page is an exact  
one; it is a most creditable building—it is elevated  
and in good taste, and we are happy in know-  
ing that this firm are doing a very successful busi-  
ness. We recommend the readers of this paper to  
call and see that we have spoken truly. Next door  
to Messrs. H. & H., a fine establishment is seen in  
the Music Warehouse of Dale & Co., an extensive  
and excellent place for purchasers of Song and  
instruments of Song.

We make this "special" notice of the neighbor  
of Messrs. H. & H., because we are so in the habit  
of talking of the "Hills" of California we must  
speak of the "Dales" also; and as the climate of  
our State is so propitious that all the best and  
most fruitful trees and plants become "Hardy,"  
we can with confidence invite the ladies into the  
"Halls" of Beauty and Fashion, which will as-  
suredly be found at Messrs. Hardy & Hall's estab-  
lishment.

#### Simple Method of Striking Rose Cuttings.

"RUSTICUS" describes his plan of striking roses  
in a late number of the Gardener's Chronicle, as  
follows: "I have been in the habit, for some years  
past, of striking roses in what appears to me a  
much more simple way than is described in your  
paper of the 5th inst. At any time of the year,  
when they are to be procured, I take cuttings of  
any sorts of roses I want to propagate (moss in-  
cluded), and cut the half-ripened wood into lengths  
of two eyes. I remove the bottom leaf, leaving  
the top one to rest upon the surface of the bed,  
and nourish the cutting while it forms its roots.  
The hot-bed (a very slight one) in which I plant  
the cuttings, is made thus: 'On the top of a little  
manure, just enough to give a slight bottom heat,  
I place six inches of earth, moistened to the con-  
sistency of mortar, then cover with white sand  
and set in the cuttings. I have occasionally struck  
every cutting, while 80 out of 100 are an average  
result.'"

INDIAN FARMING IN UTAH.—It is reported on  
good authority, that the Indians on Corn Creek,  
and on the Sevier in Millard County, are making  
rapid progress in civilization, and are very busily  
engaged this spring in plowing, sowing and plant-  
ing, and in other farming operations, exhibiting  
considerable skill in the performance of whatso-  
ever they undertake to do. Superintendent Doty  
has furnished them with the necessary teams,  
farming implements and seed.—[Deseret News.







## California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANITY OF CALIFORNIA  
THIRD SERIES.

In whole Series; continued from Farmer of June 20, 1892.

## XVI.—P.

## The Indians of Vancouver.

The following notes by a writer in Hutchings' Magazine for Nov. 1860, on the "Medicine Feasts among the Vancouver Indians" will be found on comparison to assimilate to the same matters related by different authors in the Indianity, touching the tribes of California, etc.

Speaking about the Vancouver Island Indians [sic], there are practices among them of an ancient date, which put the reputed discoveries of modern times somewhat to the blush. For instance, at a certain season of the year, about November, the aborigines about Victoria make what is called "Medicine," by which certain individuals, young men, are admitted into the Indian mystic, and become men who are much dreaded, and exercise much influence over the tribe. The first step, as far as is known, consists in throwing the devotees into a mesmeric state. How this is performed is unknown to the whites, although every attempt has been made to discover it; the truth is that the interference of white men the Indians suppose would destroy the efficacy of their medicine. After the subject has been kept in his mesmeric state, lying in his lodge from two to four days, a feast is made and the rites commence. The mesmerized individual is brought out from his habitation in a cataleptic condition; he looks wild and ghastly, often smeared with blood about the face, and cannot at once be distinguished from a dead person—in fact he looks a corpse, and is totally insensible to all noise, pain and external influence. He is so rigid, that amidst the deafening shouts of excited Indians, he is raised high into the air and down again to the ground many times, only his head and heels resting upon the hands of the bearers; there is no support to any other part of the body and none apparently is required, so rigid is it. The spectacle, to one unaccustomed to it, is horrible in the extreme.

The object of bringing him from his lodge seems to be to recover him from his mesmeric state; to do this he is, as I have said, raised several times into the air and down again, and then suddenly plunged into the sea. This often has not the desired effect at once, when frictions are resorted to and the dippings recommenced, often with slaps from the hands, and even incisions from knives. After a time, of longer or shorter duration, animation is restored or the cataleptic state destroyed, the man looks about bewildered and astonished, and is considered insane; he usually runs wildly away to the woods, and numbers of the young men follow in order to watch him, see that he does himself no harm, and to take care he is not lost. After a longer or shorter period, sometimes days, he returns or is brought back; he has been among the Gods, has seen his guardian spirit, who has directed him what to do, what his future life is to be, and who will hereafter direct him. All this is related to his awe-struck listeners, and he is ever afterwards a man of veneration and of great influence. He also states from what direction the spirit came, and usually in the woods, puts a row of stones, indicating the course.

During the time that he is being recovered from his cataleptic condition, which is often hours, he is guarded on all points, by Indians infuriated or excited by some medicines administered, and who are armed with ivory or wooden dirks, faces painted black, and their bodies clothed in the skins of wild beasts, the bear being the favorite. These infuriated wretches are in their turn watched and guarded, a rope is round their waists, with two ends, each of which is held by a number of individuals, so that he is prevented from running away or doing injury, and in fact is led wherever it is pleased. In order to prevent the cataleptic swimming away he is surrounded by numbers of canoes, which keep at good distance and I believe would not should he make towards them; however, however, I presume he would not be allowed to drown, but Indians have told me that in former days it was considered evil to rescue any one from drowning.

Now, here is mesmerism with a vengeance, and has been in existence among the tribes from ancient times. It is impossible to trace how it came among them, and in fact very little is known of the matter. I recollect being told of an Indian who was placed under the influence of ether, in order to have his leg amputated; of course he was made insensible, and the operation rendered painless. This was twenty years ago. Some Indians who witnessed the whole of the matter, were somewhat surprised, but said, "we can do exactly the same thing, but in a different manner;" no doubt referring to the mesmeric state above spoken of. These medicine affairs usually terminate in dancing and feasting, and go off without much detriment.

What has been above described is the usual course of events at and about Victoria, and is very mild and harmless compared with the Northern tribes. Take an imaginary trip to the end of Vancouver Island, and here additional horrors await you; the mesmerism also exists; the medicine rites are practiced, the same infuriated guards chained or roped, dressed in the skins of wild beasts, bodies painted, and fury in their eyes and actions. There is, however, some method in their madness, for although the whites have been among them and near them, none were ever attacked, although threatened. Of course they kept out of their way as much as possible; but on one occasion one of these devils made a rush at a white man, who, however, accustomed to the same, did not bolt, as an Indian would have done, but stood still, and when the savage came near enough, dealt him a sound English blow between the eyes, which felled him like an ox; the barbarian little expected and was rather astonished at this feat, but walked off, and the affair led to no trouble. But now to another subject; on one of these medicine feasts, a poor slave was driven

about with an iron hook penetrating through the skin of his back and probably the tendons. After this had gone on for some time, he was hauled up and down a pole with this same hook and line several times, and lastly after sundry other rites he was dispatched and eaten by the wretches who call themselves men. This is the fact and shows that cannibalism exists or did exist at the time of this occurrence, which is said to be only seven or eight years ago. This is horrible, most horrible; but further horrors await you. Go a little further north on the main land, and observe the scars and wounds upon the arms and bodies of the people, men and women; these scars are the result of pieces bitten out by these infuriated beings at medicine seasons, and are looked upon as an honor. At this place the bodies of dogs, either fresh or decayed, are eaten. Go still further north, and disgust and horror will be your portion; the medicine feasts also take place, but these satanic beings take bodies from their tombs, decayed, festering and corrupt, crawling with maggots, rottenness itself; limbs and portions are torn asunder, and the disgusting brutes are seen running about with an arm or a leg, the flesh so putrid as to be dropping from the bones; and then you see them devouring the horrid morsels until not a remnant remains save the bones. Crowds of Indians look on, awe-stricken; and the devotees are afterwards held in veneration. This is all that is visible, the previous preparation is unknown to the whites; what sacred or infernal rites are practiced is but known to the few and initiated. It is unnecessary to go further; even while penning this my candle burns blue, and the shadows upon the walls are like specters of the scenes annually to be witnessed, and from which I shrink appalled. Do not think that all partake of these rites; there are but few who enter upon the unhallowed paths, and they are the chiefs or candidates for the chieftainship.

Whence did this medicine institution take its rise? and what is its intention? Of the former nothing is known: in the Indians themselves it is lost and naught remains but the rites; yet as all these Indians are supposed to have come from the East, where similar sacrifices have been made under other forms, it is presumed to have been derived from thence. As to its use and intention almost as little is known; it is said to be practiced in order to keep the tribes under subjection to the chiefs who by these means possess supernatural attributes and by which tribute is gained from their subjects. This explanation can scarcely be agreed to, although now it may be used as stated; but it would appear to be a sacred rite, by which they hold supposed communication with supernatural beings, who in their turn impart supposed knowledge to the initiated. The whole is a madness, which in various shapes was practiced by the ancient nations in the temples of the heathen gods and at various grottoes and sibylline institutions. The whole subject would amply repay investigation, but investigation at the present time is almost impossible from the closeness with which the secret is kept, and probably disclosures would be certain death to the informant.

The idea of holding communication with unearthly beings is not however confined to the chiefs. The young men are often sent or do often go to receive inspirations. They wander into the woods or among the mountains until the Deity makes his appearance, and whatever is received from the god decides the future course of the man. The theory of this probably is, that after a certain time the searcher after gods suffers more or less from starvation (for recollect he does not eat or drink until he has seen the spirit); starvation and excitement brings on a species of delirium, which delirium when once induced supplies all that is required. Confessions, however, have been made by some that they did not see anything, others no doubt invent their tale, but still there can be no hesitation in affirming that many of the most nervous and sensitive do hold in their madness what they consider to be a communion with spirits either evil or good. It is also known that some of the most renowned Indian warriors, have been accustomed to retire for weeks, yea months, to the mountains, the object being as they stated, to hold communion with their presiding genii. Some of these have been supposed to be mad, but others never went on any warlike expedition excepting they first consulted their Deity.

While upon the subject of Gods, it may be asserted with truth, that the Indians have ideas of a future state. The chiefs go upward to the skies and there remain in indolent repose, with slaves to attend to all their wants. The lower orders go downwards somewhere; what their lot is I know not, but there is a little discrepancy as to how the slaves should be above to attend upon the chiefs. There is also one very curious circumstance with regard to the dead chiefs; they are said (at least by one tribe) to return again to the earth and are to be known by certain marks upon the body, which of course they had before dying the first time. A boy for instance among this tribe was looked upon with great regard, because he had a mark resembling a healed up wound from a musket-ball upon the hip. A chief had died some four generations before who had had that very mark, as had been handed down by tradition: it was now fully believed that he had reappeared in the person of this boy (who was a chief by birth); but future history must declare whether he is to be as renowned a warrior now as he was before, or not.

DO YOU SEND PAPERS HOME?—There are a great many persons in California, who have friends in the Atlantic States or Europe, who seldom write or even send a paper to them, by way of letting them know that they are still remembered—that the pursuit of wealth has not silenced the voice of affection. If urged to write they will make some excuse, such as "I am no hand to write," "have no time," "I hate writing," or something of that sort; and so they go on, missing one of the sweetest of earthly pleasures—that of hearing from our old homes. Now to all such persons as we have described, who dislike writing, or have not the leisure to do so, we should say, "send at least one paper to your friends." By doing so you will confer more pleasure on those far away than you are aware of. It will assure them that they are not forgotten although thousands of miles intervene. The cost of sending a paper is comparatively nothing—but a few dollars a year—while of trouble there is none.—[Sonoma Democrat.]

THE Custom House formalities at Boulogne have been abolished, and travelers may go from England to France without having their travelling-bags examined. Passports have also been abolished in Algeria, and between Prussia and Austria. The passport system is now almost entirely extinct.

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AND....

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And are a PRACTICAL illustration that a Combined Machine

May possess the greatest efficiency, both AS A REAPER AND A MOWER.

1st. DEEPER PLATFORMS—enabling the Raker to get off the heaviest grain.

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These Guards have been tested the past season in California, and have not clogged in Clover, Wire-grass, or any growth fit for Hay. They are fitted with two Sicks, and one smooth Knife or Mower, each six feet six inches long.

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Will Cut Twenty to Twenty-five Acres per Day.

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MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON: The Machine I bought of you is doing capital work as a Mower. I think it is light a running Machine as I ever saw. I cut 15 acres of heavy grass per day, and it gives perfect satisfaction.

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I have your New York Combined Reaper and Mower, and find it to come up to your guarantee. It runs lighter than the Massey Machine, and I consider it a superior machine.

I. M. CHARLES, Petaluma.

I have your New York Improved Reaper and Mower; have cut 100 acres of grass and 600 acres of grain; the Reaper runs on the Machine have not cost one cent. It is very light running machine, easy on the horses, and does not clog at all. I have cut all kinds of grass, and it gives perfect satisfaction.

S. P. MILLER, San Ramon Valley, Contra Costa county.

I have one of your New York Improved Combined machines, and think it the best Machine I ever used; it works well on our side-hill land, keeping up to the grain. I think it a superior Machine. B. HALL, Tomales, Marin county.

MESSRS. ARTHUR & SON: I have used your Combined Reaper and Mower, and consider it the best Mower I ever saw work; it cuts Clover grass as smooth as a scribe could do it. I think it the best machine in use.

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We challenge all other kinds of Machines for Mowing and Reaping—for DURABILITY, ease of Draft and Amount of Grass or Grain that can be cut per day. They are the most durable Machines ever got up, for the purposes designed. A full supply now on hand, with a large and varied assortment of all kinds of

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SALT! SALT! SALT!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECEIVED, DIRECT from Liverpool, ex Golden Rule, an invoice of FINE STOVED LIVERPOOL SALT. This salt is manufactured expressly for Dairy Use, being free from all impurities or specks.

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Shade Trees,

SHRUBS, EVERGREENS.

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THE LARGEST AND FINEST SELECTED STOCK

FOR WINE AND TABLE USE,

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We are prepared to sell the above in large or small quantities, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES from previous years, and lower than the same kinds are sold, as per Eastern catalogues. Also,

The California Grape-vine, Of Two Years' Growth.

## Nursery Stock,

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Shade and Ornamental Trees, Locust, Maple, American Elm, Linden, Mulberry, Orange, Poplar, Weeping Willow, Catalpa, Laburnum or Golden-Chain, &c. &c. &c.

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California Arbor Vitae or Cedar, Sugar-Pine, Spruce, Fir, Deodar Cedar, Cypress, &c. &c. &c.

Persons ordering particular varieties of Fruit Trees will please mention whether they will allow us to substitute, in case we have not the particular varieties named; we will, however, in all cases, adhere to the orders, as far as possible; and when allowed to substitute varieties, will give kinds of the same Class or grade, as Early, Autumn, Late or winter Fruit.

## PURE CALIFORNIA

## White and Red Wines

For Sale, by the Gallon or Case, Containing nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

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A large and varied stock of Home Grown GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS, All of which are guaranteed to be of OUR OWN GROWING, and being the present season's crop, all are warranted to be Fresh and Genuine.

CATALOGUES of the above are now ready for mailing to all applicants, free of charge.

All orders must be accompanied with the cash, to receive attention.

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THE COLLECTION OF HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY

At this establishment, embraces a great variety of Flowering Plants and Evergreens,

.....SUCH AS.....

Fragrant Eucalyptus, in variety; Cupressus, of sorts;

Hardy Acacias, of 70 varieties; Laurestinus; Pittosporums;

Laurels, Snowballs, Lilacs, Monthly Roses, of 200 sorts;

Carnations, Dahlias, Climbing Vines;

Together with a great assortment of TREES and SHRUBBERY, suitable for the Garden, the Green-house, or Cemetery.

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By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS OF

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And many other Orchards, embracing Fruits of every variety and flavor.

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Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under \$5000, 2 1/2 per cent; \$5000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Poultry, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc, amounts under \$5000, 5 per cent; over \$5000, 3 per cent.

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RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of EUREKA and vicinity that he has opened the store on Front street next to the Revolver House, for the sale of Dairy, Orchard, and Garden Produce, and he hopes by strict attention to the wants of the community, to merit a share of their patronage.

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HAVE re-opened their WOOL ESTABLISHMENT, at the RINCON DOCK, and are prepared to continue as formerly, the business of

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Their "GRADE MARKS," being well established here and in the Eastern States and Europe, they offer their services to Wool Dealers.

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## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY.....JUNE 27, 1862.

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Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

TEN THOUSAND COPIES  
Of the California Farmer.

As the Glorious Fourth of July occurs on the publishing day of this paper, our issue on that day will be the round number of Ten Thousand Copies, and to make it of the most valuable character we have engaged some of our best writers for the occasion.

This edition will be illustrated with several new and beautiful engravings, and with the most important statistics of our wealth and resources as a State that have ever yet been published.

We shall have prepared important tables of Grain, Wool, Hides, Tallow, Wine, and Manufactures of all kinds, together with such other important matter, as to make it one of the most valuable papers ever sent abroad.

This edition will have a handsome embellished colored cover, adding materially to its value. Merchants, Manufacturers, Stock Raisers, and all who wish to give a very wide circulation to their business, should send in their advertisements immediately, if they wish to appear in this edition, as Ten Thousand Copies, and perhaps a larger number, may be issued. This will be a very extraordinary opportunity to make known widely business of all kinds that tends to build up our State—that is the kind of business we desire to advertise.

We invite the attention of Merchants and citizens all over the State, to this edition of the FARMER, as a paper to mail to other States, to make known our real condition. Orders for this number received and recorded now.

Price, 25 cents per copy; \$20 per hundred.

## HOME MANUFACTURES.

We shall be very glad to hear from every Manufacturer of every kind of Goods in our State. We are desirous always of noting down every step made in our great wheel of Progress, Home Manufactures, and those who are engaged in Manufacturing can do themselves and the State good service by furnishing us with a statement of their business and success.

We wish to hear from you before the 1st July, for our Great Edition of Ten Thousand Copies, to be published on the Fourth of July, with handsome illustrations, and distributed world wide.

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Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

We hope our subscribers will not forget that we send their kind remembrance, and by reference to our book there are several hundred of good names that we should be happy to hear from. Those who have received bills, and those who may now receive, we hope, will not forget that we depend upon them for the reward of our labors; and we desire to feel that they appreciate a good paper, by a cheerful and prompt remittance.

## Now Subscribe!

We invite all our friends to send us their names and four dollars, and become the patrons of the Pioneer and only Agricultural Journal in California. Those who desire to send important information to their friends abroad, can find no paper that will convey so full an account of the real industry and rural condition of our State as the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

## Pay Us Through the Mail.

We are often inquired of by our subscribers, "How can we send our dues?" We answer: Send by Mail. Money is always safe in the Mail. We have agents in many important places, but distant subscribers can always send by Mail safely.

As EXPERIENCED MAN, who understands the best mode of manufacturing Linseed Oil—a man who is familiar with the various processes of converting flax-seed into oil—can hear of an excellent opportunity and a permanent engagement in the business. Apply at the FARMER Office.

## Send us the Produce.

We shall be glad to receive any kind of Family produce, from our subscribers, in return for dues to this office; or for new subscriptions. Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Flour, Grain, etc., will all be useful; and the better in quality, and the more of it, the more acceptable to us. One thing is sure, those that send us the most, and the best, shall not have their talents hid under a bushel; we will send them—not on the house top, but on our table, and will prove them by a special committee of our own choosing: so send along friends! We will only say: "The liberal, deviseth liberal things; and by liberal things they shall stand."

RECEIVED.—We are indebted to Hon. A. A. Sargent for valuable Congressional documents. Also, to Messrs. Latham, Phelps, McDougal, and others who have kindly remembered us. Catalogue of the University of the Pacific; and also of the Female Collegiate Institute of that University. Both the Catalogues show by their copies of Officers and Students, a great degree of prosperity. Complimentary cards for numerous private and public occasions—being absent travelling, we could not enjoy the kindness intended, yet we return thanks for all.

## Increase of Population.

If Californians are not a race of Giants in stature now, as they were in the centuries back (if the report be true that skeletons of near 11 and 12 feet high have been found), they are Giants for great endurance and physical labor; Giants in bearing misfortunes, and all the various ills that "flesh is heir to."

When we reflect that with our present population of only about 500,000 souls, we can record of them such an amount of labor in rearing cities and towns as has been done in a little over a decade of years; and when we remember, too, that every city of any size has been destroyed by fire—and some of them several times—destroying property to the amount of some fifty to sixty millions of dollars, and that our State has suffered repeatedly by flood, and this causing a loss at from forty to fifty millions of dollars more, making a loss of nearly one hundred and fifty millions of dollars in twelve years, or an annual loss of twelve millions of dollars—a loss of one million per month for twelve years: this will show the nerve, endurance, and great vigor of the people.

We do not think there is a case like it in the history of the World,—of a people bearing a loss of this magnitude. The past twelve years have been all trials and losses, and we now look forward to better days. To this end, we want MORE POPULATION; and the question arises, How shall we increase our population? For years we have never stood still; the cause of this arises from the fact that in the old States they need information of California, and we must give it to them.

We must get up our Statistics, and show those who wish to come the advantages of our climate and soil. We must show them, too, that we are now a safe State; that we have a good Government—one for the People; we must show them that there is room enough and to spare for a million people. We must send these statistics broadcast. We must fill Railroad Cars, Steamers, Hotels, and every public place with information about California, for their own presses will not do it, lest these lose their population. They look to self protection—we must do the same. And if we would have a large increase of population, we must work to get it.

We herewith give a sample of the letters of inquiry we are receiving every mail; and it is for such reasons we are now preparing editions of our paper to send abroad; and we trust all who wish well of the State will cooperate with us in this enterprise.

Read the following letters and see if we should not labor to enlighten those who desire to come here. We receive numerous letters every mail of the same character. To each and all we take pleasure in replying, and in sending free files of our own journal, and such others as do not contain matter the tendency of which is to retard immigration. We are happy to say that the writer of one of the above letters, acting promptly upon the information received, has come with his wealth—wife, children, and gold. We had the pleasure of a visit from them, and they are much pleased with California; and if the right kind of information could be sent abroad, our State would within three years count a population treble its present number:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 8, 1862.

Editor California Farmer, San Francisco, Cal.:

DEAR SIR: I am going to immigrate to your State this spring, and think of buying a farm. I see by your paper, on file at the Merchants' Exchange, of this city, of Dec. 31st, 1861, you had a farm of five hundred acres to sell; and I suppose you have sold it before this time, but even if you have, please tell me where it is located, and what it sold for. If you have any other tracts or farms to sell, please give me the location, price, &c. I have been thinking of locating in the Humboldt Bay region, and I would be obliged to you if you can send me any other newspapers published there, or in any way give reliable information about the place. If you can assist me in securing a pleasant and desirable place I will cheerfully compensate you for your Agency in the matter. I am about thirty-six; have a wife and four children; and will have a few thousand dollars of capital—say from five to seven.

Address me at States' Union Hotel, in this city. I will expect to hear from you by the first mail.

Very respectfully,

Editor California Farmer, San Francisco, Cal.:

DEAR SIR: Will you please send me a specimen copy of the above paper for the perusal of the patrons of this office,—believing by so doing there might be some of them induced to subscribe for same, as there is several in this neighborhood that think some of emigrating to your State, myself for one. I would like to ask you a few questions in regard to the price of good farming land, and whether there is any good Government land not yet taken; and do you have to irrigate your lands to raise fruit and grain or not; and what part of the State would be the best for a man and family, with limited means, for fruit-growing, and stock, and grain raising.

P. S. Is there many in your country that would exchange lands there for lands in Wisconsin. If there is, I am the one that they can trade 300 or 400 acres with.

Post Master.

We are pleased to welcome back again among us, John D. Patterson, Esq., the noted breeder of fine stock, who arrived Wednesday, by the St. Louis. Mr. Patterson brings with him, from his home in New York State, some fine Spanish and French Merino bucks, which will be taken to his ranch in Alameda county, to still further improve his flocks there, and to benefit the State generally.

The shipment of treasury by the Golden Age, which left on Monday for Panama, was \$643,101.

STEAMER DAYS CHANGED AGAIN.—In future, the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will only run three times a month as of old, viz.: on the 1st, 11th, and 21st. The St. Louis will start for Panama next Tuesday, and will be followed on the 11th by the Orizaba, and on the 21st by the Golden Gate.

## Good taste in Gardening.

We have enjoyed a walk in a garden which had been designed with good taste, planted with choice kinds of plants, and cultivated with care and attention. When we enter such a spot, we see and feel that the spirit of a true lover of nature directs all around us. Well, last week we found a sweet little retreat, the home of an amateur horticulturist, one that we know loves nature and values the beautiful things of earth. In a very retired spot near "Sonntag's Garden," on the avenue leading from Folsom street road to the old Mission road, we spent a little time among the plants and flowers there cultivated by a careful hand, where the growth and beauty of every plant was an assurance to us that the very flowers knew the hand that nurtured them, and gave forth their fragrant blossoms in grateful return for the care bestowed upon them. At this spot we found a very neat cottage embowered with the rose and honeysuckle, and other fragrant flowers. The walks were tastefully laid out through a fine white clover lawn, and in this lawn was planted a few choice cherry, plum, and fig trees, also choice ornamental trees and shrubs. We also saw several parterres of roses, which for their luxuriant growth and well selected varieties, made them a very superb collection. We found in perfection the following varieties, which we class among the very best kinds: Pauline Lanzeur, Triomphe de Horticulture, Augusta Mair, Souvenir Levison, Gower Lord Raglan, Napoleon III., Adrien Le Couvir (striped), Gloire de France, Jules Margottin, Black Prince, Baccus, Gen. Lamarque, Devoniensis, Eliza Sauvage, and many others. To these add a few gems in other varieties of flowering plants and the parterres are perfect. Their appearance and bloom was an assurance of taste and skill that bespoke the "lover of Flora."

A small space in the rear of the grounds was devoted to vegetables. Here, too, care was shown. Neatness and order prevailed. That admirable vegetable, the English or broad Windsor Bean was growing finely (why do not gardeners grow this variety more?) peas, tomatoes, radishes, &c., these are all doing well. We also found pet fowls, and many other pets, birds of various kinds, and inside the cottage pet paintings, books and music, and everything that was agreeable and beautiful, save one feature which gives the finishing grace to a home. Our young scholar and enthusiastic amateur florist must forgive us if we say, FAIRER WALLER, even the Garden of Paradise could not have been a happy place long without that ruling Star, for we read that even

"Eden was a Wild,  
And man a Hermit roamed—  
Till WOMAN smiled."

We hope and anticipate, however, that this Eden spot of which we have spoken is only in a state of preparation to be made more complete by what will make it fully perfect. For the enjoyment and courtesy we experienced we return our sincere thanks.

## The Stereoscope.

We received a complimentary card from the proprietor of this most admirable scenic exhibition, and we have rarely attended an exhibition of this kind when we have experienced more real pleasure. There was no drawback; it was a whole evening of pleasure. The views are painted to the life. Nature is truly represented. The Artist has shown that he studied, and he has indeed exhibited the grand and beautiful on the canvas. Mountain and Valley, Winter and Summer, Night and Day, Land and Water, Storm and Sunshine, are all so admirably copied as to make one feel that the Artist has been with Nature, and felt their beauty and grandeur.

The grand and sublime scene at the White Mountains, the wonderful and beautiful in the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, the voyage across the ocean, the ascent of the Alps, all are true to Nature; and we most cordially commend this exhibition to all.

The new plan of the proprietor to advertise his Panorama is most admirable. We heartily approve it—so much so that we will advertise his plan gratis, and tell our TEN THOUSAND READERS of his success. The proprietor numbers his small bills distributed among the audience, and after the show is over he announces his plan, which is, that from what he calls his Magic Table he distributes a splendid lot of Gifts throughout the audience; he numbers the articles with various even and odd numbers by guess, about equal to the bills out, and then calls for the holders of said numbers, and if a book worth \$1, \$2, or \$5, he simply requests the winner to name the exhibition to as many friends. During the evening we were present he gave away some twenty or twenty-five books, ranging from \$1 to Gold Clasp Bibles of \$25, and China Tea Sets, Silver Plated Tea Sets, and a handsome Gold Watch, thus manifesting a liberality most unusual. The proprietor stated he should give away double this amount the next evening; and also said if the Directors of the Orphan Asylum would pay him a visit he would give them \$50 in gold. We repeat, this exhibition is truly a grand one, and fully worth the cost—besides the chances of receiving a pretty and valuable present.

IMPORTED SEEDS.—We cannot but say we are pleased to receive complimentary advertisements from Europe. We call attention to that of a celebrated Seedman whose card appear in this number of the FARMER. We can recommend those who desire the rare Seeds of Europe to the establishment of Mr. Waite. Now is a good time to send forward orders, as there are many Americans in London attending the World's Fair, who will purchase. And we Californians have Mr. Hansbrow, a citizen of Sacramento, now exhibiting his wonderful Pumps, and he will gladly act for his friends if Californians wish; or orders can be sent direct to Mr. Waite, who will give prompt and faithful attention to all orders.

We can speak well of European Seeds. We know they are grown scientifically; and having been over the seed grounds of Europe, and into the seed warehouses of London and Paris, we can, commend them.

## Please Give Us Information.

We most earnestly invite all Manufacturers in our State to send us, without delay, all the statistics possible. Give us the amount of manufactures, as much in detail as possible—and for all suggestions we shall be thankful.

Millers will please send us the quantity of Flour made since January 1st, 1862.

Growers of Fruit, especially Strawberries, Blackberries, and Raspberries, will oblige us by sending us the crop of last year; and what amount of wine made from these fruits.

Growers of the vine will oblige us by sending immediately the crop of Grapes, and quantity of wine made.

Send us the statistics. We have a good array now—but room for more.

Orchardists, Grain Growers, Stock Raisers, and Manufacturers, can do good to themselves and the State, as well as to us, by co-operating with us now.

## Our Great Illustrated Edition—Fourth of July.

We hope our many patrons and friends will send forward their orders early for our GREAT EDITION on the Fourth of July. For the information of our friends in the country we can assure them it will be worthy being sent to their friends abroad to make our State and its resources known. Those who desire to have us mail their copies for them, we shall be happy to do so. All that is required of them will be to send us a list of the names and residences of parties, State, town and county in plain hand writing, and the amount inclosed, and their papers shall go forward with certainty in the mail of the 8th. Agents in the country should send their orders early. We are happy to announce that we have already booked orders for more than 2000 copies. Address Farmer Office, 784 Montgomery street. Inclose amount and papers will be forwarded as directed.

THE HARVEST, ETC., IN LOS ANGELES.—The Southern News of the 13th inst, says: The harvest season is at hand, and the farmers of Los Angeles county have commenced cutting their grain. The wheat crop, it is said, far exceeds that of any former year, and is also more abundant. The weather thus far since the opening of spring has been unusually cold. Vegetables, together with the fruit and other crops, have been very backward. In many places the farmers and gardeners have been compelled to plant their grounds two or three times. Rain commenced to fall on the morning of June 12th, about 8 o'clock, and continued raining during the whole day and a greater part of last night. This most unusual and ill-timed fall of water, it is feared, will materially damage the great quantity of hay which lies unprotected upon the fields throughout the county, and greatly injure the grain already cut and left exposed. The fields of grain and barley, which are partially ripe will also sustain damage or be greatly retarded. This extraordinary freak of the elements is unaccounted for, except by the eclipse of Wednesday night. Heavy rains at this season of the year, we believe, were never before known to the oldest inhabitants of the country. The weather continues cloudy with mists and strong indications of heavy showers. The same paper of the 18th says: The past few days have been decidedly pleasant and agreeable. Should this weather continue, we may soon expect to see all the varieties of fruit in market. Apricots have already made their appearance, though of an inferior quality.

THE CROPS IN YOLO COUNTY.—The Knight's Landing News of June 21st, says: There is now no doubt in the minds of our farmers as to the general results of the harvest in Yolo county. From careful inquiry and personal observation of a large number of fields, we are satisfied there never was a more prolific harvest in this section than the present one; the relative qualities of each of the cereals, however, is greatly changed from that of former years. The low rates of barley for the past two years have had the tendency to deter farmers from sowing this crop, and we can confidently say four-fifths of the grain crop of Yolo, this season, is wheat; and it is the opinion of a great many, whose judgment on such matters is good, that there will be no surplus barley raised in Yolo over what is needed for home consumption and seed. We are afraid our farmers have gone to an extreme in wheat raising, yet if prices rose as they did last year and there should be any foreign demand for wheat, it will prove the most profitable crop.

SERISO VALLEY WATER COMPANY.—Eugene Sullivan has been elected President; A. W. Von Schmidt, Engineer, and E. Mickle, Secretary of the Spring Valley Water Company, by the Board of Trustees. The works of the Company are being rapidly pushed forward, and the water from San Mateo county, some thirty miles distant, will soon be running in the sixteen miles of pipe already laid in the city. The expenditures, with the pipe on hand, have been nearly half a million dollars.

A shoal of whales ran ashore lately near Whiteshall, on the Isle of Shetland, and getting into shallow water, immense numbers—some four hundred, it is said—were captured by the islanders. They were attacked both by sea and land. Some escaped, but were wounded, sank and afterwards rose to the surface and floated on shore, so that almost the entire shoal was captured. People came from miles around, and a number of rifle-men hurried to the spot to enjoy the novel sport of whale shooting.

A carrier in the post office of Vienna has been detected in stealing letters. No less than 62,720 unopened were found at his lodgings. He was afraid to burn them up, lest the smoke and smell should attract attention. Among the complications is one involving the inheritance of three gaged in this work over two years.

In an iron mine near Durham, England, has been lately discovered a curious cave, adorned with stalactites and containing the ossified bones of a fossil man.

The French Government is seriously occupied with a scheme for replanting the mountains in France, the diminution of timber trees creating considerable alarm.

## BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

As installment of news arrived on Sunday morning, having been brought to Fort Bridge stage, and telegraphed thence, with dates to Chicago from the 8th to the 13th of June. By the report of the capture of Memphis is fully confirmed. The capture of the city was preceded by a naval engagement, in which the rebel fleet was worsted and several of their boats sunk, and many lives lost. The Federals lost none, and one of their boats was injured. On the 8th and 9th June a battle was fought between General Shields' force and the rebels under Jackson at Port Republic, in Rockingham county, Va. The fighting was bloody and desperate. Shields' advance was driven back by a superior force to the main body, when the rebels were driven in the loss is heavy on both sides. The Federals were largely outnumbered.

On Thursday, dispatches were received to the 24th, with intervening dates, which give us so much decisive progress as was anticipated. We copy from the Bulletin's summary:

The battle of Chickahominy took place on the 31st of May and 1st of June. Since then no general engagement has taken place so far as we know, though there have been repeated assaults by enemy, complete repulse of them, and some skirmishing. General McClellan seems to remain in the position that he took after the bloody two-days battle. There were signs of engagement on the 24th instant, but after a demonstration by the rebels, who were promptly met at every point, they gave it up and no battle came off. Beauregard is said to have been Richmond and holding the second place in command by the 10th. From our gunboats up the river, we hear little further of importance.

From the Shenandoah Valley more favorable accounts reach us. Though Jackson has been reinforced, we have force enough to entertain him handsomely. Fremont was about to fortify near Jackson, and is thought to be in no danger. According to a letter in the Tribune, he had removed Gen. Blenker "for insubordination," and appointed Carl Schurz, the Republican stump orator, to succeed him. Banks was last Sunday at Winchester and Sigel moving from Strasburg southward toward Mount Jackson. That in Washington it is held that Banks is not to blame for not being able to withstand the raid upon the Shenandoah, is clear enough, from the World's publication of the rumor that Stanton is to relinquish charge of the War Department, and Banks to take his place. While the rumors have scarcely assumed certainty yet, there are many indications that Stanton has been heading off McClellan rather too much, and that the Administration is disposed to keep up a man for his place who will keep his more steadily on the present duty, and on his own Department, than on the Presidency.

From Gen. Halleck and Corinth our dates are the 22d—last Sunday. Lovell has removed his headquarters to Meridian, where the Mobile and Ohio Railroad is met at right angles by the railroad from Vicksburg. From Corinth westward the railroad has been re-opened to eight miles beyond Grand Junction, and by this time is doubtless clear and in order to Memphis. From Grand Junction the Union forces moved down on the Central Railroad to Holly Springs, 25 miles south on the night of the 17th, and took it. Next morning, a company of Federal cavalry pushed still 15 miles further South to the Tallahatchie river. Here the Confederate infantry attempted to check them, but were soon driven off and across the river. This southward movement of our forces over the Central railroad will lead to very serious consequences to the rebels if it is not promptly checked.

On the Mississippi river there is still a distance of 348 miles to be opened by our gunboats. Davis is at Memphis, which is peacefully ours; Farragut is below Vicksburg, having made no new demonstrations on the place since the 15th.

There was a battle on James Island, 4 miles south of Charleston, on the 10th, with considerable loss on both sides. It would seem that the enemy expected the fight to be renewed next day and they trembled for the issue.

In Congress the Tax Bill passed both Houses June 23d, the Senate unanimously, and the House with only 7 negative votes. The Pacific Railroad Bill passed the Senate 35 to 5, and on June 24th passed the House by 104 to 31; it now only awaits the President's signature to become a law. The House has acceded to the Senate's amendment of the Polygamy bill. The President has signed the bill which prohibits slavery henceforth in any of our territories.

McClellan gives the following as the loss at the battle of Fair Oaks (Chickahominy): Killed, 800; wounded, 3,627; missing, 1,217. The Richmond Dispatch states that the rebel loss, in the battle was 8,000, including 5 generals, 23 colonels, 10 majors, and 67 captains.

A private letter received states that Butler's whole army had left Corinth for Eastern Tennessee.

FROM OREGON.—By late accounts the waters of the flood are rapidly receding. Property of all kinds has been damaged. The Portland Advertiser has resumed publication.

The new Westminster Bridge crossing the Thames near the British House of Parliament, is at last completed. It is 810 feet long, 65 feet broad, and has several arches, the two largest with spans of 115 feet.

The Sultan of Turkey lately sent for the editor of a leading Constantinople newspaper, and requested him to discuss public affairs more frequently and freely in his journal.

The Japanese Ambassadors have given the French court officials a dinner of rice and mysterious Japanese delicacies. They drank and offered their guests large quantities of warm water, to help the digestion. After dinner they presented their guests with little Japanese fans and pipes. The most fashionable ladies of Paris seek introductions to the Orientals.

At the Brighton review of English volunteers a horse died of fright. He was standing near the 18-pound battery when it was fired, and at the port he leaped suddenly up and fell dead—because, a rupture of the great vessels of the heart, through terror.



## STATE SUMMARY.

The Visalia Delta says salt is to be one of the products of that valley, and that, too, in such quantities as to supply, if necessary, the whole coast, and of a quality unsurpassed.

Advisers received in Stockton from the upper San Joaquin river state that the river is still overflowing its banks, and storekeepers were raising their goods.

Rev. J. A. Anderson having accepted the appointment of Chaplain in Colonel Conner's regiment, has resigned his office of Secretary of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society, and J. C. Reid has been elected Secretary of the Society to fill the vacancy.

The steamer St. Louis arrived on Wednesday, with a large number of passengers, the mails, etc., from New York. She brought also 1052 firkins butter, 20 boxes cheese, 103 bales dry goods, 300 packages boots and shoes, and 25 cases tobacco and cigars.

This year in addition to the State and Federal poll-tax, the Union says that the citizens of Sacramento City will have to pay \$7 25 of taxes on the \$100, as follows: State, 62 cents; Federal, 15 cents; city, \$1; county, \$1; county bonds, 25 cents; bridge (Colby's), 10 cents; levee, \$4 13—total, \$7 25. The residents of Sacramento county will be required to pay \$2 12, as follows: State, 62 cents; Federal, 15 cents; county, \$1; road, 10 cents; county bonds, 25 cents—total, \$2 12.

The Levee Commissioners at Sacramento have given the contract for building section one of the new levee, from Thirty-first street to Twelfth, to William Turtan, at 25 to 35 cents a yard, according to terms of the bid; and section two from Twelfth to H street, to E. D. Smith, at 33 1/2 to 40 cents. The entire cost of the levee is estimated at \$200,000, and a tax of \$4 13 on every \$100 worth of property has been levied to raise the amount which is to be collected within sixty days. The assessment roll of the city, as made out amounts to \$5,708,041, of which \$2,134,465 is personal property, and the balance real estate and improvements.

The GRAIN CROPS are generally reported upon favorably over the State, and the yield in the aggregate, especially of Wheat, it is now calculated will exceed that of last year, as the increased amount of high land under cultivation will more than compensate for the diminished yield or non-cultivation of low land. As some proof of this, we are informed by a gentleman (one of our subscribers) living in Monterey county, that he knows personally of at least 25,000 acres of grain, mostly wheat being grown this year, between San Jose and Monterey, where there "was not a straw last year." One man alone has 2500 acres. All of this grain looks well, and will yield mostly a full crop; none less than half average. In all that region the late sown grain was much benefited by the rains in this month. The harvest has already commenced, in some sections, with early sown grain. Barley of the new crop was brought into the Sacramento market on Tuesday last, and reported sold at 1 1/2 cents a pound.

TEMPERANCE.—The Hon. J. A. Banks will speak next Sunday before the S. F. B. T. Society in Merriman's Hall, Mission street, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

"CAPTAIN JIM," the Chief of the Washoe tribe of Indians, is on a visit here, enjoying the "freedom of the city" and seeing the sights.

Smart-nosed men shouldn't complain if everybody snubs them, since Nature herself set the example.

## Married.

In this city, June 18th by the Rev. Mr. Blais, Capt. J. W. Harrington and Mary Ann McIlroy.

In this city, June 19th, by the Rev. F. Mooshake, Jacob Hack and Mrs. Mary Boettche, nee Gostling.

In this city, June 23d, by Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, James S. Moon and Mary Arbeskie, both of this city.

In this city, June 25th, by the Rev. F. Mooshake, Mr. Wilhelm Meyerholz and Miss Elise Meyer, both of this city.

Sacramento, June 21st, William A. Gett and Eliza S. Bennett.

Sacramento, June 22d, by Rev. J. A. Benton, James B. Head of El Dorado county and Elvira R. Bodley of Sacramento.

Grass Valley, June 17th, by Rev. D. Ellis Willes, Samuel P. Dorsey and Eliza S. St. John.

San Antonio, June 17th, James E. Guest and Josefa Garcia.

Marysville, June 24th, Frederick Hartmann and Therese Schermann.

## Born.

Sacramento, June 24th, the wife of J. M. Boardman, of a son.

Sacramento, June 25th, the wife of P. Franklin, of a daughter.

Daylor's Ranch, Sacramento county, March 24th, the wife of Henry Jewell, of a son.

Daylor's Ranch, Sacramento county, June 1st, the wife of W. R. Grimshaw, of a son.

Daylor's Ranch, Sacramento county, June 22d, the wife of Geo. W. Ball, of a daughter.

St. Louis, June 23d, Nevada county, June 23d, the wife of A. D. Skilman, of a daughter.

San Benito, June 1st, the wife of Jose Hartnell, of a son.

Philo Rancho, in April, the wife of N. M. Miller, of a daughter.

San Antonio, June 12th, the wife of Don Antonio Ramirez, of a son.

## Died.

In this city, June 19th, Mrs. Juliet T. Greene, wife of Samuel W. Greene, aged 35 years, of cerebral apoplexy. 20th, at the German Hospital, Chr. John Bendix, a native of Hanover, aged 28 years; Susan Mary, daughter of B. B. and Harriet Austin; Thomas J., son of Thomas Robert, aged 5 years. 22d, Jeanette, daughter of Alexander Crabbe, aged 3 years; Thomas Sharrock, a native of England, aged 30 years. 23d, John Thomas, son of Edward Barrett, aged about 1 year. 24th, Catherine Elizabeth Bredhoff, only daughter of Henry and Lena Bredhoff, aged about 2 years. 25th, Joseph, daughter of Daniel and Jane Callaghan 2 years. 26th, Sacramento county, June 24th, Uriel S., daughter of J. S. and Dyantha Wilson, aged 15 months. Daylor's Ranch, June 24th, Mrs. Mary Johnson, a native of Greenock, Scotland, late of S. C., aged 73 years.

Benicia, June 23d, Josephine, daughter of F. P. Weissmann, aged 2 years.

White Sulphur Springs, Napa Valley, June 20th, Edward S. Clark, aged 45 years.

Stockton, June 23d, Ada, daughter of J. H. Keeler, aged 6 years.

This City, June 23d, James B., son of William Dugg, aged 4 years.

SEND US YOUR LIST.—We are desirous of obtaining a full list of the Officers of the District and County Agricultural Societies, and their time of holding their Fairs. Will the Secretary of each Society please forward us the correct list immediately?

## Thrashers, Attention!

## THE HALL MACHINE

IS NOW IMPROVED IN ALL YOU HAVE DESIRED.

35-inch Cylinder, hung with set screws; having

The Largest Separating Capacity

of any Machine made, the Shoe being 10 inches longer, having a Sieve 40 inches wide and 54 inches long.

ALSO—The celebrated

PLANET HORSE-POWER,

made 12 inches larger, and stronger; will now stand 25 Horses. I have also, 30 inch

Ball Machine,

AND—40-inch Genuine

PITTS' STEAM THRASHER,

Come and see them. They will be sold at Low Rates.

Now on hand, and Made to Order, SEPARATOR BELTS, for all Machines in use.

All descriptions of Extra Castings.

EXTRAS for Ball Reaper.

W. M. LYNE.

424 Davis street, near Jackson.

HARDY & HALL

ONE PRICE STORE.

American, English, and French

DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

J street near corner Seventh,

SACRAMENTO.

NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT

think it only necessary for them to state that their

stock will comprise the most USEFUL, SELECT, and

FASHIONABLE Goods, embracing every variety of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Silks, Laces,

Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons,

&c. &c. &c.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

The whole business conducted on the

ONE PRICE SYSTEM.,

and that price the LOWEST rates in the market for the

character of the Goods sold.

Patrons can always send their orders by mail or

express, with full confidence; they will receive the same

attention as if present.

IMPORTED SEEDS

ARE THE ONLY KINDS THAT CAN BE RELIED UPON.

See the CALIFORNIA FARMER of Jan'y 11, 1861.

JOHN GEORGE WAITE,

SEED MERCHANT,

181 High Holborn,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Has the largest stock of Vegetable, Agricultural,

and Flower Seeds, in the world,

And can supply Dealers on better terms than any other

Wholesale House, as he makes most extensive arrange-

ments, with none but experienced Growers, to produce

his supply of Seeds, which are raised and grown from

Stocks selected under his own Personal Superintendence,

and as they are all cleaned and picked in his own ex-

tensive Warehouses by an auxiliary strength of several

Hundred Men and Women, kept for that purpose, he is

enabled to recommend with the greatest confidence,

every description of Seed offered by him for sale; he

therefore invites Seed Dealers to apply for his Catalogue.

TERMS—Cash or satisfactory reference in England.

11-6.

STAR BAKERY

...AND...

RESTAURANT,

Commercial street, --- Auburn, Cal.

HAVING opened a Restaurant, I am now fully

prepared to entertain the people in the best

style and at moderate rates. Game Suppers,

Oysters, and all the Good Things in the mar-

ket, furnished at a moment's notice, and got up in a style

suitable to the tastes of the greatest epicure.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

I intend to keep a First-class Restaurant, and as such

I recommend it to the people of the town and county at

large. Those persons who relish a Good MEAL will do

well to call and see for themselves.

THE BAKERY.

The Bakery is supplied at all times with a choice

variety of Bread, Pies, Cakes, &c.

Pastry, etc., furnished with Cakes of all kinds,

at short notice. MILES FURNISH, Proprietor.

Auburn, June 23, 1862.

PREMIUM

Marble Works,

P. J. DEVINE,

Corner of K and Sixth streets,

SACRAMENTO.

MARBLE MANTLES, GRATES, MONUMENTS,

Tomb and Grave-Stones, Table and Counter-

Tops, Marble and Freestone Tiles,

Constantly on hand, and made to order on reasonable

terms.

All kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK done with

neatness and dispatch.

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150 Half-Blood

SOUTHDOWNS.

A FINE BAND Half-blood SOUTHDOWN

Sheep, young, about eight months old, from the

Very Best Blood in the United States,

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This stock will be sold at bargain, if early applied for.

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310 Washington street, near Front.

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Reaper and Mower Knives

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HEIMSTREET'S  
INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

IT IS NOT A DYE.  
But restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All *catenaceous* dyes are composed of *finer catenaceous*, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Inimitable coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a

LUXURIANT BEAUTY,  
promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of D. S. BARNES, proprietor, New York. HOSSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN, Agents, San Francisco. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1. v17-14eo y

## Lyon's Magnetic Flea Powder.

In Summer when the sun is low,  
Come forth in swarms the insect foe,  
And for our blood they bore, you know,  
And suck it in most rapidly.  
But fleas, roaches, 'kectors—black or white—  
In death's embrace are stiffened quite,  
If Lyon's Powder chance to light  
In their obscure vicinity.

Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant-bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere. D. S. BARNES, New York. REDINGTON & CO., Agents, San Francisco. 13-1m

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O. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and

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Have formed a Copartnership for the

purpose of carrying on the

HAT AND CAP BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES

And Judges of Material, our patrons may rely on Goods

bought at our store being

The BEST in Every Respect.

## HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

## MADE TO ORDER,

At the shortest notice.

WE MOST RESPECTFULLY INVITE OUR OLD FRIENDS

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We claim to be the best in the State to RESTIFFEN

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Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats.

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CHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1857 and 1859; and

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Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best

Buggy Harness and Riding Bridles.

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## RESIDENCES.

HAVING LAID OUT MY PROPERTY, WHICH IS

situated in the

CITY OF SAN JOSE,

Into Lots and streets,

I am now ready to sell one or more LOTS, very cheap.

Terms made easy, to convenience of purchaser.

TITLE WARRANTED PERFECT.

L. PREVOST,

San Jose Nursery.

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...ALSO...

The BAY STATE and other Stoves,

With a large assortment of

Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelled and

Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS,

BAKE-OVENS, SADD-IRONS,

&c. &c. &c.

For sale by—

B. C. AUSTIN,



Home Miscellany.

**THE INNER CALM.**

Calm me, my God, and keep me calm;  
While these hot breezes blow,  
Be like the night-dew's cooling balm  
Upon earth's fevered brow.

Calm me, my God, and keep me calm;  
Soft resting on Thy breast,  
Soothe me with holy hymn and psalm,  
And bid my spirit rest.

Calm me, my God, and keep me calm;  
Let thine outstretching wing  
Be like the shade of Elion's palm,  
Beside her desert spring.

Yes, keep me calm, though loud and rude  
The sounds my ear that greet,  
Calm in the desert's solitude,  
Calm in the bustling street.

Calm in the hour of buoyant health,  
Calm in the hour of pain,  
Calm in my poverty or wealth,  
Calm in my loss or gain.

Calm in the suffering of wrong,  
Like Him who bore my shame;  
Calm mid the threatening taunting throng  
Who hate Thy Holy Name.

Calm when the great world's news with power  
My listening spirit stir;  
Let not the tidings of the hour  
E'er find too fond an ear.

Calm as the ray of sun or star,  
Which storms assail in vain,  
Moving untroubled through earth's war,  
Th' eternal calm to gain.

[For the California Farmer.]  
The Poetry of Common Life.

We are prone to pass through the journey of life like a man with a dark lantern, that only sheds its light on his immediate pathway, while it enshrouds all the beauty of surrounding objects in the deepest gloom. The past has no images that we can recall; the far future is not penetrated by the keen vision of hope, while the shifting panorama of life on all sides dissolves its ideal grandeur and poetical beauties into nothing, beneath the practical eye of everyday existence.

The morning awakes open her portals to prince and peasant; the evening flings her blushes back on all mankind alike. But to how few ears come the first notes from the meadow with any other significance than the consciousness that they are still not deaf; and though the lark herald the dawn with a strain worthy a seraph, it falls, alas, how often, on human ears without any appreciation. And what though the evening paint from her giant pallet, the sun, with gorgeous tinges, rich dyes, royal purples, and blended magnificence never excelled by the great masters: on her illimitable blue canvas, there are few eyes that can see anything more than the sun and clouds, which sunset is an everyday occurrence, and tells us that the day is done and night will follow. A poet would see cities with gilded spires, and create a new world on the crested clouds. His spirit would soar on the wings of imagination away from earth, and drink in the intoxication until he had caught a glimpse of heaven and its glories. Not only is this true of the various phenomena of Nature, but more especially so of the monotonous occurrences and avocations of everyday life. The miller hears no music in the splashing of the water as it turns his wheel, but beat on his sordid ambition, each rumbling revolution is tolerated because it coins his money. But the poet-souled seer mirrored in the spray a thousand rainbows, and gathers from the wheel a cluster of lessons. It sings like a siren in his dreams, and plashes with the soothing murmur of streams in his imagination. The old moss-grown mill, in its fast decay, is a very ordinary and unseemly structure to the common eye, and yet it inspired a Tennyson, and gave to the world that most pathetic and exquisite of poems, "The Miller's Daughter." The seamstress, bent over a shirt, pushing the needle on its rapid way, presents to most of us one of the most unpoetical and common-place scenes in existence; and yet in the imagination of a Hood that same member of domestic economy, a shirt, becomes the nucleus around which he weaves a heart-stirring music—familiar to the readers of "The Song of the Shirt." Saturday night comes once a week, and therefore is an ordinary occurrence. But there are few who look at it with the eye of a Burns. There are countless illustrations of this character. You will ask, would I have all mankind poets? I answer, nay—God forbid; it would be a sorry sight. But I would have mankind awakened to a just appreciation of the beauties that surround them—they are the smiles of God, and no pen can tell them as Nature in her eloquence portrays them. Don't hold the dollar so close to your eyes that it shall obscure the whole world; but drink a daily draught from the poetry of common life, and you will be better and happier men.

C. FRENCH RICHARDS.

**Do you think it fair.**

Dr. Dio Lewis, in a number of his "New Gymnastics," gives the following pretty marked case of inequality in marriage. But, why will young men continue to select the more ornamental in women, and pass by the useful?

"I know a young man, a noble fellow, who prosecutes a successful manufacturing business. Although possessed of an abundant competence, he devotes himself with untiring assiduity to the interests of his factory ten hours every day. His eyes and hands are everywhere.

"Half a year ago, he married a beautiful, accomplished girl, who is said to speak four of the languages of southern Europe (where she has resided several years), with the fluency of natives, while she touches the keys with infinite grace and skill.

"Four months ago, they began housekeeping; a week since, they gave it up in utter disgust.

"The three servants figured conspicuously in all their griefs.

"The coffee was always execrable, the steak a shame, the crust stand and spoons not fit to be seen, and the whole house in confusion, and covered with dirt.

"The husband bore it as long as pride and patience could endure, and then, sacrificing everything at auction, returned to boarding, resolved never to suffer the miseries of housekeeping again.

"I was never more indignant than when I heard of it. If that beautiful bride had learned one less language, and devoted the year to learning the mysteries of housekeeping, she could have made my friend's house a real paradise. Ignorant of everything, she could but weep and despair.

"Suppose her husband's management of his business, had been like her management of that which belonged to her, what would become of them?

"I don't think the match a fair one. On one side it was a cheat. A young lady of the same merely ornamental class, in discussing the case, exclaimed, 'she did not agree in the marriage contract to play the part of a household drudge!'

"I replied, 'did the husband agree to play the part of a factory drudge?' But, does not the relation imply mutual obligations, which this wife has utterly failed to meet?"

**VISIONS OF LIFE.**

"Do what he will, he cannot realize  
Half he conceives—the glorious Vision lies;  
Go where he may, he cannot hope to find  
The Truth, the Beauty pictured in his mind."

Many dream away the morning of life, consoling themselves in the belief that its manhood will be filled with celestial joys. Nor do they behold their condition until life's setting sun begins to cast its evening shades over the soul. Then discarding the elements of nature they seek to calm the troubled spirit in the enchanting visions of some land of lasting happiness. For man delights to be led by the imagination in the pleasant walks of ideal places, where there may be some joy afforded, or at least the sensual being be satisfied by some realized pleasure. When the scenes of life are obscured by the dismal clouds of misfortune, the mind will not rest on the turbulent elements around; but darts forth into the illimitable future, from which hope's genial rays may be reflected in all their enchanting beauty.

It is the activity of the mind that enables it to afford the greatest amount of true joy; for the many emotions which it can bring over the body, dispel the midnight darkness from the soul, and so illuminate the moral nature, that life seems to be removed from decaying scenes, to rest on an immortal throne. The mind, in its fanciful visions, leads the sensitive being into the streams of pleasure, whose currents gently move beneath the chilling elements of nature from one being to another, till the man is lost in the realm of ideal joy, which youth's inspiring genius represents as unfathomable, and as enduring as truth itself.

The most engrossing desire of life is, that there may be some joy afforded that will exist when the light of day has passed away, and left all material things to moulder, and descend to nature's tomb. Men at times feel as though they were veiled in a mystic cloud, and that every ray of light was secluded from them; but when the meteoric flight of the imagination has passed, and dark clouds roll in its once bright path, there is a source of light that begins to emit its cheering rays within, that awakens the moral being, and opens new visions to the soul, that lift the thoughts beyond this boisterous sea of life, to the shores of some fair land, where the gloomy clouds of doubt are dispelled, and all things lit up with the radiant light of hope. Man spends much time in a visionary view of joyous times that have passed; until the heart becomes sick at the terror that haunts the present. And thinking of misery to come, the buoyant spirit sinks beneath the thoughts that place phantoms between it and the happy land.

The bloom of life may fade away, and its light be but dimly reflected on the future; but the mind which has been supported by truth and reason will send forth an influence, that will cheer the desponding spirit with kindred emotions, to endure the toils of the present; for before the last ray of life can be extinguished, new hopes spring up in the soul that revive the fading bloom and calm the troubled waters of life. It is natural for many to look at the present as being inferior to the past. They would gladly roll back the car of time, until the bright period of their ancestral renown should return, that they might gather from its glowing beauties hope to bear up their wearied spirits, until the dark clouds of calamity should pass, and the light of some fair time appear, when the valleys of earth would be clothed in the loveliness of peace.

Life presents many things that amuse us with their diversity; yet it is a heaven of joy that the wearied spirit seeks. Life is only made happy when the immortal part of man is guided by truth's lasting influence. When withdrawn from the world's corroding cares, there comes into the mind some fanciful dream that seems to open a new way to the fountain of wisdom, where the mind may quench its longing thirst for the lasting love. But it is not idle visions that bring true joy; for, as life is not isolated, so it can not be satisfied by things which have no bearing on its future welfare. The mind, when guided by truth, glances over the past to see if acts done have not some relation to the present, or sends the imagination on its swift pinions into the darksome future, to trace out the connecting link that will hold it in one endless period of celestial joy. Though happiness should occupy the thoughts of life; yet man is too often led by some fanciful vision to look for some Utopian land of pleasure, where joy dispels the clouds of grief, and where life is spent on the banks of pleasure's delightful stream. Youth, too, often gives a deaf ear to wisdom's voice, and suffers itself to be

"Rocked in imagination's golden arms," that the morning of life may be made beautiful by pleasure's enchanting rays. Man often learns in silent grief, that the disappointments of life are caused by rejecting reason. It has been truly said, that "a man is to be reasoned into truth;" for its light comes not like the brilliant flash of the thunder-bolt, which illumines but for a moment, and then leaves a deeper darkness in its once bright course, but dispels the clouds of error, and opens a clearer vision to the realms on high, where the wearied spirit may be ushered in to the bliss of immortal joys. It far exceeds the Promethean fire to guide men in the ways of all arts, which are

radiant with truth, whilst those who trust in the fanciful visions of their imagination, find that their joys fade away. It is joy to the soul when the thoughts come from the fountain of truth, that shall cause the gloomy ways of life to be lit up with immortal light. The desire of men to dream out what lies in the future, makes life seem to rest on ideal themes, until man wastes away under imaginary evils which blast the hopes of life. It is folly to rest existence on the floating joys, or pains that the mind conceives to exist in the future; and which will descend to fill life with delight, or brings scenes of strife.

But true joy is opened to man by the mind moving in the ways of truth, and misery by letting the imagination dive into the deep abyss of futurity, to bring up phantoms of visionary evil, which leave the mind bewildered and veiled in a mystic cloud. Many rely too much on the visionary pleasures of the future, whilst the future is continually unavailing itself to man, and showing that the cold dews of disappointment chill the spirit of life in all periods.

But it is the joy of immortality that thrills through the mind, warms the heart, and lifts the veil of hope till the visions of celestial pleasures are made the joy of life.

Those who weep over fancied losses will tremble to see the daily cares of life increasing as the gloomy clouds of misfortune rise. Those who are led into the ways of false joys, seek things that only gratify the body, and forsake the inspiring influence of wisdom that enables the mind to guide man into the ways of truth. For unreal joys reach the soul through the senses; but real ones can only flow through the channels of truth. When fancy's visions rise in youth's bright morn the world invites,

"And bids us all our inborn powers employ  
To catch the phantoms of ideal joy."

But the mind cannot unfold itself when reason does not inspire the soul till the spirit, clad in holy vesture, tastes the pure celestial pleasures, rises and strengthens in the silent meditations of immortal themes, and is filled with

"Yearning for wings to reach the fields of Truth  
Mourning for wisdom, panting to be free."

But when grief falls on man beyond his power to avert, there is not that depression of spirit as when the soul is disappointed by the hope of visionary joys, and is chilled with the cold dews of remorse. For it is only through purity that heavenly joys come, which enable men to behold the ways in which they should walk, that they may come into favor with Him who gives fullness of joy.

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For Board and Tuition, in common English Branches, per session of five months.....\$150  
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Washing per dozen.....\$1.50  
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**COURSE OF STUDY:**  
The first aim of this institution is thoroughness; and although any plan proposed can only be decided by the trustees, the sciences most available in common life. Beginning with fundamental principles, the student is carried by natural and easy gradations, through a course of study, calculated to strengthen and invigorate the mind, and prepare it for healthful action.

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Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic (Thompson's Rudiments), Primary Geography, Grammar, and Composition.

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Rhetorical Reading, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, History, Grammar, Penmanship, and Composition.

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Trigonometry, Astronomy, Natural History, Botany, Logic, Intellectual Philosophy, and Composition.

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Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Belles-Lettres, and Composition.

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Terms the same as in the Female Department.

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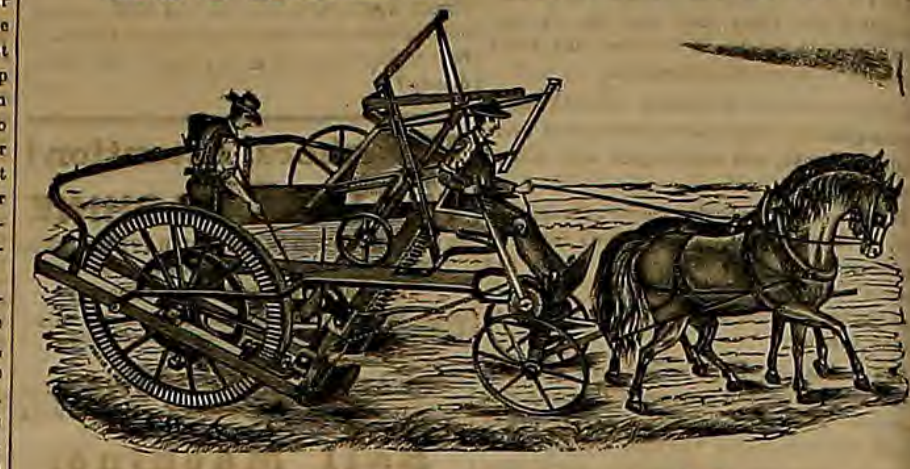
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#### 4 AND 6-HORSE MACHINES,

In all respects the same as the large Machine, to run with GEAR, same as old style Pitts'. All of the above Machines are made at Buffalo, N. Y., expressly for me and under my direction. Any person in want of such machines cannot fail to be pleased, as this Machine stands unrivaled for Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at one operation. It is acknowledged to be superior to any other Machine in the WORLD, in its Operation, Finish, and Mechanical Construction.

EXTRA EXTRAS of all parts of the Genuine Pitts' Machine constantly on hand. No Machines Genuine except those made at Buffalo, N. Y., and marked 'J. A. PITTS'.

#### List of Articles Manufactured at Thomas Ogg Shaw's Agricultural Works:

PECK'S CALIFORNIA CLIPPER OR REAPER.  
TUSTIN'S CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER.  
RIDER'S PATENT EQUALIZING SCREW HORSE-POWER.  
EGGLESTON'S BROADCAST-PATENT SOWING MACHINE.  
CALIFORNIA FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.  
FAN-MILLS.  
RAY-PRESSES.  
ROAD SCRAPERS, ALL SIZES.

#### Among the Leading Articles are

PECK'S REAPER OR HARVESTER, which is by far superior to any imported Machine, and took the First Premium at the State Fair held at Sacramento. This Machine is both light and durable. TUSTIN'S CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, which cuts six feet in width, and is the best Machine on this Coast, as it possesses many advantages over those made in the States. This Machine took the First Premium at the Sacramento Fair, over all other Machines. It is so constructed, that it NEVER CHOKES UP, having two sets of Knives, moved by the same crank, thereby causing twice the velocity of the knives, over that given by any other machine, and preventing the possibility of choking, no matter how slow the team may travel.

Attention is particularly called to the RAKING DEVICE, which will rake off the grain more Regularly and evenly than can possibly be done by hand, thus saving the purchaser the neat sum of \$2.50 per day. The Machine is very light and durable.

RIDER'S PATENT EQUALIZING SCREW HORSE-POWER. This Power Possesses great advantages over any other Power in use, and is well calculated for doing all kinds of work usually done by Horse-Powers, and being simple in its construction, can be easily repaired, and at little expense.

EGGLESTON'S BROADCAST PATENT SOWING MACHINE. This is the only Seed Sower ever invented that can be depended upon for sowing various kinds of grain, on all qualities of soil, in all kinds of weather. CALIFORNIA FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, which have been tested at various times and found to be superior to any imported. They are warranted to be Fire-proof, and entirely free from sweating or dampness, which is the great complaint of the imported Safes, as they gather moisture on their passage.

Our Wrought and Chilled-Iron Safe, with Steel Vault, and Combination Locks, is unsurpassed by any. All orders promptly attended to.

And in conclusion I will add, that all the above lists of Goods are made of the very best material that the country will afford. Also, all the mechanics employed in superintending the putting up of these goods, are men of long experience, and the best of workmen in our country, and every article manufactured is of the most approved style, and has the latest improvements of the day, and cannot be surpassed in point of durability, practicability, beauty, and workmanship, and while I feel thankful for all past favors, I trust that I may meet with good encouragement in the future.

Every article that I import is of the very best style and most improved goods in the market, and can be sold as cheap as the cheapest, as I purchase all my goods direct from the Manufacturers, saving all the commissions, thus enabling me to sell cheap. All persons in want of any of the above goods, will please send in their orders in time, to

THOMAS OGG SHAW, 208 Sacramento street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Opposite his former place of Business.

## THE VERMONT MOWER, AND COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER. FOR THE HARVEST OF 1862.

The attention of Farmers is invited to the celebrated

### Vermont Reaper and Mower,

Which is unsurpassed for Simplicity, Durability, Convenience, and Thoroughness of Work.

The high estimation in which this Machine is held by these Farmers who have used it, justifies the expectation that, with the late improvements, it will become the LEADING MACHINE when its superior qualities are generally known.

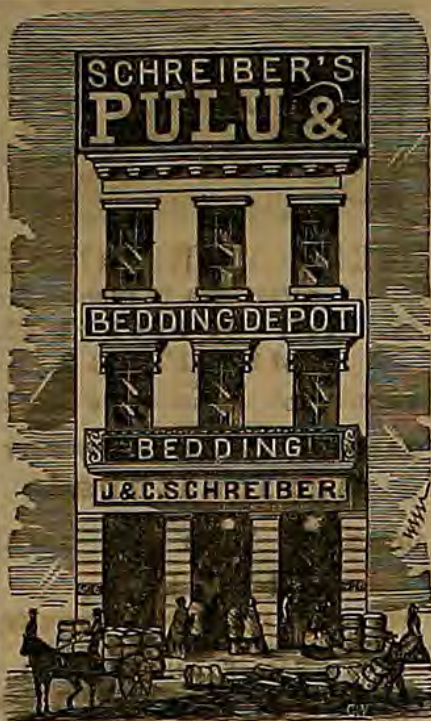
Some points of Excellence and Peculiar Advantages which this Machine possesses over others, are as follows:

- 1st. Having the cutter-bar hinged to the frame, so as to adjust itself to uneven surfaces.
- 2d. Having two driving-wheels; if one slips, the other does the work.
- 3d. When the Machine moves to right or left, the knives are kept in constant motion by one or other of the wheels.
- 4th. It can be sailed and thrown in or out of gear without the driver leaving his seat.
- 5th. The whole weight of Machine is on the wheels, where it is required to give power and stroke to the knives.
- 6th. When the Machine is backed, the knives cease to play; consequently you back from obstructions without danger of breaking the knives.
- 7th. The Cutter-bar to the Machine, being hinged, can be packed up without removing bolt or screw.
- 8th. The Cutter-bar is easily raised by a lever, which is very convenient at the corners of the land; when raised, the Machine will turn as short and as easily as any two-wheeled cart.
- 9th. It is made of iron, simple in construction, and a boy can manage it easily.
- 10th. It has no side-draft.
- 11th. The Combined Machine has two sets of Cutter-bars and Sickles, one for Mowing, the other designed expressly for reaping; which, with Other Improvements, should Command the Attention of Every Farmer.

We invite Farmers wishing a Machine, to call and see before purchasing.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

310 Washington street, near Front, - - San Francisco.



No. 406 Sansome street  
SAN FRANCISCO.

LAMOTT, Hatter,



No. 37 J street, - - Sacramento.

The Finest Assortment in the State,  
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

## FURNITURE! AND BEDDING!



SELLING, MARX & CO.,

HAVE RE-OPENED THE

Extensive Furniture Warerooms,

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

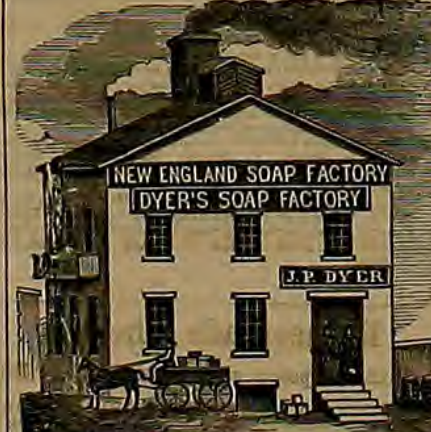
J. G. CLARK & Co.,

No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufacture, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture.

All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to order.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.  
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

### The Best Churn Known

JEBB'S PATENT CHURN.

EXHIBITED AT THE SANTA ROSA AND ALAMEDA Fairs, where it won the Premiums, and attracted the attention of those interested, has been pronounced by the best Dairywomen and Dairy-men the BEST CHURN KNOWN. A sample Churn can always be seen at our Office, where they can be purchased.

BUY ALL YOUR  
PEARLS

BUY ALL YOUR  
GOLD ORNAMENTS

TUCKER!

TUCKER!

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

### Two Ranches

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.

ONE CONTAINING 1972 7/100 acres, the other 1238 3/100 acres, being portions of our Ranch in Solano County.

Or, if preferred, an undivided half interest in the whole Ranch, containing 5350 87/100 acres.

WITH STOCK AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Consisting of a good Dwelling House, Cheese House, Stables, Sheds, Wind Mills, Work Oxen, Horses, Farm Tools, Boats, and everything requisite for the Dairy and Stock business.

One hundred good American COWS, now in milk. The above Ranch is capable of supporting 2500 head of cattle. Out of over 600 head ranches there during the recent flood, WE LOST ONLY TEN CALVES.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, where a map can be seen; or at the Ranch; or to Col. Warren, Editor Farmer.

HALE & WHEELER

Stockton, San Joaquin County, Cal. 6

FOR SALE,

### A Farm of about 350 Acres,

IN ALAMEDA COUNTY, TWO MILES north from the City of Oakland, on the Telegraph Road. Either the whole or one-half, separately, will be sold, as may suit purchasers. There are now on the premises, a good Dwelling House, containing Ten Rooms, two Servants' Rooms, and Five large Closets and Bath Rooms, all hard finished, and Four handsome Marble Mantles.

Also, a good Farm-House, containing eight rooms, exclusive of rooms appropriated to farm laborers. A Carriage-House 20x40 feet, one and a half stories high; two large Barns, besides Cow-Houses, and Stables for 125 head of cattle and 20 horses, all in excellent condition. The whole is well fenced, and good Division Fences throughout the Farm. All in very complete order, and for the last two years an abundant supply of very Choice Fruit. Farm Implements, choice young Stock Horses, Harness, Wagons, Buggies and Family Carriage, can be purchased with the land. The above desirable property will be sold on the most reasonable terms, as the owner wishes to be absent from the State for several years.

Any part or all of the above Property, for sale Cheap-er than can be had elsewhere.

Apply to S. E. ADDEN, on the premises.

10

A good Eight-horse-power Thrashing

Machine, second-hand but thoroughly repaired and better than new, for sale very low.

Also—20 very superior Yearling HEIFERS, half blood Durham; and one half-blood Durham BULL. Also, one Full-blood Durham BULL, and Pure Blood.

Essex 2108, five months old.

Any part or all of the above Property, for sale Cheap-er than can be had elsewhere.

Apply to S. E. ADDEN, on the premises.

10

500 Acres Good Land & Dwellings.

Who wants a Good Farm Cheap?

We can offer them Three Quarter Sections, 450 acres, GOOD LAND, suitable for Cultivation (Grain and Orchard Land) and Grazing.

This farm is situated on the county road, twenty-five miles from Sacramento, and thirty miles from San Francisco, and three miles from Maine Prairie Post Office. The land is well watered by living Springs, and enclosed in Fence. On the Farm is a good HOUSE with seven rooms, Stock-sheds 140 feet long, Barn 60 feet, connected. The House is already furnished, so that a Family can take possession and be at home readily.

There are 20 Acres and Lambs; small Farming Tools, and a Domestic Cow and Calf, also. The whole will be sold a bargain, if applied for soon. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

7

A Rare Chance for a Capitalist.

THE COLLINSVILLE RANCH.

THE Advertiser has 3000 acres Land, half high rolling and hill land, and half Tule Land. The Ranch is bordering on the Sacramento River, and one-half of it has a Water-Front. The Tule Land is easy of reclamation, and a contract is already under way to reclaim and improve it.

The Ranch is situated at the mouth of the Sacramento River, at the upper end of Suisun Bay, opposite to New York, and known as the Monteruma Hills in Solano County. A substantial Wharf for a Steamboat Landing has been built this winter, and the Sacramento and San Francisco Steamers stop there daily, taking Passengers, Produce, Cattle, Fish, etc., being the greatest shipping point for the Sacramento Fishery in the State, and one that will have increasing business, as the floods do not affect it. The advertiser desires to improve, and requires more Capital to insure to this point all its advantages; as it can be made one of the best paying operations in the State; and as he has other business, is not able to carry it on himself so as to secure all its advantages, and wishes a Partner with sufficient capital to make such other improvements as will insure the success which opens to it. The Ranch has a large stock of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine upon it.

To any business man with Ten, Fifteen, or Twenty Thousand Dollars, this will be a grand opening, as he would have possession of, and under his charge, Property worth about \$75,000; while the new Wharf, now the great landing for all this section of country, can be made a large source of income. For particulars, inquire personally or by letter, of Editor Farmer.

1

1000 Acres of Land,

120 COWS,

AND

A Good Milk and Dairy Business,

For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Business ever offered in our State. The location is near Suisun City, within five miles. There is 950 acres good Land, well fenced, which can be had at \$10 per acre, and 120 select COWS for \$20 each, together with Engine and Boiler for feeding Stock, Cheese-Presses, Butter-Churns, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc., valued at \$1000. All these implements will go to the purchaser without cost.

The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted. There are also 1000 acres of good Land adjoining leased for two years at \$1 per acre; this goes also, and the lease can be renewed.

To a good and responsible party this property will be sold on the most liberal terms—say ONE-THIRD CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory. Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address COL. WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will furnish all needed information.

Nov. 1, 1861.

8

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, WITH excellent Out-buildings, a fine Garden, and a good house, with a field of sixty acres more, for pasture or cultivation. The whole will be sold a great bargain if applied for immediately.

For particulars apply at California Farmer Office.

10

Ranch for Sale.

A FINE RANCH OF 500 ACRES of heavy Timbered Land, with a grand Mill Site, heavy Water-Power. The Land is covered with large Redwood, Yellow Pine, &c.

This is an excellent chance for investment, as in a short time the Land will be doubled in value. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

9

LARGE WASHING-MACHINE.

A LARGE WASHING-MACHINE, WITH HEATER and Boiler attached, one of the "New Patents," suitable for a large Hotel or Boarding-House, can be had at a bargain, by calling at this Office, where it can be seen.

10

### Literary Shrubbery.

In Venango County, Pennsylvania, is a queer fellow by the name of Tom Barton, who drinks and stutters, and stutters and drinks. He has a brother Jim, who is glib of tongue, and was a great liar—we hope he has reformed, for he professed to become a good man, and was baptized in the river. It was a bitter cold dry in winter, and the ice had to be cut to make a place for the ceremony. Tom was in attendance, and close by. As Jim came up out of the water, Tom said to him:

"Is it c-c-c-cold, Jim?"

"No," replied Jim; "not at all."

"D-d-d-dip him again, m-m-minister," cried Tom; "he l-l-lies yet!"

"I say, Phil, who is that pretty girl I saw you walking with last Sunday?" Miss Hogges! "Hogges!" "Hogges!" well she is to be pitied for having such a name. "So I think, Joe," replied Phil; "I pitied her so much that I offered her mine, and she is going to take it."

"There's a woman at the bottom of every mischief," said Joe. "Yes," replied Charley, "when I used to get into mischief, my mother was at the bottom of me." From this one may reasonably infer that the old lady went to the foundation of the matter.

There is a deed on file, in Cambridge, Mass., which describes a piece of land as bounded by "stumps and stones, where Daniel Harrington licked William Smith."

Haven't you finished scaling that fish yet, Sam? "I said a fishmonger to his boy. 'No, master, it's a very large one.' 'Why, you have had time to scale a mountain.'"

Why are seeds when sown like gate posts? Because they are planted in the earth to propagate.

Why is a dull and plausible man like an unrifed gun? Because he is a smooth bore.

"LANDLORD," said a seedy pedagogue, somewhat given to strong libations, "I would like a quantum of spirits, a medium of sugar, in conjunction with a little water; but deal largely in the spirits, thou man of mixtures!"

CAN a man who has been fined by the magistrates again and again be considered a reformed man?

Who are the most dishonest people? Hardware merchants; they sell iron, and steel for a living.

A good medicine for intestine disorders—Minie pills, with Dupont's powder.

Why is life like the riddle of riddles? Because we must all give it up.

Colors liable to run—the colors of the rebel regiments.

A wag says of woman: "To her virtues we give love; to her beauty our admiration; to her hoops, the whole pavement."

The quickest way to make a tall man short is to borrow all the money he has got.

No right effort ever proves wholly useless. A man with a long head is not very apt to be headlong.

7

The Question Solved.

COOK'S Improved Portable SUGAR EVAPORATOR FOR MAKING SORGHUM AND MAPLE SUGAR.

ALL DOUBTS ARE DISPELLED! THAT CHINESE SUGAR-CANE YIELDS TRUE CANE-SUGAR IS A SETTLED QUESTION.

The difficulties in securing its Granulation have been entirely overcome by the invention of

Cook's Evaporator.

By its peculiar arrangement it throws off all scum and feculencies, and secures a deposit of a kind of wax, which would otherwise prevent granulation, and WHICH HAS YET BEEN REMOVED BY NO OTHER PROCESS. Thus in this machine are combined all the requisites for DEPRIVING WITHOUT CHEMICALS, and evaporating with an unparalleled rapidity.

Attention is called to the following Claims of this Valuable Invention:

1st. It so liberates the sirup from its gummy and glucose matters that crystallization may readily be secured.

2d. It will make more and better sirup in a day than any other evaporator.

3d. Being made of sheet metal it is more sensitive to heat than cast iron, and can suddenly be brought to a very high heat without cracking, a danger to which cast iron Evaporators are greatly subject.

4th. It consumes less fuel by one-half than any other Evaporator.

5th. It is the only one in which great heat can be applied to shallow bodies of juice without danger of scorching; hence its greater rapidity of evaporation and more certainty of success.

6th. It is more convenient for use than any other style; is always ready for work without calling upon all the neighborhood mechanics, and causing great delays when you are in the greatest haste.

7th. It thus combines in an eminent degree all those essential requisites of sugar machinery, viz: speed, superiority of work, convenience, and economy.

We will furnish Evaporators adapted to brick arches at the following prices, LIBERALLY REDUCED to meet the state of the times and to promote the successful manufacture of Home Products:

No. 3—Copper Pan, 45 by 90 inches.....\$100  
No. 4—do do 45 by 100 do ..... 125  
No. 5—do do 45 by 114 do ..... 150

Two Skimmers, one Door, and one Grates accompany each Pan.

Copper Pans are used for this Evaporator, on account of their great durability and cleanliness.

In connection with the EVAPORATOR, we shall also Manufacture

Sugar-Cane Mills,

OF THE LATEST AND BEST PATTERNS now used, for descriptions and prices of which we refer to our advertisements.

For any further information and Pamphlets containing full directions for the Culture and the Manufacture of Sorghum; also for testimonials of its successful Manufacture by this Evaporator in the hands of Farmers of the different States; and for Orders for the Machines, address—

CAROTHERS & BATES, MANUFACTURERS, Sacramento.

N. B.—A MODEL of this Evaporator, and Samples of Sirup and Sugar made with it, can be seen, and important information had, at California Farmer Office, where Orders can also be left.

17



## Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer. (Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tom & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.)

We note a continued decline and dullness in our Grain and Produce Market. Since our last report the quantities of Wheat and Barley offering, in particular, have been large, more than sufficient to supply the limited demand existing, although the receipts have been less than last week. For a few days Barley was in demand, and an advance to 2 1/2 cts. 100 lbs. was submitted to. The orders were soon filled, and the advance of New Barley having made its appearance in Sacramento Market, and many farmers having commenced to harvest, created a distrust of even present prices being sustained. Buyers now purchase sparingly.

Potatoes are freely offered on the market and prices have materially declined.

Hay has come to market in great quantities, and prices have temporarily advanced; but so soon as it begins to arrive freely, a decline is positive.

A good and healthy demand exists for Wool; Eastern buyers have improved confidence among shippers and buyers.

Our receipts from around the Bay, for the past week, have been as follows: Wheat 5592 sks, Barley 5681 sks, Oats 1264 sks, Bran 1070 sks, Flour 8447 qrs, Wool 481 bales, Potatoes 2298 sks, Beans 44 sks, Corn 204 sks, Middlings 61 sks, Corn-meal 339 sks, Hay 236 tons.

Also, Coastwise: Wheat 1516 sks, Barley 209 sks, Potatoes 25 sks, Flour 1106 qrs, Beans 415 sks, Corn 143 sks, Oats 1715 sks, Wool 1499 bales.

Wheat, #100 lbs.	57 1/2	2 1/2
Barley for brewing	1 1/2	1 1/2
do feed	1 1/2	1 1/2
Oats, for feed	1 1/2	1 1/2
Corn	2 1/2	2 1/2
Rye	4 50	6 00
Barley	4 50	5 00
Onions	3 00	8 00
Squash	10 00	12 00
Beans	10 00	12 00
Wool, com. #100 lbs.	5 50	11 00
do extra	6 00	12 00
do extra quality	10 12	12 12
do extra Merino	22 1/2	23 1/2
Reefed Yellow	3 1/2	3 1/2
Goatskins	1 1/2	1 1/2

Butter, #100 lbs.	27 1/2	28 1/2
do Eastern	23 1/2	24 1/2
Eggs	1 1/2	1 1/2

## San Francisco Cattle Market.

Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. Winters, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

We have no change to note in the Cattle Market for the past week.

## AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

BEEF—American, first quality	5c to 7c	2d quality	2c to 4c
do Spanish, 1st quality	4c	2d quality	2c to 3c
VEAL—first quality	4c to 7c		
HOGS—Stock Hogs 2 to 3c; fat Hogs on foot 5c to 6c; Dressed 7c to 9c.			
MUTTON—dressed, 3c to 7c, according to quality.			
MILK COWS—1st quality \$20 to \$40; 2d quality \$15 to \$25.			

## Retail Prices at Washington Market—June 27.

Apples	100 lbs.	1 1/2
Artichokes	do	2 1/2
Beans	do	1 1/2
Brussels sprouts	do	2 1/2
Cauliflower	do	2 1/2
Celery	do	2 1/2
Corn	do	2 1/2
Cucumbers	do	2 1/2
Carrots	do	2 1/2
Onions	do	2 1/2
Potatoes	do	2 1/2
Spinach	do	2 1/2
Tomatoes	do	2 1/2
Turnips	do	2 1/2
Winter Squash	do	2 1/2
Yams	do	2 1/2

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Spinach	do	2 1/2
Tomatoes	do	2 1/2
Turnips	do	2 1/2
Winter Squash	do	2 1/2
Yams	do	2 1/2

## DAIRY—BUTTER, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal.	30c	30c
do Eastern	28c	28c
Eggs, Cal.	12c	12c
do Eastern	11c	11c
Paraffin	10c	10c

## FOURTEEN—EGGS

Ducks, com.	50c	50c
do Mallard	75c	75c
do Game	1 00	1 00
do Turkey	1 50	1 50
do Muscovy	2 00	2 00

## MEATS

Beef—tenderloin	10c	10c
do Ribs	8c	8c
do Corned	6c	6c
do Smoked	7c	7c
do Pork chops	12c	12c
do Mutton chops	15c	15c

## FISH

Salmon	10c	10c
do Trout	8c	8c
do Rockfish	12c	12c
do Codfish	10c	10c
do Smoked salmon	15c	15c
do Smoked trout	12c	12c
do Smoked codfish	10c	10c
do Smoked mackerel	8c	8c
do Smoked herring	6c	6c
do Smoked sardines	4c	4c
do Smoked anchovies	3c	3c
do Smoked olives	2c	2c
do Smoked capers	1c	1c
do Smoked pickles	1c	1c
do Smoked mustard	1c	1c
do Smoked vinegar	1c	1c
do Smoked ketchup	1c	1c
do Smoked Worcestershire	1c	1c
do Smoked Tabasco	1c	1c
do Smoked mustard	1c	1c
do Smoked vinegar	1c	1c
do Smoked ketchup	1c	1c
do Smoked Worcestershire	1c	1c
do Smoked Tabasco	1c	1c

## OYSTERS

Oysters	10c	10c
do Clams	8c	8c
do Mussels	6c	6c
do Scallops	4c	4c
do Lobsters	12c	12c
do Crabs	10c	10c
do Shrimps	8c	8c
do Prawns	6c	6c
do Squid	4c	4c
do Octopus	3c	3c
do Cuttlefish	2c	2c
do Nautilus	1c	1c
do Mollusks	1c	1c
do Bivalves	1c	1c
do Gastropods	1c	1c
do Cephalopods	1c	1c
do Echinoderms	1c	1c
do Crustaceans	1c	1c
do Arthropods	1c	1c
do Mollusks	1c	1c
do Bivalves	1c	1c
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## OYSTERS

Oysters	10c	10c
do Clams	8c	8c
do Mussels	6c	6c
do Scallops	4c	4c
do Lobsters	12c	12c
do Crabs	10c	10c
do Shrimps	8c	8c
do Prawns	6c	6c
do Squid	4c	4c
do Octopus	3c	3c
do Cuttlefish	2c	2c
do Nautilus	1c	1c
do Mollusks	1c	1c
do Bivalves	1c	1c
do Gastropods	1c	1c
do Cephalopods	1c	1c
do Echinoderms	1c	1c
do Crustaceans	1c	1c
do Arthropods	1c	1c

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A GOOD HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED IN THE COUNTRY. Good sociable woman, qualified to take charge of a house where there are two persons to provide for, can hear of a good place by addressing this office. A garden and poultry will also be under her charge.

MONEY SAFE BY MAIL.—A subscriber asks us if we will risk money by mail. We will take all risk. See card on this subject. Mail money in presence of the Postmaster and all is safe. Let a thousand subscribers do this, we will risk it.

Shipment of Produce.—A fine opportunity is now offered producers, for the shipment of wood, hides, etc., to the East. The well known house of Wm. T. Coleman & Co., have put up the clipper ship Belle of the Sea for New York with immediate dispatch, and will take freight very low, as well as make advances.

TRAVELERS TO SACRAMENTO will, of course, stop at the "Golden Eagle." See the card of that Hotel. We know by what every traveler says that it is an A No 1. extra. We have tried that Hotel, and know it to be so.

DR. & MRS. COLLINS' COLLEGE, STOCKTON.—We are happy in knowing that this Institute is fast filling up with students. It is one of the best and safest schools in our State. Here parents can feel that their daughters and sons are safe. We can commend this College with true pleasure.

## Important News!

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC especially the sufferers by the recent Floods, and all others who wish to

## Save their Money

By purchasing their goods from 25 to 50 per cent Less than the usual prices at other places, to call at

## FENNER, RUSSELL &amp; CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE,

Where can be found a general assortment of

## FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

## FINE AND HEAVY CLOTHING,

## Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

## Ladies' &amp; Gents' Furnishing Goods

Hosiery, Gloves, Linen and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Carpet Bags, Rugs, China Matting, Blankets, Shawls, &c. &c.

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Silver-plated Ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Combs, Brushes, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Perfumery, and a general variety of other

## FANCY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

No. 720 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Opposite Metropolitan Theater.

We refer to the Editor of Farmer, who can attest from personal knowledge, to the good quality and low price of our goods.

## GOLDEN EAGLE

## HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

## SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortable of the apartments, by well ventilated

Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the Hotel.

D. E. CALLAHAN, PROPRIETOR.

JOHN G. THWING,

314 Pine street, San Francisco,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

CONCORD AND ALL OTHER

KINDS OF

HORSE COLLARS.

COUNTRY TRADERS

Supplied with large or small quantities

of all sizes, at the lowest market

prices. Always on hand a large supply

and variety of Collars.

Call and see.

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## MILITARY GOODS.

Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Etc.

Importer and Manufacturer of

REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, MILITARY EMBROIDERY

Robes, Caps, Seals, and all Goods required by

Societies, Military and Civil Processions.

T. RODGERS JOHNSON,

Old-Fellow's Hall, Bush street.

One door below Kearny

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## Family Marketing.

M. S. OSTERHOUDT & CO.,

STALL No. 1,

Washington Market

Washington street, San Francisco.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Produce, Vegetables,

AND

FRUIT,

ARTICLES SOLD ON COMMISSION, if desired.

Orders Delivered Free of Charge.

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## FINE WOOL WANTED.

40,000 OR 50,000 LBS. FINE MERINO WOOL

wanted, for which CASH will be paid.

Parties having Fine Wool will please send Samples, and state Amount of Lot, and price. Address: COL. WARREN, Ed. Farmer.

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## SEED



# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XVII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1862.

NUMBER 15.

### The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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BY J. E. PHILLIPS & CO

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Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOBS—WORK—Of every description, done with promptness at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

#### GOVERNOR STANFORD'S RESIDENCE.

The beautifully engraved illustration of the Governor's residence which is presented herewith, may with truth be said to be, not only a beautiful mansion, but of a plan of architecture that is highly creditable and honorable as a specimen of taste and in reflecting credit upon the State, as the home of our chief magistrate, which must always carry with such a fact the reputation and standing of our commonwealth.

The mansion itself can be said to be the most perfect specimen of a residence in this State, the main building is 46 feet by 40, with a wing in the rear of 20 feet by 21. Another wing to which is attached the Governor's office, is 32 feet by 18. The office of the Governor is finished with reference to convenience of business, yet with taste and neatness. It contains the department for clerks and his private office, the whole complete in itself, easily communicating with his dwelling. The whole design forms a unique and faultless structure.

The saloons on each side of the hall occupy the whole size of the building, and are lofty and elegant, being 16 feet high. The side centers are ornamented with chaste corinthian columns and caps, with architraves over the doors, these, with rich central ornaments of pure white for the chandeliers, make a fine contrast to the oak-grained wood-work, and give to the whole an elegant appearance. The chambers, also, are the entire size of the building, but making four in number, are 14 feet high, finished perfectly, with blinds and shades so as to control both heat and light.

The mansion, to the view, is lofty, having a heavy rich cornice as seen in the engraving, and with cornice and coping for each window and ornaments under the cornice. The front entrance is furnished with corinthian columns and caps. The outside of the building (being of brick, with extra solid foundations) is finished in blocks and painted a delicate stone color; cornices and copings a lead color, which present a soft yet delicate tint. Yet the whole is much more beautiful in its natural view, than any illustrations can make it. We should mention, also, that in front of the mansion a noble liberty pole 116 feet high was raised, and on this glorious Fourth the Stars and Stripes waved at its point, a banner 30 feet long. God grant that every star, all the 34, may yet be brilliant in one national galaxy.

We have taken pains to detail, in this instance, because we feel proud of it as the home of the GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA, aside from any personal relation or esteem we feel. We love our State, and we would honor its Chief Magistrate, and have him honored at home and abroad, for the interest of the State is involved; therefore do we thus speak.

#### The Garden of Gov. Stanford.

THEMERS OF HORTICULTURE.

The readers of the Farmer have been made familiar with the disastrous effects of the flood upon all the beautiful gardens at Sacramento, a large majority of which were entirely ruined; a heavy deposit of clay and poisonous debris together with long standing water caused the death of thousands of very valuable fruit trees and rare plants. No city in our State could boast so many fine gardens or present so fine a floral display as Sacramento, and the citizens gloried in this delightful feature of their favorite city. It was truly deserving of being called the "Floral City." But, alas! the flood showed no mercy, and ruin marked its trail. Among the fine gardens thus laid waste, was that of Gov. Stanford, situated on the corner of Eighth and N streets. The grounds are 100 feet square. It was a very handsome garden, but the flood left a deposit of about 18 inches of clay and poisonous matter that literally destroyed the vitality of everything. The water did not recede so as to leave the garden until the first week in May.

At that time we were invited professionally, as a Horticulturist, by Gov. Stanford to visit the garden and see what could be done to restore the grounds to fertility again. Our services as a "Landscape Gardener" were requested, and we cheerfully responded, being desirous to show what could be done, and done well, if the re-

quisite means were at hand, even at this late season of the year and in a hot climate.

We commenced labor on the 6th of May and had the refuse material removed. Having all the needed material of sand and manure, and authority to do the work as it should be done, we had the entire grounds renovated by trenching two and three feet deep, and enriching the soil as its needs required; this was all important so as to charge and renew the soil, and was no small labor, requiring nearly 300 loads of material to be added, and about 23,000 square feet of soil to be completely transposed; yet what was worth doing at all, was worth doing well, and this was a case of moment, as it could be made a test of the capabilities of the soil and climate of Sacramento for a restoration from ruin.

For the purpose of proving by an actual demonstration, we commenced the process of restoring the soil and laying out the ground anew, planting Fruit Trees, Grape-vines, and all the choicest plants within the range of Flora; and from the 10th of May up to the 1st week of the present month (July), fruit trees and vines were planted, fruit trees in blossom even, of the various kinds; Grape-vines, Evergreens, Herbaceous Plants, each and all removed from the nursery and planted as if in the ordinary seasons. True, a requisite care was had in their removal and planting to do all the work well, and the result has been a complete triumph. The entire garden instead of remaining a waste and desolate spot through all the long summer is now a luxuriant and beautiful garden again, the fruit trees bearing fruit, the vines planted this year bearing grapes, the rose and the eglantine sending forth their fragrance, and the orange trees with their golden fruit also to delight the eye, while the various rare plants, inhabitants of every section of the world, even the tropics, grow and thrive in this "Sacramento Garden" as if in their native clime.

There were planted nearly one hundred fruit trees and vines at this late season, and all are now healthy, growing luxuriantly; and about six hundred evergreens, herbaceous and ornamental trees, shrubs, and vines, planted too, during the warm season with a temperature of 80° to 100°, and not a loss exceeding one per cent on the entire planting. At this time there is a rich display of

rare flowering plants, and in addition to this a surely that during the entire summer and autumn, a large increase of beauty and fragrance, making the grounds a perpetual Eden. The successful planting, and the present successful growth, and the certainty of their prosperous life, we esteem of great value to the citizens of Sacramento and to the whole State, as it gives an assurance of what can be done where late planting is desired. We feel deeply interested in this garden, having been honored in being selected to lay it out under the risk of the injured soil and the lateness of the season; but we had full faith of what we could do. To the prompt readiness of the Governor to make liberal preparations for the renovation of the soil, and his desire to test the experiment even at much cost for Sacramento's sake, great credit is due; and to all who desire to see that a garden can be made at any season of the year, even in a hot and dry climate, we invite them, when they visit Sacramento, to visit this portion of the city and they will be gratified; for we assert without fear of contradiction, that there has never been so successful an experiment of late planting of fruit trees, or the completion of garden grounds, in the United States; for here are nearly seven hundred trees, plants, vines, and shrubs, and the loss is not one per cent, and the collection, for variety, excellence, and rarity, cannot be excelled in this State.

For the success which has attended this experiment, we rejoice for the cause sake and that of the proprietor, who with a liberal readiness prompted the work. For our own sake we have reason to be thankful, and justly proud, as it proves what we have always said of California climate and soil; and for Sacramento's sake we rejoice, for we want to see her again bud and blossom, put on the robes of beauty and prosperity. The future is a bright one, "for they have fought like brave men, long and well."

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.—The beautiful illustration on our first page, of the Governor's residence, was first photographed by Mr. Shireff at Higgins' Daguerrean Rooms, Sacramento, who took the same building when the water was five feet in the parlors. The figures were touched and finished by Nahl & Brothers, and the engraving done by Van Vleck & Keith, who also engraved the warehouse

and manufactory of Stanford & Brothers, on another page. Having superintended the taking of the pictures, we feel pleased that the artists have done so well. We think the work of each admirably done.

The handsome illustration of Stanford & Brothers warehouse was photographed by the Artist from Vance's celebrated gallery, as also their manufactory, both well done.

#### Banks of the Sacramento River.

This famous river, so noted as the great outlet from San Francisco to the upper country, to the rich mines, and richer farming land, of our State, a river of which it can be said, though its waters are dark and muddy, is illumined with golden sands, and its swift sweeping current has been freighted with treasures from the mines and treasures from the farms, within the last twelve years, equal almost to its own weight or volume.

It is, however, of the banks of the river of which we would briefly speak. Rich and fertile are the banks of this river, even as the Nile, and from which the cultivators of the soil for a hundred miles have for years until the present shown in our market all the varied products of fruit and vegetables, and of the very best, to an almost incredible amount. The present year has been a most disastrous one for all who have been the river-bank ranchmen, along the entire river and all its tributaries. The Winter has been one of storms and floods. The Spring has come and gone, and still the waters cover their lands, and to them "seed time" has not come, save, here and there, some little rising knoll that shines out from the sea of waters, like a star from a blue spot in the firmament, when all else is clouds and darkness.

We have passed up and down this river repeatedly of late, and as we have looked over the vast sheet of waters, month after month, and seen from time to time, those who still lingered around the "old Homestead," as we have seen them improving those little spots we could not but admire their trusting faith, that "there shall be seed time and harvest," for there near them stood the Buckeye, with its white fragrant blossom, which the winds wafted at their feet to cheer them, while the wild flowers upon the hillocks, and the vale-lily

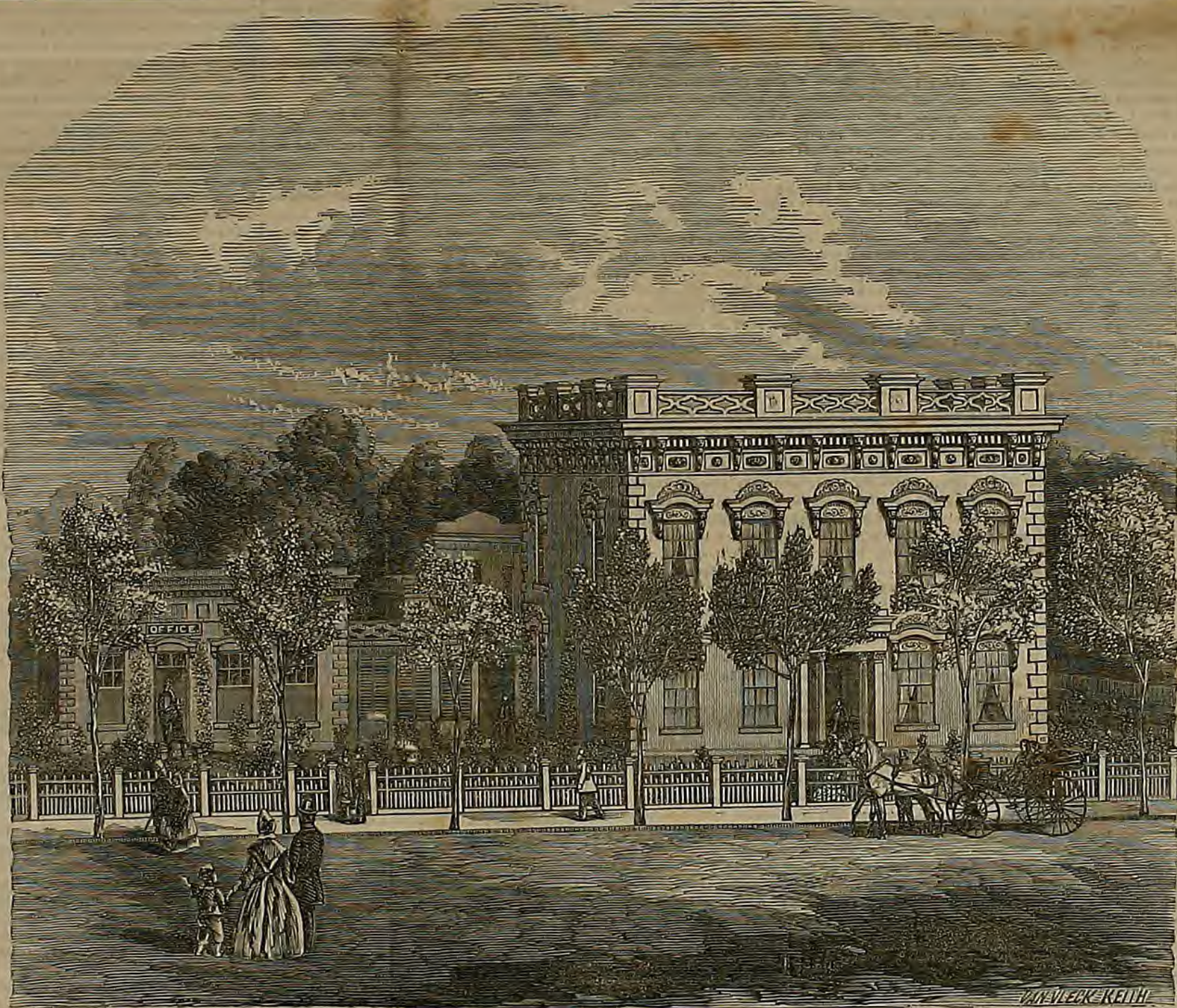
and buttercups looked up smiling, as if to say, "we still live" and so may you.

It has been estimated that the loss on this section has been \$5,000,000. Perhaps some may say why remain upon lands so subject to these floods? We can only reply that there is some charm, some association, which seems to bind men to those spots chosen in the early days of their coming; and there is a feature in the character of "old Californians" that inspires them to hold on, persevere, until they triumph. They hate to yield to adverse circumstances, and rather battle on, saying, when adversity comes, "It will never do to give it up so;" and that, like the red man of the forest, they cling to their chosen spot as the red man clings to his "hunting ground." Such men deserve success, and we hope the dwellers on the banks of the Sacramento will read Nature, join with her in all improvements, and finally receive her blessing in a final triumph over all these trials and losses.

#### The Grain Crop of 1861.

Where are those Journals and those Grain-Speculators, and croakers, that insisted in the autumn and winter that there was not grain enough to carry us through the season? What is the condition of the market now? Why this sudden depression as the new crop comes in? What said this Journal constantly, and, often repeated? Did we not urge the farmers to sell at fair rates, and say there would be a large surplus when the new crop came in? What are the facts? There are now 150,000 bags of old Wheat on hand! The demand for exports has ceased! the home demand is light! The price to-day for wheat is 13 cents a pound. Thus the very price that we asserted would be the rate July 1862, are the actual rates, and the amount we stated would be on hand is actually so. Who was right? What Journal is the most reliable in its Report? Let our readers look to our Reports of shipments, these will tell the story of our wealth.

NEW HARLEY.—The first barley of the crop of the present season, made its appearance in the Stockton market on Thursday last. It was large and well filled, says the Stockton Independent, and probably superior to the average quality of the early crops for a number of years past.



THE MANSION AND GROUNDS OF LELAND STANFORD, GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA.

CORNER OF EIGHTH AND N STREETS.....SACRAMENTO.



## THE VINE AND WINE IN EUROPE.

LETTER NUMBER TWELVE.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

## Drawing Off Wine.

[We are pleased to receive so opportunely, the following valuable letter from our esteemed correspondent in France. (This letter has doubtless been embargoed on the Overland Route, which will account for the apparent long silence of the writer.) The information he gives will be appreciated, and we are pleased to have it for this edition of the FARMER; and by the Reports which we are happy to send our correspondent, he will find, as well as all the *Ten Thousand* readers of the FARMER, that California is indeed progressing. We tender our kindest regards to our friend, and assure him, the Grape-growers of California appreciate his efforts in their behalf.]

RHEIMS, March 18, 1892.

**EDITOR FARMER:** The last letter that I had the honor of addressing you, treated of the manner of clearing Red Wines, as practiced in the best French Wine cellars. In this letter I intend to describe the manner of conducting an operation which invariably follows that of clearing, and is equally important; the operation of which I speak is called in French *Soutirage* (drawing off from the dregs). Many persons confound it with clearing, though it is altogether different and is often performed alone.

There are three manners of drawing off the wine from its dregs: with a faucet, with a siphon, and with a Burgundy bellows. Of these three methods each has its advantage and disadvantage; the faucet is the better known and the most employed. In Burgundy, and in some parts of Medoc, they use the bellows; in Champagne they employ either the siphon or the faucet.

I might encroach too much upon your time and patience in giving you all the advantages and disadvantages of these different systems, so I shall limit myself to the application of the faucet in the *Soutirage*.

After assuring yourself that the bung-hole is well stopped up, you bore a hole in the head of the barrel, about two inches above the lower rim; the wine flows out but not in such quantities as to prevent you from working; if the bung is well placed; you rapidly place a faucet in the hole that you have made, which you force in by shoving with the hand. If you forced it in by blows of an instrument you would be liable to mix all the deposit with the wine. Be careful in placing the faucet that it be open, so that the air may be forced out of it by the wine, and not enter the barrel to disturb the dregs in its upward course. Shut the faucet and open the bung. You now proceed to drawing off the wine, which is poured into another barrel by means of a funnel.

When the wine ceases to flow quick enough, caused the hind part of the barrel to be lifted up, by degrees so as not to trouble the liquid; be careful to examine with a silver spoon the wine as it flows from the barrel, after the latter has been lifted, and as soon as it is troubled arrest the operation; the wine is drawn off.

The small quantity of wine remaining on the dregs is generally strained and given as drink to the workmen.

Always assure yourself that the barrel which is to receive the wine, has no bad flavor; that it contained wine of the same color that it is to receive, and that it is in a perfectly good state.

New wines should be drawn off three times the first year; in the months of December, March and August. In the second year they ought to be drawn off twice, in the months of March and August. In the third year once, in the month of March, is sufficient, unless they form a great deposit, when the operation must again be repeated in the month of August.

As for the time for concluding the operation, always, if possible, choose a day when the wind is from the north, the sky clear, the weather dry and cool.

Wine drawn off in wet weather is liable to become obscure, and lose its limpidity. Warm weather is also inconvenient unless you have good fresh cellars.

To make you understand the vital importance of drawing the wine from its dregs, I only need say that the least change of temperature is sufficient to again mix the whole deposit with your wine. Seldom, very seldom does the wine escape unharmed from such an accident.

You can now comprehend all the importance of discovering a method that would render useless this frequent drawing off, an operation which causes the wine to lose its bouquet and other delicate qualities by a too frequent contact with the air.

Chemists have invented all sorts of compositions for clearing the wine, and keeping the deposit to the bottom of the barrel; Natural Philosophers have founded theories; mechanics have invented machinery, but all to no use. Chemists, Natural Philosophers and Mechanics are as far from the desired end as when they began!

Let the genius of California turn their attention to this all important point. If they succeed in inventing something that will suppress the drawing off from the dregs, I not only promise them an immense fortune, but also a name that will reach the generations of the distant future.

Believe me sir, Truly yours,  
ARPAZ HANDESHY.

**BERRIES.**—A gentleman who made a trip to the mouth of Russian River a few days since, informs the *Petaluma Journal* that whortleberries, blueberries, salmon-berries, etc., abound in that region in almost fabulous quantities, especially the first and last named varieties. The existence in such quantities, along this coast, of the whortleberry, we are told, is not generally known outside of Marin, Sonoma and Mendocino counties, as they seldom if ever make their appearance in the San Francisco market.

**FRUITS AND WINE.**—The returns of the census of California at Washington, for 1880, gives the value of our orchard products at \$607,459, and gallons of wine made, 495,416.

## PRUNING THE GRAPE-VINE.

We are happy to give our readers the following letter from a practical cultivator of experience, one who conducts a Vineyard and Orchard with great credit and profit to himself. We are always happy to have criticisms of all we write; they will bring out more truth, and accomplish the work intended:

ALHAMBRA, 27th June, 1892.

**EDITOR FARMER:** Your seasonable article on Grape Pruning in the 13th number of the FARMER, must certainly have been welcome to many cultivators of the Vine; and as you invite discussion upon the subject, I shall, without criticising what was said so well and meant better, merely exchange ideas as suggested by experience.

As there is a confusion of terms in designating certain operations of Vine-growing in California, which are different from their synonyms as applied in the Eastern States, it would be well to establish for ourselves certain terms, designating operations as we here perform them. Taking out of view all such modes of Summer pruning as are appropriate to Trellised or spur-trained Vines, the Vineyard culture of the Grape in California coinciding with our wants, will be that of a "renewal system of short spur-pruning," the vines being allowed to grow a single stem 12 to 20 inches high, resembling a miniature dwarf tree. Such vines, if properly attended, will require staking only for the first two or three years of their growth, thus saving the considerable expense for stakes, tying and handling. All these items saved for several years to come will probably be the only profit available to the Vignerons for his labor.

In following this system we have no properly so called "next year bearing wood," as every bud left at the Winter pruning will produce a shoot, and each shoot generally bearing fruit. Properly our Summer pruning operations should commence as soon as the stocks have attained the growth of from 6 to 10 inches. At that time all superfluous suckers ought to be removed, especially such as are devoid of blossom-buds—excepting only such as are needed to promote a symmetrical growth of the vine. To prevent the shoots from being easily broken by heavy winds, and to promote the early development of woody matter, they should be nipped or topped as soon as there are three well developed leaves above the blossom raceme. To obtain the highest results from Summer pruning, it would be necessary, in following the vine in its subsequent growth, to pinch only, as it appears from time to time, the terminal bud, above the first leaf of each main and side shoot. But as few can have the labor at command when needed, we can bear in mind to perform the operation as soon after as practicable. In such cases the vines may have made considerable growth—say three or even four feet—and it would be a cause of serious injury to follow so late the injunction of breaking each side shoot above one leaf; the operation would check the elaboration of the sap by the too great reductions of foliage. This is soon shown by the altered and abnormal appearance of the leaves. Neither could it be to the advantage of the fruit, as the sap not properly elaborated could not be assimilated to its use—but otherwise experience fully demonstrates that such short pruning would only develop and expand the terminal buds. For this reason it is claimed that instead of being governed in Summer pruning by a rule based upon a specific number of leaves, the shortening should rather take place above the nearly fully grown leaf, on the end of the main as well as on every side shoot, so that they will not entangle with the adjoining vines—repeating these operations from time to time, as often as the too vigorous growth of the vine may demand.

Yours truly,

J. STRENTZEL.

**FARMS AND ORCHARDS IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.**—Says the *Stockton Independent*: The Visiting Committee of the State Agricultural Society, who have recently examined the principal farms and orchards in this portion of San Joaquin county, speak in flattering terms of the appearance of thrift, and the indications of good fruit crops visible almost without exception. The peach crop, beyond doubt, will be a failure; but of every other description of fruit, trees are even thus early in the season drooping under the weight. The long protracted floods, covering the earth in many places with a stratum of sediment, giving to fruit trees generally a yellow-leaved sickly appearance in the early part of the season, made an exception of pear trees, and instead of injuring, they rather improved their bearing qualities. It is universally remarked that the crop of pears of the present year will exceed by fully one-third the crop of 1891.

**COLUMA CROPS.**—Says the *Colusa Sun*, we made a visit a few days ago, to the upper portion of Grand Island, found the fields of wheat lying along the slough looking remarkably well. The floods of last winter so thoroughly saturated these lands that there is hardly an acre under cultivation that will not yield a good crop. The fields of clover now being cut for hay, are the finest we ever saw in any country, especially the Chilo. clover. This clover on these rich bottom lands produces an amount of hay to the acre that is truly astonishing.

**WEALTH OF WARREN.**—The Silver Age of June 17th, says, "Nine hundred pounds of bullion was shipped yesterday morning, from this city, over the mountains. This was from the Ophir claim. During the past week there was shipped from this Territory, nearly two hundred thousand dollars in bullion. At present not more than half of the mills are in running order. When all of the mills are in running order the yield of the mines at present worked, will not fall short of four hundred thousand dollars per week."

**THE CALAVERAS CHRONICLE** says: The completion of the South Fork wire suspension bridge has again opened communication with the country above it. Dr. Sober will soon have his ferry at the Big Bar in operation again. Mr. M. G. Sawyer has completed his suspension bridge across the South Fork of the Mokelumne.

## ART.

## In Connection with our State Fairs.

The Mineral, Agricultural and Industrial resources of California are annually presented to the favorable notice of the public through our State Fairs, and their adaptation to different scientific and useful purposes, is commented upon through the medium of the Press, till from one end of the country to the other, we hear of the capabilities and products of our young State. The soil so prolific, is every year found to be suitable for some hitherto uncultivated product. Vine growers expatiate upon the vintages which are to be the result of new varieties of the Grape. Sorghum, Sugar-beets, and all the saccharine juices are verbally expressed, till we realize imaginary wealth from our Sugar Refineries. Corn in all its varieties, Cabbages, Pumpkins—grains of all kinds—fruits rich and luscious, are sent in abundance to the Annual Exhibition. We summon Pomona to our Festival, and crown Flora with her own blossoms, and are incited to still greater exertions in the Agricultural department, by the exhibition of improved farming utensils of the most recent invention—while minute descriptions of each, remind us of their superior excellence.

The Mineral kingdom is also well represented; precious metals, ores, Geological specimens, petrifications, shells, all interest and gratify the beholder; California gold from the almost infinitesimal color, through its various gradations of fine and coarse grains—quartz varieties, and the astonishing lumps or "nuggets," which Mother Nature sometimes dispenses from her "pockets," always finds a conspicuous place.

A wide field for scientific investigation is afforded by the numerous curious petrifications, and the Zoologist seizes with delight the least fragment of a bone indicative of a lost race of animals. Nor is this all; the utmost pains is taken to render the display of stock attractive. Blood horses, whose pedigree is traced with a minuteness beyond the family annals of many of their possessors, are accommodated with comfortable stalls, and led in their showy trappings, or yet more nobly adorned, before the admiring gaze of hundreds, to be put through their paces, and display their mettle, till the papers ring with the fleet performance of some "Lady Franklin," or "Billy Chatham." Horse-jockeyship is triumphant at our State Fairs, while many of the visitors return home poorer in pocket, but considerably enlightened on the subject of racing. Enormous swine, rare breeds of sheep, oxen and cows, all attract attention, and properly so; but inasmuch as we have no "Art Unions" in California, our Fairs have also been made the deposit of articles of mechanical skill, and the products of ornamental pursuits have been solicited to adorn and beautify the apartments.

Hitherto we have been utilitarian, practical working our way up into the sisterhood of nations' more by force of muscle than by force of brain. We found this land a wilderness, we have compelled it to "rejoice and blossom as the Rose." We have not said unto this mountain of obstacles "Be thou removed and cast into the sea;" but we have loosened its foundation and cast it there. We have made the hills "skip" from their original localities, and built cities in their stead; we have spread over a vast area of surface, comfortable and often beautiful homesteads. But we have worked for the body only; the higher faculties of our nature have lain dormant beneath the pressure of daily necessity and daily toil. Now, has not the time come for the more refining influences of an older civilization to steal in upon us, rounding off the sharp angles of a merely practical life, and giving us glimpses of beauty beyond this toil and endeavor. Have we still no time for anything but the plodding routine of making a living? No time to enjoy existence beyond its bodily requirements?

In former days, the returned Californian visiting the Atlantic States, was plying with questions concerning the mines, the richness and fertility of the soil, the amount of population, the prospects for business, &c., &c.; but now the character of the questions is somewhat changed; curiosity is still unsated regarding our social life. What is society doing? Who are your Writers, Lecturers, Poets? Have you Artists among you capable of giving us the correct reading of your grand scenery in mountain pass or curving hill? What of your churches, schools, colleges? Have you picture galleries, statues, schools of design? &c.

Not yet! But have we not the material among us to create all these things? And should not the managers of our State Fairs call forth and develop the intellectual and artistic resources of our population?

There are Artists in California who only need encouragement to re-produce on canvas, the grand combinations of light and shade, and color, which would make our glorious cloud-pictures "things of beauty and a joy forever." But what inducements have ever been held out to these, to compete for anything beyond the most paltry so-called "prizes," while incompetent criticism has deadened their aspirations and exertions.

Some years since I recollect seeing an exquisite gem of a picture (I think at the Mechanics' Exhibition) in San Francisco. It was only a quiet river shore, with a sweep of tranquil water beyond, and a low line of clouds apparently drifting athwart a sunset sky. "Peace" was the unostentatious title designating it in the catalogue; but it was a poem of repose—just such a thing as haunted one, when some faint image of that "Peace which passeth understanding" was borne home to the soul. Beside it, hung in a gaudy frame—a flash of color, a dash of red brick, dusky sky, a flaring shepherdess with corkscrew curls, and a sheepish looking immobility of face, a stream of very blue water, and a very green tree, altogether a piece to please a child whose taste had been limited to abiling prints.

The former was noticed as number 80 and so, Artist unknown, while the latter came in for a paragraph, and quite a favorable one. A lady friend who was with me, herself an Artist of ex-

quisite taste and accuracy, was pained by the want of discrimination displayed, and quietly replied to my request that she would send a landscape, which had been favorably received at home: "Not yet; we shall have better judges of Art among us some years hence." That "some years hence," then a future, is now our present. We have demonstrated as a State our capabilities for Agriculture, Commerce, and even Manufactures. We have proved our self-reliance, and our self-assertions have passed unchallenged and uncontested, because they are true. Now let us call out the silent workers. We have among us men and women gifted and refined; capable Art critics, whose verdict of approval would out-value all the "prizes," in the shape of silver cups and plated butter-knives ever offered to competitors. I could name two ladies in our own city of severe critical taste, who have never sent paintings or sketches to our exhibitions, yet who did not dread the ordeal of the public, at the "Academies" and "Atheneums" of the older States. Doubtless there are many who are equally capable, yet who shrink from directing attention to their own productions. A consciousness of deficiency is always the accompaniment of true merit. Few attain the goal of their aspirations; but appreciation is the greatest incentive to exertion. It does not require a thorough knowledge of the rules of Art to recognize excellence in any department of its wide domain; but it does require a cultivated taste. For Taste, says J. R. Lowell, in one of his "Conversations," is the next gift to genius. They are the Eros and Auteros of Art.

I have thrown out these few hints in regard to Painting. Modeling in clay, carving in wood, designing, sketching, &c., &c.—might each be made the subject of a separate chapter, while the daily and exquisite creations of Taste are elevating to both mind and heart.

Flowers grown in pine cones, herbariums of pressed blossoms, algae tastefully arranged, and the thousand ingenious combinations of feathers, shells, pebbles, &c., &c., might much more worthily employ the idle hours of the young, than the sedentary and eye-spoiling occupation of needlework, which the sewing machine was intended to supersede. Not that the Beautiful should supersede the Useful. The Poetry of the breakfast table, the white bread and snowy biscuit, the golden butter, and the shining cups and platters, are each and all evidences of cultivation and refinement. Cleanliness is in itself attractive, and the most simple meal may be arranged with tempting artistic effect. The plainest garment may be worn with reference to the colors selected to suit it. But to pursue this subject would lead me into another avenue of the field of Taste; so reluctantly turning aside from further wandering, *adieu*.

Mrs. JAS. NEALL.

## Landscape Gardening.

GARDENING, in all its branches, is a science that but very few understand, and *Landscape Gardening*, by this we mean Ornamental Gardening, or laying out Grounds in Design, is an art of itself. No one who has not a natural eye for the beautiful, and an innate love of Nature, can ever make a complete Landscape Gardener.

The Artist on whom "Flora" and "Pomona" showers their favors and blessings feels their inspiration in all the labor he performs, and the trees, plants and flowers thrive and grow, bud and blossom, and yield their fruit, as it were, by magic. There is a mysterious and electric chain that binds the master spirit and the dormant plants, which, when inspired, gives life and growth as the reward of faithful labor.

How few who assume to know, and claim to be "experts" in Gardening science, ever produce successful results. They are almost wholly ignorant of the true science, and only spoil by their efforts what could have been made beautiful; they seldom possess the requisite experience, taste, or knowledge, to bring about a happy result.

A Landscape Gardener can only acquire a requisite knowledge of this art by much reading and study, and considerable practice—with an observant eye to the workings of Nature—for her skillful hands make "Bill and Dale," and "Light and Shade," just where from a given spot a "Beautiful Picture" should always be found.

The skillful Landscape Gardener must possess the requisite knowledge to look forward to the "years to come," and know the character and habits of the trees and plants he places in his grounds. He should know the size each will attain, the extent of their branches, &c., so that all their future growth shall still keep the design beautiful or make it more perfect. It is an utter ignorance, or inattention, to this point, that ruins so many grounds, that could have been an ornament to a large neighborhood—while the failure of such labor only deters others from like attempts.

Nonpareil who has a handsome residence should ever improve his grounds hastily, or leave this all important work to common or unskillful hands. A bad design around a handsome Mansion, in the Garden grounds, or improper trees and plants, or good ones badly arranged, will destroy the beauty of all, and deteriorate the value of such a residence many times the cost of good and perfect work.

California offers to all who will accept from a bounteous nature a "rich gift,"—a climate and soil which, if rightly improved, will always secure to every Homestead beautiful surroundings. But those who would enjoy such blessings must remember, also, that Nature has Laws that are imperative. Obey those laws in the cultivation of the earth, and the "Horn of Plenty" will fill the lap with abundance. Disobey—and barrenness and emptiness is the result.

We think the experience of ten thousand tillers of the earth in California now testifies that Nature is not to be trifled with.—Nature recognizes all who obey her teachings, and loads with blessings the thankful heart.

"Nature never did betray  
The heart that loved her."

A FARMER in Walla Walla Valley, Washington Territory, last season raised from fifty acres of land, over three thousand bushels of barley, which he sold for the round sum of \$10,000.

## The New Homestead Law.

The following is a correct copy of the Homestead Law as enacted by Congress, and signed by the President:

As Act to Secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain, and to provide a Bounty for Soldiers in lieu of Grants of the Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and who has borne arms against the United States Government, or given aid and comfort to its enemies, shall, from and after the 1st of January, 1863, be entitled to enter one quarter section, or a less quantity, of unappropriated public lands, upon which said person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to pre-emption at \$1 25, or less per acre; or eighty acres or less of such unappropriated lands, at \$2 50 per acre, to be located in a body, in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed; provided, that any person owning and residing on land may, under the provisions of this Act, enter other land lying contiguous to his or her said land, which shall not, with the land already owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate 160 acres.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the person applying for the benefit of this Act shall, upon application to the Register of the Land Office, which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before said Register or Receiver, that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one years or more of age, or shall have performed service in the army of the United States, and that he has never borne arms against the Government of the United States or given aid and comfort to its enemies, and that such application is made in his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon filing the said affidavit with the Register or Receiver, and on payment of \$10, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified; provided, however, that no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry—either be dead, his widow; or in case of her death, be heirs or devisee; or in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee, in case of her death—shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they, have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit aforesaid, and shall make affidavit that no part of said land has been alienated, and that he has borne true allegiance to the Government of the United States, then, in such case, he, she, or they, if at that time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to patent, as in other cases provided for by law: And provided, further, that in case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child, or children under twenty-one years of age, the right and fee shall enure to the benefit of said infant child or children; and the executor, administrator or guardian, may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which said children for the time being have their domicile, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States, on payment of the office fees and sum of money herein specified.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Register of the Land Office shall note all such applications on the tract books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no land acquired under the provisions of this Act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if, at any time after the filing of the affidavit, as required in the section of this Act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proved, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the Register of the Land Office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned his said land, shall have ceased to occupy said land for more than six months at any time, then and in that event the land so entered shall revert to the Government.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That no individual shall be permitted to acquire title to more than one quarter section under the provisions of this Act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this Act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the Register and Receivers of the several Land Offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for said lands entered under the provisions of this Act, that they are now entitled to receive when the same quality of land is entered with money, one-half to be paid by the person making the application at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person to whom the same may be issued; but this shall not be construed to enlarge the maximum of compensation now prescribed by law for any Register or Receiver. And provided further, that all persons who may have filed their applications for a pre-emption right prior to the passage of this Act, shall be entitled to all the privileges of this Act. And provided further, that no person who has served, or hereafter serve, for a period of not less than twelve months in the army or navy of the United States, either regular or volunteer, under the laws heretofore in force, shall be deprived of the benefit of this Act on account of not having attained the age of twenty-one years.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the section of the Act entitled "An Act to add to the list of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," approved the 3d of March, in the year 1857, shall extend to all paths, affirmations and affidavits required or authorized by this Act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent any person who has availed him or herself of the benefit of the first section of this Act from paying the minimum price, or the price to which the same may have graduated, for the quantity of land entered at any time before the expiration of five years, and obtaining a patent therefor from the Government, as in other cases provided for by law; making proof of settlement and cultivation as provided by existing laws granting pre-emption rights.

RETURN CARGO.—Wagons return from Calaveras to Placerville loaded with hides.



### Railroads and Resources of California.

A railroad from Lincoln to Oroville is under way, and also one from San Francisco to San Jose, and now the question arises, whether San Jose and Sacramento shall not be connected via Stockton. To show the resources of the country, and the need of railroads, the Stockton Independent publishes the following as the first of a series of articles, by "E. S. H." (Dr. E. S. Holden, Mayor of Stockton). He says:

I have for several years, by observation and reflection, been convinced of the necessity and practicability of a system of railroads which should traverse this State, commencing at San Francisco (the natural and only point of western terminus), from thence to San Jose, 52 miles (already nearly completed), skirting the western foot-hills of the Coast Range (of mountains) 15 miles through a rich and delightful country, passing over the mountains through Livermore Valley into Corral Hollow, where a coal mine has been discovered, supposed to be inexhaustible; thence to Stockton, over a dead level country, 25 miles, and distant from San Jose 83 miles, which route will be surveyed for a railroad during the coming winter; from Stockton to the western foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada (20 miles), and skirting these foot-hills through Lone Valley, connecting with the Sacramento Valley Railroad. The latter railroad has been in profitable operation since 1856, and is soon to be extended to the town of Lincoln (18 miles), and will be still further extended, high up in the mountains. Branches of this great trunk railway will naturally radiate to points in the agricultural districts, and high up in the auriferous mountains, where rest undisturbed, for the want of cheap transportation to tidewater, untold millions of wealth in golden quartz, silver, copper, iron, marble, lime, slate, granite, freestone, lumber and wood.

I propose, through your columns, from the best data accessible, to show the railroad man and the most fastidious capitalist, that this trunk railway will produce a trade and traffic unparalleled in the history of railroads.

The writer enumerates various heads of the subject, such as Agricultural productions, Live Stock, Gold product, freight carried, passenger travel, trade movement, etc., under which he intends to make an exhibit of trade and traffic, not only to be secured by the California system of railroads, but the Pacific road as connected by steam with China, Japan, and the South Sea Islands with London via New York in thirty days, a result in a few years as sure to happen as the rising of the morning's sun.

### THE LINE FROM STOCKTON TO COPPEROPOLIS.

As most of the great lines of railway in the States have been formed by consolidating small divisions, which having been constructed by different companies, make many links to a great chain, the same policy will be carried out in California. The first link in the Trunk road that is sure to traverse the State is the Folsom, running from Sacramento to Folsom, 22 miles, which has been in active and profitable operation since 1856. The second link, the San Jose and San Francisco road, 52 miles, is to be completed in January next. The third link will connect San Jose with Stockton, 83 miles. This route will be surveyed the coming winter, and the work of constructing the road will be commenced immediately after. The fourth link, a line from Stockton to Copperopolis, will be surveyed next month, and books will be opened directly after by a company already organized. This road will pass through the richest and most productive agricultural district of the State, tapping the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada, 20 miles, the base line of one of the richest mineral regions in the mountains; passing from thence by an easy grade, 20 miles, to Copperopolis—a delightful little town of one year's growth, containing a population of about 400, and soon destined to be the largest mining town in the State. It is situated at the foot of Salt Spring Valley, which is famed for the salubrity of its climate, is picturesque in scenery, rich in soil, filled with fine farms, orchards, gardens and vineyards, and in all essential respects unsurpassed by any of the thousands of upland valleys in the State.

It is flanked on either side for six miles by high mountains which are rich in auriferous soil and quartz, copper, granite, slate, lime, wood and lumber, all found in inexhaustible quantities, needing only capital to develop them and cheap transportation to tide water for a sure and profitable market. Copperopolis is in the center of this valley and surrounded by the most extensive and richest copper mines known, although as yet but partially developed. The Union, Keystone, Consolidated, Great Western, Empire, and Calaveras, are six claims of 3,000 feet in length, by 150 in width, each, which are now being profitably worked, and fully tested, and beyond all question will freight to San Francisco this season rising 6,000 tons, valued at \$600,000—the freight at \$8 per ton to Stockton and \$2 to San Francisco, amounting to \$60,000. This amount will be more than quadrupled by another season. This freight item is an amount itself sufficient to warrant the construction of a railroad. These copper mines have been traced for some ten miles, and probably extend much further. The six mines now most extensively worked are in the immediate vicinity of Copperopolis, and are pronounced by practical copper miners and scientific men to be inexhaustible in their yield of copper, and the richest and most profitable known.

The croppings are of a bluish, flinty quartz, unlike the gold-bearing kind mixed with rotten schist rock.

The general geological foundation of the vicinity is a gray clay slate, intimately associated along the line of the lead, with outbursts of serpentine greenstone and porphyry. The wall rock is a narrow and somewhat bumpy seam of talcose slate. At a slight depth on the lead the quartz disappears and is replaced by clay slate. The ore, in the form of compact sulphurets, is disseminated through the slate in seams and masses.

The vein runs west of north, and east of south, dips at an angle of 80° to the west, and varies in width from one to twenty feet, while the ore often occurs in masses of nearly pure sulphurets five feet in width.

### San Francisco and San Jose Railroad.

This road is progressing very prosperously. There are now five different camps at which laborers are working, viz: at the deep cut this side of the Rock House, the second beyond the House of Refuge, the third above the Abbey Summit and near the Seventeenth Mile House, and another on the Stockton Ranch, in the neighborhood of San Jose. At those different places there are over 300 laborers, with tools, etc. The bridges are all completed, except the one at San Jose over the Guadalupe river, and some trestle work near the Rock House, and for the unfinished portion, the timber, Mendocino redwood, is all on the ground, and will be immediately put up. The graduation will be finished, in Santa Clara county, in about four weeks—distance, 17 miles; of the 23 miles in San Mateo county, there are 17 miles completed. The balance is in this county, though only about five miles, is the most difficult, on account of the deep cuts and fills. The whole road, however, we are assured authoritatively, will be fully ready for their superstructure by next December, at which time, or in the month of January next, the iron is expected from the East to arrive. It will require only about five or six weeks, with the force the contractors will employ, to lay down the rails and put the cars running the whole length of the road; so that we may confidently expect to have railway communication between this city and San Jose in the month of March. This is working wonders in so short a space of time, for the labor on this enterprise was only commenced about a year ago.

The officers of the Company are as follows: Judge T. Dame, President; Peter Donahue, Treasurer; Charles W. Sawyer, Secretary; Directors—T. Dame, Peter Donahue, C. B. Polhemus, H. M. Newhall, M. D. Sweeney, G. H. Bodfish, B. F. Mann.

The entire length of the road is fifty miles, and the capital stock of the Company is \$2,000,000.

### San Francisco Wool Market.

CLARK & PERKINS' Monthly Wool Circular, dated July 1st, 1862, issued from the Agency of the Cal. Wool Growers' Association, San Francisco, says: Since our last issue, Wool has continued to come forward freely, though the receipts during the last ten days exhibit a decided and progressive diminution. Most of the Wool as yet accessible to this market is already in, but a large amount may yet be expected from the more remote districts, and from localities where the high water still prevents inland transportation. In our memoranda of exports, we note experimental consignments to Valparaiso and to China, and are cognizant of further orders for the latter market. Should the invoices already sent forward and the present orders turn out satisfactorily, it might open a new market for our kempy and inferior Wools. We must reiterate our remarks in relation to the putting up of Wool by the farmer. Very much of the Wool coming to hand within the past ten days, seems to have received but little care at the hands of the farmer, and in several instances shows evident attempts at deceptive if not fraudulent preparation. These lots are becoming known, and parties guilty of such practices may possibly find, at some time, difficulty in realizing a price for their clip.

The receipts of Wool during the month have been 6,250 bales; previously reported 9,665 bales; total to date, 15,915 bales, or about 3,180,000 lbs.

Shipments.—To Valparaiso, 65 bales; to Hongkong, 63 bales; to Boston, per Rambler, on Glidden & Williams' Line, 2,217 bales; to New York, per Asterion, on Moore & Folger's Line, 1,779—4,124 bales; previously reported 1,840 bales; total, 5,964 bales.

At the present time the following ships are loading, viz: Belle of the Seas, in W. T. Coleman & Co's Line; Golconda, in Glidden & Williams' Line; Robin Hood, in Moore & Folger's Line.

Prices during the month have been well sustained, especially for lots of Wool in choice condition. We note the range of 23 to 25c for extra clean and light Wools of good quality; 20 to 22c for average lots; 12½ to 20c for medium to inferior.

During the last week prices were sensibly improving under very favorable eastern advices, but with the reopening of telegraphic communication with the East came advices that Gold had advanced to 10 per cent premium. The effect of these advices is to limit the movement of Bills of Exchange, and depreciate their value here to an extent that must be seriously felt in the export of all kinds of California produce, and will be undoubtedly felt at once in the Wool market, unless counteracted by greatly enhanced prices at the East. In the present unsettled state of financial interests, it would hardly be safe to venture an opinion as to the future course of the Wool trade; but we may say, for the encouragement of our Wool growers, that all the indications are that prices will remain at a fair paying standard for two or three years to come.

The sheep and mutton market continues without material change, though with prospect of some improvement during the current month.

**MOST CONVENIENT GATE ON DOOR-FASTENING.**—Take a bar of square iron (¾ inch) seven inches long. Fit a handle to this three inches long, with a square hole at one end, to slide on the bar. Place this in the middle, and bend two inches at each end, and taper for the staple. Round the staple at one angle, so that the handle will turn on the bar at that point. Drive the staple into the outside of the post, the rounded place up. Shut the gate, turn the handle parallel to the gate, and let it slide down the staple, and the gate is fast. No exertion is ever required to use this fastener. It is simple and cheap. It does not get out of place, or out of order. It can be applied to any kind of gate or door, and the most knowing cattle will not turn it, nor will any change of position render it useless.

**LARGE LAMB.**—The Democrat says Mr. L. Carter, of Santa Rosa, butchered a lamb last week, which was eight months old and weighed eighty-eight pounds. It was raised by Mr. H. H. Linville, of that township, and was a half-Breton Southdown.

### SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S

### Third Annual Fair,

...AND...

### INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

TO BE HELD IN THE

### CITY OF STOCKTON.

...ON...

Tuesday, September 9th, 1862,

CONTINUING FOUR DAYS.

### PREMIUMS

Amounting to

### Over Six Thousand Dollars!

#### BOARD OF MANAGERS:

E. S. HOLDEN, President.  
J. S. SABLE, Vice President.  
W. B. WEST, Secretary.  
J. A. ANDERSON, Treasurer.  
H. O. MATHEWS, Director.  
C. T. MEADER, Director.  
W. H. BRIGGS, Director.

#### THE BOARD OF MANAGERS WILL AWARD

### SPECIAL AND LIBERAL PREMIUMS

TO ANIMALS AND ARTICLES

From other Districts and the State at large.

If placed on Exhibition and recommended by the Committee, They will also award SPECIAL PREMIUMS TO ANY AND ALL ARTICLES not enumerated in their Schedule of Premiums, that may be placed on exhibition, if deemed worthy.

E. S. HOLDEN, President; J. A. ANDERSON, Secretary, and H. O. MATHEWS, Treasurer, may exhibit Articles and Animals, but will not compete for premiums.

CASH can be had in place of Silverplate or Diplomas.

SILVERWARE or DIPLOMAS can be had in place of Cash Premiums.

#### REV. T. STARR KING

Will Deliver the Annual Address.

### THE MILITARY REVIEW

Will be made on FRIDAY, September 13th.

Experienced Judges, selected from the State, will preside over the Horse and Cattle Departments.

### THE GRAND ANNUAL BALL

Will take place on FRIDAY NIGHT.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

No Animal will start for the Society's Purse while other persons than the Judges and the Members of the Press are in the stand.

Parties desiring stalls for Animals, or room in the Hall for articles, will confer a favor both upon themselves and the Managers, by notifying the Secretary of their wishes at the earliest date.

A steam-engine will be furnished for the driving of machinery, provided applications be made to the Secretary by the 1st of August.

### Order of Exercises.

Tuesday, September 9th.

At 10 o'clock a. m. the Hall and Cattle Grounds will be opened for exhibition.

At 3 p. m. the Horse and Cattle will be ordered out and paraded for a Grand Display.

Wednesday, Sept. 10th.

Members of the various Committees will please report themselves at the Office of the Secretary, in the Hall, at 10 a. m. to receive orders for their various duties.

At 10 o'clock a. m. will commence the Grand Exhibition of Horses; after which the Cattle will be paraded.

Society's Premium for speed of Horses will be determined as follows:

At 1 p. m. a Running Race, mile heats, free for all horses and mares.

At 2 p. m. a Walking Match, free for all horses and mares.

At 3 p. m. a Pacing Race, mile heats.

At 4 p. m. 3-year-olds, Running Race, single dash of a mile.

At 5 p. m. the President of the Society will deliver the Opening Address at the Hall.

Thursday, Sept. 11th.

From 8 to 10 a. m. the Hall will be closed to all except the Committees of Award and Superintendents.

At 9 a. m. at the Cattle Grounds, a Grand Parade of Horses will take place, after which the cattle will be paraded.

At 12 m. Horses and Cattle will be ordered out and paraded.

Best span Carriage Horses in Harness.

Best span Roadsters in Harness.

Best single Horse in Harness.

Best Carriage Horses.

At 1 p. m. the Military Companies will compete for the Target Prizes.

At 1 p. m. a Trotting Race, mile heats, free for all horses and mares.

At 2 p. m. a Trotting Race, mile heats, for stallions.

At 3 p. m. Trotting, 5 mile race, free for all horses and mares.

At 4 p. m. Pacing, 3-year-olds, one mile.

At 5 p. m. at the Hall, the Annual Address, by Rev. T. STARR KING.

Friday, Sept. 12th.

At 9 a. m. will commence the CLOSING EXHIBITION of Horses and Cattle, at the Cattle Ground. All Animals on exhibition, excepting sheep and swine, will be ordered out for a Grand and Final Parade, and the Prize Animals receive their Awards; after which, all Carriage Horses, Roadsters, Trotters, Pacers, and Running Horses, will be required to move around the Track, showing their movement and speed, and receive their badge of award.

At 11 a. m. the Grand Review of the Military will commence.

At 1 p. m. the Award of Premiums will be made at the Hall.

At 2 p. m. three-year-olds, Trotting Race, single dash of a mile.

At 3 p. m. Horses from out of this District will be exhibited on the Track for trials of speed.

At 4 p. m. Sweetstock Premiums will be awarded at the Hall.

At 5 p. m. the Military Companies will be ordered at the Hall.

At 9 p. m. precisely, the Grand Annual Ball will open.

#### PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Single Admission to the Hall or Cattle Grounds.....50 cts  
Season Ticket, admitting Gentlemen and Lady to the Hall and Cattle Grounds.....\$1.00  
Season Ticket, admitting one person.....2.00  
Membership Ticket, admitting Family.....5.00  
Life Membership.....25.00

#### PREMIUMS OFFERED.

[The following are among the *Prominent* Premiums offered by the Society. These, however, are but a small portion of the very large number offered, and which can be seen in the "Large Poster" distributed over the State, to which reference is made.—P. M.]

Farms, Orchards, Vineyards, Field Crops, Etc.

For the best and 2d best Grain Farm \$25 and \$15; and also the same for Improved Farm, Vineyard, Nursery, and Orchard.

For Kitchen Garden and Flower Garden, each \$10.

Nursery of 5000 Timber Trees \$10, and not less than 3000 \$5.

Wheat and Barley, 10 acres or more, lot \$15, 2d \$10; Oats, 5 and 10; 5 acres of Rye \$10; acre of Corn \$10, of Buckwheat, Potatoes, and Onions, each \$5.

Quarter acre of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, each \$25.

Prepared Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, 5 lb, each \$10.

10 lb of Hemp and 5 lb of Cotton, each \$30; 5 lb of Flax \$10, of Hemp \$5; 5 lb of Cotton \$10, of Flax \$5.

Acre of Chinese Sugar-cane \$30, gallon Molasses from do \$10.

5 lb Sugar from do \$5; acre of Hungarian Grass or Alfalfa, 5 lb sugar from sugar beets, and half acre Flax, \$10.

1 lb Flax cotton \$2; acre of Hemp \$10, 5 lb Hemp \$3.

Nursery of Hedge Plants, half bushel of Grassseed cultivated for each kind, and Ornamental Hedge, each \$5.

Competitors in the foregoing must give notice before 1st July.

Premiums on all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Domestic Manufactures and Mining Implements range from \$25 down.

Also, Liberal Premiums in Horticultural Department, Floral, Ladies' Home Work, Paintings, etc; on various Wines, Preserved and Dried Fruits, Cabinet Ware and Essays.

The Stock Premiums embrace Thoroughbred Cattle of the approved breeds, with Grade and Fat Cattle and Herds; also, Thoroughbred Horses, and Horses for all purposes; with swine; also, Jacks, Mules, Improved Sheep, Cashmere Goats, Fleeces, Wool, Swine and Poultry, for all which the prizes are liberal. Special Prizes for Military Companies, Base Ball, Fencing and Target Shooting, for which and for numerous details, see large posters.

### SEED, PLANTS, ETC.



### SEED WAREHOUSE.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850)

### S. W. MOORE,

IMPORTER

...AND...

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

Agricultural

...AND...

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 110 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1862.

Do you take the FARMER? If not send and subscribe at once. You are a loser of many times the cost of the FARMER in the information it gives its readers. As a FAMILY PAPER, it has no equal.

We invite all our friends to send us their names and four dollars, and become the patrons of the Pioneer and only Agricultural Journal in California. Those who desire to send important information to their friends abroad, can find no paper that will convey so full an account of the real industry and rural condition of our State as the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or passing it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.

We feel assured our readers will appreciate this number of the FARMER, and peruse its contents with interest and pleasure. It has been our aim to prepare and give such a digest of the best interests of our State as our means and space would allow, and we have enlarged our borders to do this. There are of course many and large interests all over our State which it was impossible for us to embrace in our reports. We give, however, such matter as will show our State in a prosperous condition. We refer with pleasure to the several original articles most kindly sent us, and appropriate for the occasion of the Anniversary of our Glorious Fourth of July. "The Flag of Our Union Forever," by Mrs. James Neall, breathes the pure and true spirit of liberty, and will be received by every loyal and Christian heart with the Spirit of Huzza.

The Ode by "Fanny" (Mrs. Fanny Green), will meet with a hearty response. Every line is full of inspiration.

The "Old Rusty Nail," by O. French Richards, we esteem one of the finest strains of patriotic eloquence we have read in many a day. Those sentiments will indeed drive home and clinch the best spirits of our land; the fire of patriotism will remove the rust from any disloyal reader, and he will be ready to shout huzzas for the dear old Flag.

The communication from the pen of Mrs. Neall, on "Art," is most acceptable, and will carry conviction of its merits to all our readers. We need a reform at our Fairs, and we hope the Directors of all Fairs will carefully peruse this letter and receive and improve upon the valuable points given.

To our correspondent in France, for his interesting letter we call the attention of our readers. The letter of Dr. Strentzel will be found of much interest, and we hope to hear often from him.

A letter from S. B. Rockwell was received from Los Angeles just as our form was ready for the press, which we are obliged, though with regret, to defer, together with a very valuable letter from our esteemed friend, Rev. I. S. Deihl, Consul at Batavia, until our next issue.

We acknowledge the receipt of valuable reports from the Patent Office, and from our Senators and Representatives, for which we are grateful.

## Our Advertisers.

We can with a just pride call the attention of our readers to the Advertisers in this Journal.

It has ever been our aim to advertise only the Best Houses in each department of business, and we feel confident that we have secured this point; for to such as we now refer, they most assuredly will command the confidence of the community, occupying as they do the leading position in all the various branches of trade. We should be glad to make special notices of each in this important issue; but the readers of our Journal will, by a reference to our columns, admit readily what we have stated.

OUR VARIOUS REPORTS.—In making up our Export Tables our Market Reporter is indebted to a brother reporter, who, in our labor and haste, greatly assisted us. For this he has our grateful recognition. From many business houses, manufacturers, and others, we meta kind and ready aid; to our neighbor of the Prices Current, a readiness and kind word which our best acknowledgements deserves. There were however some parties who are engaged in manufacturing, and others, who occupy places of great influence such as should place them beyond the fear of competition in their business, yet, they were afraid lest the public might know of their prosperity and run an opposition to them, and while they readily admitted that the information we sought would greatly benefit the public and them, provided it did not call up competitors against them, directly, in their day of prosperity. Oh the selfishness of some souls.

THE NEW HOMESTEAD BILL.—We publish in this edition of our FARMER, the New Homestead Bill, because it contains all the great features needed for the times. One grand feature we hail as a righteous one: "No one who has lifted his hand against his country, or who has aided or abetted in that treason that aimed at its overthrow, can ever enjoy the gift, right, or protection of a home, under this Law." This is Eternal Justice.

RECEIVED TOO LATE.—Although we have kept our paper back to receive all the statistics promised, yet we have received many items and valuable statistics too late for this number. We are however thankful for them. They shall appear in our coming issue.

## STANFORD BROTHERS.

"Generous as brave,  
Affection, kindness, the sweet offices  
Of Love and Duty, were to him as needful  
As his daily bread."

Our profession has, for years, led us among the trees and plants and flowers of this fair Earth, and as we have watched them in their natural growth, we have been led to the truth that Man is a Plant of Heavenly birth, and as he is nurtured in youth, so will he prosper or decay.

From the "cradle to the grave" is Man's destiny—yet, we "make or mar our own destiny."

We have not lived in California for thirteen years without watching the strange and wonderful events that have occurred in its History and the History of Men.

There is a "Destiny" that shapes our ends," and it is peculiarly so in California History, in reference to our State as a State and her citizens as Men; that, when scrutinized, we see it strange and mysterious; and when we review the past and recall the strange events that have occurred, the mighty changes that have taken place in City and Country; when the veil of Memory is lifted, and we look back and ask, where are the many Ship's Companies and Associations that came hither in the memorable '49? and, as the past is reviewed—the barren places, now populous cities; the waste and wilderness, now cultivated fields and gardens; the whole land then almost entirely without human Enterprise, Ingenuity or Industrial pursuits (save that which sought for Gold only); and, now, see a Land, full of the mightiest Enterprises, and the most stupendous works in all the Industrial pursuits: we do feel there is a "Destiny for our State," and the Men who dwell in it will make or mar its future.

We have watched with a peculiar interest the fate of Companies of Men, Associations, Firms, and various Enterprises, that all seemed to bid fair to make a bright future for themselves and our State; Fortune seemed to favor them; Life seemed to be secure; and Health and Strength were made manifest in every action and feature: when, suddenly, a change, and they "were not." We behold with astonishment the frailty and weakness of human hopes and plans that were not based upon the foundation of what seemed to us to be a peculiar destiny, as if Divine Providence had marked Men for peculiar places and peculiar Times, the same as the leaders of our Armies in the Old Revolution, or the builders of our great works, and the controllers of those events which make for the Good of the human family.

With a view to the just illustrations of this point, we have taken a case from our own midst, have selected from our own community, a band of business Men, who are widely known at home and abroad, and being familiar with their history in this country (peculiarly so), and having watched their destiny with more than ordinary interest, and by peculiar circumstance and long years of personal acquaintance and friendship with them, we can, without vanity on our part, or disrespect to them, by speaking of their history, speak as a Journalist should, of what we know, and express our belief of what we truly feel in our heart to be a case where there is that strange Destiny, or more wisely speaking, a Divine Providence leading men on and shielding them from those dangers, trials and losses from which others often cannot escape; and where others would not or could not have accomplished the great destiny which they seem fitted for. As we note these things, we trace the effect of what we see, back to the cause from whence sprang all the power which makes or mars.

The history of the House of Stanford Brothers, we consider as one of those remarkable cases that should justly "point a moral and adorn a tale."

In early '49, it was our lot to be a Miner, digging for gold. For years we were engaged in mining and trading at Mormon Island; although we dug gold in plenty, it was not our destiny to get rich. We there made the acquaintance of Mr. Josiah Stanford and Mr. DeWitt C. Stanford, who had a Trading House there, and with Charles and A. P. Stanford, a House in Sacramento, and in both places doing a successful business, which laid the foundation of their present good fortune, and now, their business, as seen in this Journal, extends world wide almost. It was in these years we made their acquaintance and did more or less business with them; and seeing their good fortune in all their business, we felt their was a peculiar destiny awaiting them, and that their future must be a bright and prosperous one. At Mormon Island their business prospered greatly; if they bought goods they were sure to rise in value, and if any article of merchandise fell suddenly, they had sold before the fall. This good fortune, so often remarked by others that it seemed proverbial to say, "it is the Stanford luck."

In the calamitous fire of 1852, when Sacramento was laid in ashes, their warehouse, crammed with their Fall stock of merchandise (in November) ready for the mines, though surrounded by the fierce flames, and left closed, without a seeming chance of escape—when the morning came, there it stood like a "Castle" upon a barren plain, all around it ashes—there unharmed, fire-proof, with its fifty thousand dollars of merchandise instantly doubled in value from the circumstances of this fire, and its proprietors were enriched, while others were ruined; but to their eternal honor be it said, though the bolts and bars saved their goods, their hearts were not barred against the calls of distressed humanity; they gave liberally and often, "their left hand knew not what their right hand did." Thus they escaped that calamity, and again once more, when the flames came like an avalanche and laid waste, they again came forth unharmed.

We cannot but remember these things, for we have noticed other men with equal opportunity, yet their path lay amid bitter trials. We look upon the peculiar history of the Stanford Brothers as a case we can speak of as having much to do now with the history, the progress, and the prosperity of our State, and that we esteem of more value than the interest or feelings of ten thousand men. We have a right, if we do not trespass upon the sacred one of the home circle, in the rights of others,

to speak of public men and Magistrates when our motive is to observe the public interest. As we have said, we look upon the Brothers Stanford in their history, as one of peculiar interest, and affecting now particularly the interest of our State, we trust for good. We shall give our own belief of the cause of that peculiar providence which has seemed to favor them and lead these six Brothers, for a period of nearly thirteen years in this country (they having arrived here from '49 to '52), through all the dangers by sea and land, through all the dangers of the climate and exposure to perils by sickness and otherwise; and yet these Brothers for this long period have enjoyed uninterrupted health and escaped calamities, themselves and their families (four of the Brothers being married), never having met with losses in any way, and never until lately being insured a dollar, yet in many cases they escaped these casualties as by a miracle. It is this peculiar feature of their history that has interested us, and as the cause of this good fortune we look to the foundation whence it springs—the early history of these Brothers.

Josiah Stanford, the father of these men, was born in Massachusetts, in 1790, and at the age of 14 removed to New York, there made his home and married. Mr. Stanford's whole life was that of the upright Citizen, the Statesman, Patriot, and the Christian; he lived a Patriot, and died a Patriot, breathing high hopes for his country. He died on the 19th of April, 1862, a day ever memorable as the day of the Battle of Lexington, and the spilling of the first blood of the Revolution in defense of our country; a day, too, memorable for the spilling of the first blood in defense of our Constitution and Flag against treason and rebellion, and Massachusetts men in both cases. Mr. S. lived a Patriot, died a Patriot, and on a truly Patriot's day. Mr. Stanford was for years a large Contractor, building Railroads, Bridges, turnpikes, &c., and building one of the first Railroads in New York, that of the Mohawk and Hudson, to Schenectady, always giving his powerful influence and his wealth to all public interests; and although widely known and universally esteemed, of unspotted reputation, he was not known as an office seeker, yet ever ready in the support of every good work. His associates of the times were such men as General Van Rensselaer, Hon. Harmon Bleeker, the Elder Prime, the Lansing, Lyman Root, D. Laythrop, men of sterling worth, and other compeers. Such a man was the Father of these sons and one daughter (one son, Jerome Bonaparte, and one daughter, died early). Six of these sons came to California. Mr. Stanford's whole life was that of a WORKING MAN; he acquired wealth by being a working man; and by his precept and example he inspired all his children with the same spirit. He acquired wealth, and his greatest happiness consisted, as he always said, in seeing his boys industrious, affectionate and good, for them he lived, and when he died bequeathed his blessing upon all. He said to his son present (Charles), as the Saturday evening came: "My day's work is done; and the good man was gathered to his quiet, happy and honorable sleep, at the age of 71 years, beloved and honored.

From such a spirit these Brothers drank in that spirit of enterprise, union and affection, that we give in the opening of this sketch. Who does not remember that touching illustration of Strength, of which all have read, in the School History Book, where the dying father called his six sons to his death-bed to give them his blessing and counsel. He bade them bring him a bundle of sticks, then binding the six simple twigs closely and strongly together, he handed them to his sons and asked them to break the bound cluster. Each essayed in vain. The father then bade them untie the parcel. He asked again; they each broke the twigs easily. "So my children will it be with you: united together firmly in the bonds of love, affection and duty, and no earthly power can separate, break or destroy you; separate, and each and all can be broken and destroyed;" and this is a happy and truthful illustration of the Brothers Stanford. They are bound together by that cord which is linked to the parent's heart; living or dying it remains strong. So they, in all the great purposes of life, in business, in affection, and in pure, they know no separate interests; when one prospers, all prosper, when one suffers all feel it, and rallying each and all, for each and all, they are indeed strong; and so we believe there is an especial Providence in these things that will result to the good of all. By this unselfish spirit, this giving to each in brotherly love, they are made strong; for who does not know that ever the covetous spirit, and selfishness, too often ruin a family of brothers that might have been happy. This is the happier and better way, for "covetousness, like a candle illy made, smother the splendor of a happy future in its own grease," so selfishness in a family circle blights and destroys the good designs of a kind Providence.

As a testimony of the spirit that was felt and manifested at the death of the Father, in New York, the following very beautiful lines from one who knew, honored, and revered him, best speak:

## EASTER EVE.

JOSIAH STANFORD, deceased, Saturday, April 19, 1862.

To-morrow's Easter. This, oh! joy Death!  
My triumph is. One night, alone, my breath  
Congeals, and on thy marble couch I lie;  
It is not Death! 'tis one night's sleep to die  
On Easter Eve!

Is not to-morrow Easter? Yonder blue—  
Its lattice opens now, to us its light;  
The seraph sent from God to roll the rock  
Away from cells that thou would'st weakly lock  
On Easter Eve.

Mourn not, my life-loved wife! 'tis Easter Eve!  
Slight cares, to-day, have pride no place to give,  
Who see the Christ asleep in Joseph's Tomb,  
To wake to-morrow and dispel the gloom  
Of Easter Eve.

To-morrow's Easter! On the first slant beam  
Of resurrection sun, shall come the gleam  
Of life eternal. Then farewell to clouds,  
And sins of earth,—the pains, and tears and shrouds  
Of Easter Eve.

To-morrow's Easter! Tell my far-off boys—  
Whose absence now, alone my pride alloy—  
To rule the State for God,—to heed for Him  
Who honor gives and gold that cannot dim  
On Easter Eve.

Who honor gives and gold that cannot dim  
On Easter Eve.

"To-morrow's Easter!" Throb the laboring chest,  
Which death, with suffocating clasp, compressed,  
This hope strong lingered to the last, and left  
Its precious boon to those whom God bereft  
On Easter Eve.

Schenectady, N. Y. W. W. P.

But while speaking of the Paternal influence which gave the spirit of energy and manly enterprise, let us not forget the brighter glory that was diffused through the moral natures of these men by the almighty power of a highly educated, accomplished, loving and devoted Mother. It was the stream from that Maternal font that gave an additional power and inculcated the high, moral and affectional natures of these boys now full-grown men, and from abroad comes the sweet pleasure of knowing that since the loss of the Sire, the widowed Mother feels that her strength is renewed in the hour of her afflictions by the love that comes back to her heart in deep devoted affection from her sons; they literally "Rise up and call her Blessed;" for as the Sabbath return she has one son (now in New York) who waits on his mother from the beautiful homestead, "Locust Grove," to the old Church of her home; thus she feels she can in her declining years lean upon her children.

From such parents, with such surroundings, and inspired by noble examples and influences, the brothers Stanford imbibed their life-blood. These six brothers are named as follows in the order of their ages: Josiah Stanford, the eldest, now Principal of the house at Lima, the early settler at Mormon Island. Charles Stanford, Principal of the house at New York. A. P. Stanford, Principal of the San Francisco house and manufactory. Mr. A. P. S. at an early age became a clerk in a large New York house, where he remained eight years, and during that time he made voyages to Europe with entire cargoes of flour in his own charge, all bills of lading being made out in his name, thus trusting all to his own judgment and integrity, which has ever been his shield and safety as it has this band of brothers. Leland Stanford, Principal of the Sacramento house (now Governor of the State), has always been, and is now, largely and successfully engaged in mining, owning very extensive and productive mines and is the true friend of the mining interest. While with their house at Sacramento, Leland Stanford in connection with his many operations, had charge of two stores, one at Cold Springs, Eldorado county, and one at Michigan Bluffs, where he made himself conversant with the mining interests, while T. W. Stanford had another store at Michigan Bluffs below Coloma. De Witt Clinton Stanford is the Principal of the house at Sydney. Thomas W. Stanford, Principal of the house at Melbourne.

These are the men that have in past years aided to build up our State in all its best interests, paying large sums in taxes, and of this firm it will be found they have paid into the Treasury of State, County and City, about \$25,000, during their business here.

These are the brothers that for this long series of years have been kept in health and prospered, and have been the favored of fortune in every way. They have been exposed to a thousand dangers by often crossing the ocean, in foreign countries, among the Indians, and yet spared to a present most successful position before the world, with wealth and unlimited credit, and an enviable name among men for their enterprising public spirit and unstained integrity. One of these Brothers stands at the head of the State, wielding a power and influence we trust purely for the good of the State. Power and might is indeed in his hands; yet the same power that has so long spared and blessed him and them will watch with a jealous eye whether he shall or shall not wield that power as the beautiful idea points out to him in the dying breath of an honored parent; those words to us are full of potent meaning:

Tomorrow's Easter! Tell my far-off boys—  
Whose absence now alone my peace alloy—  
To rule the State for God,—to heed for Him  
Who honor gives and gold that cannot dim.

Momentous words indeed, and as we call to mind the case of these brothers—men having all those desires and loves incident to men who have power, we have hope indeed where we see that, with one brother having power to confer favors with emoluments, no other brother, cousin, kith or kin has sought for office. This bids us hope that in our present Chief Magistrate we have a ruler that will look to the true interest of our great and growing State.

We trust we shall not be misunderstood in all we have said in this sketch. We had no office to ask for, yet as will be seen in another column, we were called to a duty that to us was far better and more dear to us than even the Secretaryship of the State. We planted the fruit trees and flowers and they have budded and blossomed, and we trust all around us, those with power and influence, may labor for the good of the State and our fellow men. Our State and her great interests are paramount to all individual interests, and when we see as we have seen in time past, men in high places who have never lifted a hand to elevate our State or build it up, we hail as a good omen a change that comes with a goodly promise, and we ask:

What constitutes a State?  
Not high-raised battlement or labored mound,  
Thick wall or moated gate;  
Not cities proud with spires and turrets crowned;  
Not bays and broad-armed ports,  
Where, laughing at the storm, rich Navies ride;  
Not starred and spangled courts,  
Where low-browed baseness waits perfumes to pride.  
No—MEN, high-minded men—  
These constitute a State.

We have never seen grain looking finer than the large wheat fields between this place and Tehama, says the Red Bluff Beacon. The wheat is stout, large heads and well filled, and ripe for the sickle—*alias* reaping machine. Farmers tell us that the grain crop throughout the country is equal to, if not superior to the crop of last year. The backwardness of the spring.

## A Vow Performed.

MANY of our personal friends, and many of our readers, who have been readers of the FARMER from its commencement, will remember well the year 1852, at Sacramento. The month of November had its history written in letters of fire, that even the disastrous floods which immediately followed could not wash out. It was in the month of May of that year that we announced the First State Agricultural Fair in California, planned and carried out under our own direction, and at our own individual cost. This Fair commenced in September and continued several weeks. We built a hall for that occasion; built the cattle pen, furnished food for the stock, and gave a liberal list of premiums. The cost to us personally was many thousands of dollars, which we gave cheerfully, and the result was a glorious success. We labored then as now for the cause of Agriculture, and doing then a very successful business, we should not have felt the cost had not that terrible fire which followed laid our building, with the exhibition rooms and contents, and our warehouses, in ashes; while the flood which followed laid waste a Nursery of 6,000 trees, near the "Star Fort," on which we had expended thousands, and also a fine City garden of great value that we swept away by the ruinous tide.

But to the Vow: It was in the month of August 1852, while we were engaged on the work for the Exhibition, and throwing into it all the enthusiasm of our nature, that we met with those faithful spirits that always hinder every good work, who ridicule that which they have not knowledge enough to understand, and decry that which seems beyond their own minds to conceive. We can recall to mind, however, from among the many who were then faithful of the future of California to her Agricultural resources, many earnest heart and warm and generous friends who commended our enterprise. From that group we call to mind one esteemed friend, who, by his personal influence and by his pen, aided us greatly in this laborious enterprise, for then it was indeed a Herculean task, in our then new State, to plan and carry on to a successful issue an Agricultural Fair at individual cost, and by ones own single handed labor. That friend to whom we refer, often spoke to us of our enterprise; cheered us by word and deed, and yet he was rebuffed for his enthusiasm in this cause. His writings were curtailed of their jeweled thoughts when depicting the bright future of our land, because they were esteemed chimerical, wild, impossibilities. The Press and the Pulpit, and the great mass of the people looked upon the idea of an exhibition of Fruit, Flowers and vegetables in 1852 as the extreme of a mad enthusiast; and yet in spite of all opposition, or doubt, or want of faith, we pressed forward that exhibition, which resulted in a complete triumph.

It was at this time, while in conversation with this friend, and while listening to the details of outside remarks, all expressed against the possibility of ever expecting a country like this becoming a producing country, that we then resolved to give ten years of our life (if a kind Providence would spare us that long) to the cause of Agriculture, and to aid in the development of the resources of our State. It was then that we said to our friend, in deep earnestness, making the vow, that we would battle on and overcome all difficulties, giving all our means, and strength of body and mind, and although it might not then be believed that California could raise rich fruit, flowers, grain, and other products, yet we believed she would soon become the very "Garden of the World," and that if the Press of that time would not publish all that was needed to carry out our plan, ten years should not pass away before we would have an Agricultural paper of our own, and would send forth the world Ten Thousand Copies, that should contain such astounding facts of the Agricultural wealth and prosperity of California as should confirm our faith and prophecies of her greatness, and comfort all doubters. That vow was made in August, 1852, on our birthday, and on this 4th of July, 1862, we send forth the Ten Thousand Copies of the CALIFORNIA FARMER to make good that pledge. And, during these long years of intense physical and mental labor we have never yet faltered in our faith of the bright destiny that awaits this State. We believe Heaven has marked out a path of greatness, and that there is a peculiar providence that invests all her history.

We feel that now we can state these facts without egotism; for during these years, in order that we might make known according to our means the great interests of this State, we have voluntarily sent this Journal to the principal reading rooms in the great cities of the Union, to our Senators and Representatives, and the Departments at Washington, to Agricultural and Scientific Societies, and to prominent scientific men, and also to Europe; while at the same time we have in a like manner sent copies regularly to all the reading rooms of note in our own State, and to the various Scientific and Benevolent Societies, to the Chief Magistrate and other officers connected with the industrial interests of our State; and for five years we have sent copies to every Senator and Representative of our State. This we have done at our own cost, hoping to do good. And now, as we look back over these years and seasons, we find we stand as the only Journal on this coast now in existence that has continued on in its course by the originator, commencing at the time we commenced, and the third or fourth oldest paper by name on the Pacific shores. Can we not then without egotism appeal to the friends of this Journal, and all who know our past efforts, and ask them, Have we not kept our Vow?

To J. D. PATTERSON, Esq., the well known stock-raiser, who has just returned to our shores, we are indebted for a fine bunch of Bananas brought from Panama, and kindly sent to our "home." Such remembrances we appreciate, and pray that the "Goddess Pomona" may smile on him in return.

RAILROAD.—Thirty-three thousand dollars was subscribed of the stock of the Copperopolis Railroad, in Stockton, on Friday.



## The Pacific Railroad.

"Oh, such a day,  
So fought, so followed, and so fairly won,  
Came not till now, to dignify the times  
Since Caesar's fortunes."

Let peal after peal, in loud thunder tones, echo  
our mountains and reverberate from hill to  
hill, and let its sound proclaim to all the fair Val-  
leys of this rich and influential State, the Triumph  
of this great Work.

Shout! Shout! Shout!!! and let the loud buz-  
zings ring out, fine to the breeze of Heaven the  
banners of our Glorious Union, and write  
with the lightning chain the words of Triumph.  
Write them, speak them, shout them, and send  
their brilliant flashings across the wide desert  
from the Pacific to the Atlantic, saying: "We  
have triumphed," and write again in letters of  
light, "E Pluribus Unum."

The Pacific Railroad Triumph is the great work  
of the Age. It will be the great link that binds  
and perpetuates the Union; and while its triumph  
marks an Era for good to the whole Union, no one  
State in our country will be so greatly benefited  
by this stupendous work as California.

It is with more than ordinary pleasure that we  
make the records which show how earnestly and  
faithfully this State has labored by her citizens  
and her Representatives to accomplish so noble an  
Enterprise, and we feel confident that this State  
will make her mark, too, by beginning and complet-  
ing the First Twenty Miles of the great Pacific  
Railroad.

We have taken considerable pains to gather  
facts touching what has been done by Californians  
for this Railroad.

About two years since, the friends of this Road,  
at Sacramento, convened and raised money and  
dispatched Mr. Judah to survey a Route via Dutch  
Flat, to lead to Sacramento. That Survey ap-  
peared so favorable that it was laid before the  
Citizens, at a meeting called, and being approved,  
measures were immediately further taken by a  
prompt and liberal supply of means. Mr. Judah,  
then made another and a complete and careful  
Survey, in order to demonstrate the practicability  
of the Road across the Sierra Nevada.

About that time efforts were made to induce  
subscriptions, and considerable was done. So sa-  
tisfied were the Gentlemen who were prominently  
forward in this Work, of the feasibility of this  
Route, that they subscribed \$150,000, made the  
Survey and sent it on to Washington.

Mr. Judah worked nobly, placed the stakes on  
the line from Big Bend, on the Truckee river, in  
Nevada Territory, to the Sacramento line.

This Route was found to be a distance of 104  
miles from Sacramento to the Summit. The max-  
imum grade was 105 feet to the mile; no descend-  
ing grade in the entire distance. From this to the  
level of Donner Lake is a grade of 90 feet to the  
mile; from thence follow to the outlet of Donner  
Lake and following the Truckee down to the East-  
ern Summit, at a grade of 42 feet to the mile.  
This is an easy, safe and the best Route; and it  
is the Route now passed and confirmed by Congress,  
and the Sacramento Company is the one known as  
the Central Pacific Railroad.

To Mr. Judah great credit is due for his energy  
and zeal in this cause. Mr. Judah drew the Bill  
at Washington, and with the prompt cooperation  
of our Senators and Representatives, and the true  
working friends of Internal Improvements, every-  
where, the great Work has triumphed, and the  
Bill has been passed and received the signature of  
The Sacramento Company is now earnestly  
planning in the great Work to build twenty miles  
of this Road before the year ends. Hail to Sacra-  
mento! You are yet strong and safe for great and  
good works.

The Officers of the Company are: Gov. Leland  
Stanford, President; O. P. Huntington, Vice-Pres-  
ident; M. Hopkins, Treasurer; T. D. Judah, Chief  
Engineer.

A Charter has been secured for this road, with  
privileges, from the Nevada Legislature. Prompt-  
ness of action is evident now on the part of these  
warm friends of the road in Sacramento. A meet-  
ing has been called in Sacramento for the 10th of  
July, and the work will immediately commence  
and be pushed forward vigorously.

Who can conceive of the vast good that must  
accrue to this State by the passage of this Railroad  
Bill. Like an electric flash—all business feels its  
influence; it will give universal and wide ex-  
tended influence to all kinds of business. Our  
Farmers will feel its benefits in the demand it will  
give for the products of the earth, for food for  
man and beast, as on the entire route, ten to twenty  
thousand men will be at once called into the field  
of labor. And when we survey the vast and won-  
derful opening of trade from other parts of the  
world with this State, to our city direct from all  
the Indies, China, Japan, and the vast Asiatic re-  
gion, the prospect of our greatness as a State is  
unbounded, and well may we say, God speed such  
an enterprise and the men engaged in it.

## Report of Success to Home-made Cordage.

We have been kindly furnished by Messrs. Tubbs  
& Co. the following items relative to the San  
Francisco Cordage Company:

It was established in 1856, at the Portrero,  
some 3½ miles from the City, in a very pleasant  
little valley on the Bay shore. The Works are  
1100 feet in length by 20 feet wide; the Spinning  
building is 100x40 feet, two stories high; the En-  
gine-room is 40x30, engine 75 horse-power. There  
are also boarding-houses, and carpenter and ma-  
chine shops, making quite a little settlement.  
The hands now employed number 44, of which 20  
are Chinamen. The consumption of raw material  
is 80 tons a month; but have power, if needed, to  
use up double that amount. Of this material, the  
whole is imported direct from Manila.

The kind of cordage made here consists of all  
sizes of the Manila rope, of which Hay Rope is a  
prominent article; also, large ropes for ferries and  
for tannals at the mines, for larlat and packing  
ropes, and all the needed purposes of our State.  
Of this article they ship quantities to Victoria,  
Sandwich Islands, and along our Coast; while our

shipping use a large quantity of it. At the pre-  
sent time, under our Tariff, all the manufactured  
rope exported, receives a "drawback" of 1½ cents  
a pound; thus, Home Manufacture gains a point.  
It should be understood that this drawback can  
only apply to rope manufactured in this State, as  
it requires the oath of the manufacturer and prin-  
cipal of the mill, and for that manufactured in  
other states this evidence could not be conveniently  
produced; hence we have the advantage of this  
1½ a pound to encourage our manufacturers.

This Factory could use a large amount of the  
Hemp, known as Kentucky Hemp, which has been  
tried here and successfully grown, and would  
bring about \$150 to \$200 a ton, if well dressed.  
Of this kind, the Tarred Rope for our shipping  
could be made, and would also be made for Hay  
Rope, by which means, a success would be secured  
to our State product, and successfully compete  
with the Manila Hemp. Hemp-seed will always  
command ready cash.

Flax, that will be grown to a considerable ex-  
tent this year, can now be used by this Company  
for Small Twine, etc., of which large quantities  
are needed for sewing grain, potato, corn and flour  
sacks; also, for all small lines for halyards, etc.  
The value of Flax would be about \$200 to \$250  
the ton. While the Seed has a ready market at  
New York and Europe, at good prices, its conver-  
sion into oil here would save the cost of importa-  
tion.

## Exports of California Products, by Wm. T. Coleman &amp; Co.

From July 1st, 1861, to July 1st, 1862.  
Our readers, especially those who are Grain-  
Growers and Wool-Raisers, will remember we have  
often urged them to ship Grain and Wool on their  
own account, believing a large gain would accrue  
to them as producers, which we would have them  
enjoy, and which is lost to them often because they  
will not avail themselves of the knowledge and  
opportunities and facilities offered by such houses  
as Messrs. Coleman & Co. To show that they are  
sending forward large amounts, we give the fol-  
lowing which has been kindly furnished us by that  
house, and referring to their business card, we  
hope the farmers this year will avail themselves of  
valuable privileges, and thus secure large gains.

To New York—Salmon, 5 bbls; Tallow, 25-  
473 lbs; Wool, 306,441 lbs; Hides, 33,962 in num-  
ber; Wheat, 775,875 lbs; Leather, 42 pkgs; Bar-  
ley, 1,141,100 lbs; Quicksilver, 625 flasks; Wine,  
8 pipes; Pelts, 15 casks.

By the Bell of the Sea (not yet complete)—Wool,  
465,967 lbs; Hides, 14,877 in number; Pelts, 4  
casks.

To other ports—Wheat, 7,392,937 lbs; Barley,  
92,287 lbs; Quicksilver, 150 flasks.

Thus it will be seen, this one house has sent for-  
ward a very large amount, and when we compare  
these exports with the year '57, the contrast is  
very great, for in '57 the whole exports of wool  
from California was 55 bales, and we imported  
50,000 bbls flour. The Grain exported by this  
house, this year, foots up nearly ten millions of pounds,  
and the wool approximating one million pounds.

## Public Benefactors.

THERE are various ways where men can become  
public benefactors, and at the same time advance  
their own best interests. In a State like ours,  
those men who advance great interests and set the  
wheels in motion for great works, are truly bene-  
factors of the public. One of the great interests  
of the State is, and will be, the Wool interest, and  
those that promote this, advance the public good.  
Some three or four years since Saml Brannan,  
Esq., began the importation of French Merino  
sheep from the Green Mountains of Vermont, and  
laid plans to induce that early pioneer sheep-grower  
of Vermont, A. L. Bingham, Esq., to come to this  
country.

Mr. Brannan has, from time to time, imported  
one hundred and thirty-three splendid Merino Bucks  
and Ewes worth from \$200 to \$300 each, the in-  
crease of which, with the crosses, would have  
been very large had there been no drawbacks by  
casualties, flood, &c. There are now on hand,  
after losses, 400 very fine fall bloods. Mr. Bingham  
one of the best sheep breeders in the country, has  
charge of one of Mr. Brannan's Ranches, the Hot  
Springs Ranch as it is called, situated in Napa  
county. On this Ranch are 78 full bloods, and  
a good band of select sheep. 3000 sheep from this  
Ranch have been sent to "Belle Valley," Men-  
doocino county. These were one-half and three-  
fourth bloods.

On the Brannan Ranch, Feather River, Yuba  
county, there are 323 full bloods and 1500 one-  
half and three-fourth bloods. About 100 fine full  
bloods have been sold. Such stock imported is a  
great benefit to our State.

Mr. Brannan has also imported largely, choice  
grape-vines; of these, 200,000 were from Spain  
and 80,000 from the Rhine. These have all been  
pretty successfully planted, and they will redound  
to the good of California.

When men of wealth do these things, we say  
they are "public spirited," and such we esteem  
Mr. B. in many enterprises which have given em-  
ployment to the laborer and improved the lands  
of our State.

The clip of wool of Mr. Brannan the present  
year, at the public sheep-shearing held at Marys-  
ville, under the direction of Mr. Bingham, was 1125  
pounds of very splendid wool from 23 Ewes and  
10 Bucks, average clip of Bucks, 25 pounds, aver-  
age clip of Ewes, 15 pounds, and it is now being  
made up by the Mission Woolen Mills into army  
broadcloth of best quality. This again is advanc-  
ing the manufacturing interest of our State. His  
entire clip of wool will be 30,000 pounds.

FURNISH YOUR HOMES WELL.—The grand stock  
of furniture now offered by N. E. Grimes, on  
Montgomery street, is by common consent esteem-  
ed as being offered at the most liberal prices of  
any house in our city. From this house the Russ  
House was furnished—that speaks for itself.

Ripe Apricots were shown last week, in Stock-  
ton, by Mr. S. Fisher. The fruit was grown on  
his ground in that city.

## Montgomery Pave.

No city in our Union, not even proud New York  
and her Broadway, can surpass the grand appear-  
ance of our own Magnificent Promenade, the  
MONTGOMERY STREET PAVE. From Jackson to  
Market, from morn till midnight it is one con-  
tinual throng, and although the sidewalks have  
been doubled in width, yet often that walk is  
crowded so as to delay those who are "on their  
winding way."

Montgomery street is now the great thorough-  
fare of our city, and the constant stream of coaches,  
carriages, "busses" and foot passengers, and the  
grand display of the wares and merchandise in the  
magnificent stores; this street when the  
gleaming lights from the gas burners send their  
reflections forth, it seems hardly possible that this  
grand display is where but a few years since, this  
street, a goodly portion of it, was mud and mire.

Montgomery street is indeed an honorable testi-  
mony of the public spirit, taste and wealth of San  
Franciscans.

The public buildings are grand, chaste and  
elegant; no city can boast of more splendid  
hotels than ours. "The Lick" House just opened,  
can be classed as one of the first hotels, and most  
superbly furnished of any in our country. There  
has never been anything superior. The "Ross  
House" is also an elegant structure, and soon the  
"Occidental" will add to gorgeous homes for all  
who desire them. Along this grand Pave we  
have "Platt's Music Hall," "Tucker's Music Hall,"  
the "Masonic Temple," also a grand and magnifi-  
cent building, "Montgomery Block," a stately pile,  
"Army Hall," "Brannan's Buildings," the  
"Atheneum," Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Buildings, and  
numerous blocks of stores that all add to the  
handsome street and give it deservedly the palm.

The "Lick House" recently threw open its doors  
to the public and some 10,000 persons visited this  
grand establishment. Messrs. Tubbs & Patten may  
well be proud of such a hotel, it is the ne plus ultra of  
hotels in this country. In this noble building are  
grand stores, surpassing the brilliancy of even  
Broadway. One that recently opened, that of  
Messrs. Kirby, Byrne & Co., which for chaste  
beauty surpasses any attempt ever made on this  
coast, and New York and her "Stewart" has nothing  
in better taste. The store is one hundred and  
sixty feet long by twenty-five feet wide, brilliantly  
illuminated; it is a Palace store, where courtesy,  
politeness and attention with the excellent plan of  
"one price" places it at the head of all stores in  
this line.

Tucker's Jewelry Store is another magnificent  
place, chaste and elegant in its finish, and with a  
stock unrivaled. This is the grand depot of  
watches and diamonds.

Strangers who arrive on our shores look with  
wonder at the magnificence of this street, the  
richness of goods and crowds of people, and the  
extent of business done. Yet grand as it is now,  
ten years more and a more resplendent glory will  
appear, for our city is to be the great Entrepot of  
a vast and illimitable trade from the rich Indies  
and other portions of the world, and our city is  
the grand central point between them and the old  
States; this the future will prove.

## A Pioneer Merchant Retiring from Business.

By the card in our columns, it will be seen that  
S. H. Meeker, Esq., one of our pioneer merchants  
from '49, and one of the most extensive dealers in  
wines, &c., retires from a most active and exten-  
sive business to enjoy a respite from care and la-  
bor, and also enjoy the very handsome fortune  
which his business has secured to him. Of Maj.  
Meeker, as he is familiarly called by his host of  
friends, it can be truly said he retires from his  
business of over thirteen years with high honor.  
Through all these years, and doing a large busi-  
ness, he has earned for himself a high reputation as  
an honorable merchant and a business man of ex-  
traordinary good judgment. He has always been  
looked up to as the man for an emergency when  
important and difficult questions were involved as  
to the quality or value of merchandise in his line  
to be decided. As a clear headed, sound minded  
and calm and unbiased judge, Maj. Meeker  
was a rock. No personal regard, no self interest,  
could warp his judgment; he gave his decision as  
an honorable man, whatever the consequences  
might be to himself. Maj. Meeker has large min-  
ing interests, and most profitable ones, to these he  
will give his time partly, and to a rest and sojourn  
among friends for awhile. In retiring from his  
business he carries, by acclamation the earnest  
good wishes of all his personal and business  
friends, and is succeeded by one who has been to  
him for long, long years as his brother. To him  
and his partner, a large and profitable business  
has been confided, they will deserve and we hope  
receive a corresponding prosperity.

THE ALTA IN A NEW DRESS.—This Journal, the  
pioneer newspaper of the Pacific, appeared in its  
new and handsome dress on the 1st July. New  
type make a clear and bright appearance to the  
laborer of the Type's. The liberal expenditure of  
some \$3000 for such a dress gives the Alta a very  
handsome and independent look for the Fourth of  
July week. The history of that paper from its com-  
mencement, and able and spirited editorials, and a  
valuable advertising list, makes the Alta a very  
proud looking sheet. We however bid it Go!  
speed in every good word and work.

The number of vessels in port, exclusive of  
coasters, is 15 ships; 14 barks; eight brigs and  
6 schooners.

D. D. SHATTUCK. A. C. HENDLEY.

SHATTUCK & HENDLEY,

DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS,

Butter, Cheese, Cranberries, &c., &c.

No. 204 FRONT STREET,

Near California street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSON.

HENRY CARLTON, JR.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES,

New York and San Francisco.

15

LICK HOUSE,

On Montgomery, corner Sutter street,  
OPENED FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS and  
Visitors, July 1st, 1862.

TUBBS & PATTEN,

Proprietors.

15

ANTON ROMAN. FRANK D. CARLTON

A. ROMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOK ESTABLISHMENT,

417 and 419 Montgomery street,

(Lecount's Building.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE WOULD CALL THE PARTICULAR

attention of

Dealers in Books,

To our immense stock now in store and on the way, all

of which has been carefully selected expressly for the

market.

Years of experience in buying for this Coast, and the

care and labor bestowed, justify us in saying that we

can sell

CHEAPER

Than any House in the Trade.

On New Books

We offer special inducements. We have a resident

partner East, and Agents in Europe, enabling us to get

with dispatch and sell beyond competition, everything

in our line.

We solicit Orders from the Trade, having every

facility for filling them, fully and promptly, and from

Buyers visiting our city, we would respectfully request

a call to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

15

SNEATH & ARNOLD,

405 Front street Block ..... San Francisco.

AND

193 J street, corner 7th.....Sacramento.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Also—

DEALERS IN

Flour, Corn-meal, China and Patna Rice,

Teas, Tobaccos, Etc.

CHAMPAGNES AND LIQUORS OF ALL

KINDS.

Butter,

SELECTED BY OUR AGENT IN NEW YORK, FRESH

by every steamer. Goods purchased through us, for-  
warded by our houses without charge.

BRANCH HOUSE.

SNEATH, BOARDMAN & CO.....RED BLUFF.

QUICKSILVER!—FROM THE NEW ALMADEN

MINES. A full supply always on hand.

SNEATH & ARNOLD, Agents,

Corner of J and Seventh streets, Sacramento.

INSURANCE AGENCY,

FOR THE IMPERIAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY OF LONDON.

Risks taken at reduced rates.

SNEATH & ARNOLD,

Corner of J and Seventh streets, Sacramento.

15

J. W. TUCKER & CO.,

505 Montgomery street, 505

SAN FRANCISCO.

A. H. CABLES. T. W. BAILEY.

CABLES & BAILEY,

Stalls No. 71 and 72

Washington Market

SANBOME STREET SAN FRANCISCO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PRODUCE, VEGETABLES AND

FRUIT,

Ships, Hotels, and Families, supplied at the Lowest

Rates. Orders called for.

All orders delivered free of charge. 15

NOTICE.

THE LIQUOR IMPORTING AND JOBBING BUSINESS

heretofore conducted by the undersigned, under the name

and firm of S. H. MEKER & CO., has this day been sold to

Messrs. Alexander R. Baldwin and James Michael, who will

heretofore conduct the same, and for whom a continuance of

the liberal patronage and confidence so long bestowed upon

the house of S. H. M. & CO., is respectfully solicited.

S. H. MEKER.

San Francisco, July 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED

have this day purchased the entire interest in the

wholesale liquor business heretofore conducted by S. H.

MEKER & CO., and will conduct the same under the name

and firm of A. R. BALDWIN & CO., at the old stand, 219

Front street.

ALEXANDER R. BALDWIN,

JAMES MICHAEL.

San Francisco, July 1, 1862.

15

## FURNITURE!



N. E. GRIMES,

IMPORTER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Furniture

....AND....

Bedding,

722 Montgomery street,

BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND JACKSON,

SAN FRANCISCO,

OFFERS TO THE TRADE

And the public generally, the most complete assortment

....OF....

FURNITURE,

IN THE MARKET,

AT REDUCED RATES.

Country Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

N. E. GRIMES,



## Home Miscellany.

(Written expressly for this Edition of the California Farmer.)  
"THE FLAG OF OUR UNION FOREVER."

BY MRS. JAMES REALL.

SUNLIGHT on Contra-Costa's hills! On Mount Diablo!  
The diamonds bright are glittering within her crown of snow,  
While clear and fair above it lies a cloudless sky of blue,  
And far beneath, the rippling Bay, reflects again the hue;  
The wind is like a weary child that sobs itself to rest,  
And the stately ships serenely glide upon the Ocean's breast;  
A thousand flags are flying from the mast tops in the Bay,  
For the Nation's heart is stirred with joy in honor of this day.  
The rolling years have drifted on, adown the stream of time,  
Yet still we hail the "Glorious Fourth!" its destiny sublime.  
Then yet once more its fealty, let every heart renew,  
Unfurl again the dear old Flag, of Red and White and Blue!  
Kneel down beneath its Stripes and Stars, and ask that God may bring  
The South-land and the North-land beneath its covering;  
Pray that His law of Love may be fulfilled in truth and deed,  
Ask Him to stretch His Arm of Power above us in our need,  
We will beside the crimson stream that pours its red tide out,  
And Sorrow's moaning voice is heard blended with Victory's shout.  
The memories of the days gone by when standing side by side,  
Our noble heroes bravely fought for that dear flag, and died,  
Should cluster round about us now and nerve each heart and hand  
Once more to raise its azure folds triumphant o'er the Land.

(For Fourth of July Number of the California Farmer.)

## TWO YEARS AGO.

## A NAIL ON MY ANVIL.

TWENTY lies in my cabinet,—an old rusty, unseemly nail—beside the rare things from the uttermost parts of the earth: crystals as pure as when God made them, foreign curiosities, sparkling strata of mineral wealth, rich ores from the orient and occident, pregnant with inspiration to scientific research, and teaching the complexity of the geological mind of God's universe.

The rough iron pin so rudely fashioned, seems out of its element, like an ungainly laborer in the saloons of the fastidious. Yet it is not so. The time-stained insignificant fragment is a nucleus around which cluster some hallowed reminiscences. Years ago I garnered it up from the fields of travel. That nail was a part of the old structure called Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, every historic amateur has heard of, and dreamed about. I wanted something as a memento to remind me that my feet had stood within this Mecca, and I gleaned a nail. It is a humble subject, but let us heat it at the forge, and hammer it on the anvil of thought, and a few scintillated sparks may fly from its contemplation.

This day two years ago it came into my possession; I stood in Old Independence Hall, the birth place of Liberty. The Quaker City was astir with the confusion of ordnance and the pealing of bells; yet a calm brooded on the hovering wings of the morning. The old American Glory floated dreamily from its high pinnacle above the lofty spire; and as the young sunlight fell upon the Stars they shone resplendent in their peaceful azure, and flashed out from the undulating folds like the quiet lamps of midnight—in peace. Peace lay like a calm on the waters of the great national deep; the Ship of State was moored peacefully within the harbor of Union, and a voice breathed like a spirit abroad on the face of the waves, "peace, be still." I uncovered my head instinctively; and it seemed as if I were in a lovely presence—that the spirit of the dead were filling the invisible. I saw that grand old band of Patriots, gathered in the majesty of solemn counsel; I saw shadows of doubt flit over the faces of the hopeful, and despair darken the windows of the sanguine soul; I saw the unquenching band of John Adams; the firm, bold stroke of Franklin and Jefferson, as they set their names on that scroll of immortality. There they sat, with their inflexible iron features and compressed lips—a band of noblemen, though ungartered. I saw a venerable personage, gray with years, lift his form, and those stern old patriots bend their knees beneath the solemn awe of prayer—that cradle in which our fathers rocked the babe of freedom, until it has walked forth a giant amongst the nations. I heard a shout from the populace, and the slow, grand pealing of that old State House bell—proclaiming with a tongue of brass the birth of a new nation; that the man-child Young America was delivered from the womb of travail and Provincial bondage—a statue out of chaos. I saw the thick darkness gather like a pall over the devoted band; the feet of the enemy stood upon the threshold; and yet, like the stars in the constellation of our flag, they loomed out brighter in the hour of gloom and tempest, until launching out the frail bark on a sea of blood and storm, they moored it in a haven of peaceful tides and prosperous gales.

The vision fades. Two years have passed away, swift as sands from a shattered hour-glass; or like the shifting scenes of a drama; and weary with travel from the far portals of the sun-setting, I stand again beneath the venerable pile. The same array of faces look down upon me from their gilded bindings on the walls; there stands Lafayette, with his martial cloak folded like a shroud around him; and the man of Peace, Wm. Penn, beneath the primeval oak; and above all, he who was "first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," like a spirit walking forth from its grave clothes, he stands enveloped in the folds of a speaking, rebuking statue. The old bell has left

its lofty eminence, and its mutilated remains are interred here in this mausoleum of a Nation's dead—where Franklin looks benignly from his elevation upon it; and the members of that first Congress are gathered by the hand of the artist about it, with kindred spirits—they who first awoke its music—liberty, its first and last burden. It is well to embalm it thus, for the hand of time only adds a brighter charm to these, as moss doth to a ruin. These all savor of peace. But this morn of 1862, I have a darker vision. I listen in vain for the sweet low hush of the Nation's hymn, that old anthem of joy going up to God in thanks for peace and prosperity. No vision of patriots is shadowed on the plank wall; but like a great wailing sobbing heart, I see a Nation sitting down, like a mourner in sackcloth and ashes; and a voice goes up like that of supplication, above the din of the conflict, "Lord have mercy." The woe of Egypt has darkened each threshold; mothers crying for the first born; fathers kneeling in agony on the lone grave of the soldier-son; firesides darkened by the shadow of death; loved ones ringing the death knell of loved ones, and war weaving a shroud about the nameless and homeless. I see a Nation that was busy at the altar, giving and taking in marriage; I see her in the lurid flash of war's charnel camp—burying her dead. The young Samson has disclosed the secret of his mighty power. But soon his glorious locks will grow again, and his pulses beat with a tide of strength. The old flag, though tattered, thank God is still there—floating from its eminence—nobler and dearer since schooled in the storm and unfurled in the conflict. I take this nail and drive it firmer to the staff, praying God that it may be the last glimmering remnant of earth's emblems on which my glazing vision may rest, and that our next natal day may be ushered in, not amid the discord of guns that belch forth a murderous fire in fratricidal strife, but the jubilant throbs of a great reviving pulse of joyous peace, that shall sit down and abide forever in the midst of us. CLAYTON FRENCH RICHARDS.

July 4th, 1862.

## Mexican Celebration.

As there are a considerable number of Mexicans residing in Stockton, the anniversary of St. John's Day is usually celebrated there after the old Mexican custom. On Tuesday, the 24th ult., men, women, and children, of the Mexican population, united in celebrating the day. The Argus says: Dancing, drinking, and cock pulling was the order of the day. Mexican horsemen's chief delight was centered in cock pulling. The rooster was placed in the ground, and buried all but his head; the earth was tramped tightly around him, so that it was with difficulty it could draw its breath, and in a few minutes life would become extinct from the pressure of the earth around it. The best time for the horseman is when the cock is first buried, as it then raises its head as high as possible in its exertions to draw its breath. If this opportunity be lost, the head droops, and when life becomes extinct it requires a low reach to seize it on the ground. The horsemen ride at full speed, lean over and catch at the cock's head as they pass under full headway. Many horses swerve as they reach the cock, rendering it difficult for the rider to maintain his hold, as he leans over almost under his animal. One rider, as his horse thus swerved, caused his girth to slip by his weight in maintaining his hold, when he fell to the ground, rolling over in the dust but still clinging to his bridle as he was dragged along, when the cruel bit of the Mexican soon brought his horse to a halt. He rose up undamaged. The horseman who succeeds in pulling the cock from the ground is entitled to slash his comrades with it, to his heart's content, and well does he avail himself of his privilege. It is singular to observe the look of pride and satisfaction the conqueror in this cruel custom bears upon his countenance as he rides with his prize in his hand. It is undoubtedly sport to them, but for the life of us, we could not tell where the laugh comes in.

REMARKABLE LAKES IN PORTUGAL.—On the top of a ridge of mountains in Portugal, called Estrella, are two lakes of great extent and depth, specially one of them, which is said to be unfathomable. What is chiefly remarkable in them is, that they are calm when the sea is so, and rough when it is stormy. It is, therefore, probable that they have a subterranean communication with the ocean; and this seems to be confirmed by the pieces of ships they throw up, though almost forty miles from sea. There is another extraordinary lake in that country, which, before a storm, is said to make a frightful, rumbling noise, that may be heard a distance of several miles. And we are also told of a pool or fountain, called Fervencias, about twenty-four miles from Coimbra, that absorbs not only wood, but the lightest bodies thrown into it, such as cork, straw, feathers, &c., which sink to the bottom and are never seen more. To these we may add a remarkable spring near Estremes, which petrifies wood, or rather encrusts it with a case of stone; but the most remarkable circumstance is, that in summer it throws up water enough to turn several mills, and in winter is perfectly dry.

THE MOON'S INFLUENCE ON RAIN.—From the comparison of a series of observations, continued for twenty-eight years at Munich, Stuttgart and Augsburg by Professor Schubler, it appears that the maximum number of rainy days takes place between the first quarter and the new moon. The number of rainy days in the last of these intervals is to that in the first as 695 to 845, or in round numbers as 4 to 6. And this proportion is not only true of the twenty years taken together, but also of the separate groups of four years, which give analogous numbers; we therefore conclude that it rains more frequently during the wane of the moon. The results maintained by Schubler received support from a series of observations made by Philgram, at Vienna.

CHAPPED HANDS.—A correspondent informs us that he finds equal parts of lard and camphor, well mixed, a cure for chapped hands.

SAVING IT.—The citizens of Carson fired a hundred guns in honor of the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill.

## A MOTHER WATCHING HER FIRST-BORN CHILD.

A beautiful young babe lay sleeping,  
Near its couch the mother, keeping  
Love's fond watch and oft caressing,  
She knelt and prayed a heavenly blessing,  
Painters may sketch and sculptors carve—  
But there's no painting color's rare—  
With that fond mother watching there,  
I watched that little sleeping beauty,  
And as that little creature smiled,  
She kissed it, saying—"Angel child."  
I stood apart a little way,  
And there I heard that mother pray—  
Her voice like sweetest music given;  
The harp, her heart, touched chords in Heaven.  
She gazed upon her child once more—  
A smile, like morning's gleam, played o'er  
Its rosy cheek, and there was seen  
Rays brighter than the rainbow's gleam.  
Its pure white skin, on which the rose  
Had left a blush, did then disclose  
Those chords of life, with purple streams,  
Swelling beneath, with quickening gleams,  
And changing at life's fountain head,  
That current flashed with rosy red—  
Thus watched and guarded, that sweet child,  
Deatious in health, it slept and smiled.  
Nay, tell me not of magic art—  
No magic like a mother's heart;  
Guido and Raphael might have skill,  
But there are painters mightier still.  
Canova, Powers, or Homer—they,  
With heavenly genius may display  
Statues, that seem to live and speak,  
Like that slave statue of the "Greek"—  
But mightier far than every other,  
No artist like a loving mother.  
Go! watch her, with her first-born child,  
A heavenly artist, on whom God smiled.  
[Anno, in Alta California.]

## LINES FROM THE ALBUM OF A SAN FRANCISCO LADY.

TO A LADY WITH A SPRING OF ARBOR-VITÆ.—Emblem—"I LIVE FOR THEE."  
In Eastern Lands, with sunny sky,  
They count the hours;  
By the bloom of flowers;  
In the Western Land where thou and I  
Live, and perchance may die,  
Seconds, moments, hours pass,  
Recorded only by Time's glass.  
So Lady, accept this tribute free,  
Which silent says "I LIVE FOR THEE."  
RUTHVEN.

## LINES FROM THE ALBUM OF A SACRAMENTO LADY.

LADY:  
As the evening sunlight plays  
At even on the sea,  
So many brighter days  
Are left for thee and me.  
RUTHVEN.

The little vexations and minor miseries of life can only be met with patience and philosophy. They can't be "put down" like an insurrection, nor expelled like a bad church-member. The best that can be done with them, is to pay as little attention to them as possible, and not to double their power by fretting over them. As the immortal Shakespeare says—we don't remember exactly where:

"For every evil under the sun  
There is a remedy, or there's none;  
If there is a remedy, try and find it;  
If there isn't never mind it."

A young candidate for the legal profession was asked what he should do first when employed to bring an action. "Ask for money on account," was the prompt reply. He passed.  
Why are book-keepers like chickens? Because they have to "scratch" for a living.

## HAYNES &amp; LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF  
CROCKERY,  
GLASSWARE.  
FRENCH CHINA,  
TABLE CUTLERY,  
CLOCKS, MIRRORS.  
Plated and Britannia Ware,  
Have on hand a Very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.  
We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture, (Formerly the Jerome Company.)  
For which we are  
SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.  
16 SANSONE STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.  
11 SAN FRANCISCO.

## MASONIC RECALIA.

BLUE LODGE,  
R. A. CHAPTER,  
COUNCIL,  
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS  
In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.  
Lodges furnished with Columns, Chairs, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.  
Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.  
Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,  
NO. 6 POST STREET,  
Above Montgomery. In the New Masonic Temple,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## THE HARP STOVE,

...ALSO...  
The BAY STATE and other Stoves,  
With a large assortment of  
Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enameled and  
Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS,  
BAKE-OVENS, SADDLE-IRONS,  
&c. &c. &c.  
For sale by—  
B. C. AUSTIN,  
Pacific Tin-Works, 324 Clay street, below Battery,  
13 SAN FRANCISCO.

## WATCHES REPAIRED

AT NEW YORK PRICES!  
AT NEW YORK PRICES!  
AT NEW YORK PRICES!  
AT NEW YORK PRICES!  
AT NEW YORK PRICES!  
C. E. COLLINS,  
No. 602 Montgomery street,  
Near CLAY.

## Original Eagle Hat Store.

COLLINS & CO.,  
HATTERS,  
Again in the Field.

C. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and  
J. O. COLLINS, late of Washington street;  
Have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the  
HAT AND CAP BUSINESS  
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES  
And Judges of Material, our patrons may rely on Goods  
bought at our store being  
The BEST in Every Respect.

HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
MADE TO ORDER,  
At the shortest notice.

WE MOST RESPECTFULLY INVITE OUR OLD FRIENDS  
as well as the Public generally, to give us a call.

We claim to be the BEST in the State to RESTITUTE  
and REJUVENATE

Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats,  
Orders and Hats from the Country will  
receive our particular attention.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—  
Tucker's Hall,  
113m 323 Montgomery street.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

## AGENCY

OF THE

## Mission Woolen Mills

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1861.

Gents: The proprietors of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announce to the trade, that they are prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;  
MACKINAW " " " "  
SUEDE " " " "  
BLUE " " " "  
GRAY " " " "  
GOLDEN STATE GENTS LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with plain or graduated borders;  
TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable colors;  
EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;  
OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are made of Selected Wools of California production, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, purchasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture and finish.

LEONARD & McLENNAN, Proprietors.

OFFICE—Over Parrott & Co's Bank, cor Montgomery and Sacramento streets

## RASCHE &amp; SONS,

131 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter

## DEALERS IN

## PIANOFORTES,

## SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,

## Musical Instruments, Strings, &amp;c.

Agents for the Celebrated Manufacturers,  
A. H. GALE & CO., New York,  
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T. GILBERT, Boston.

Whose Pianos they keep constantly on hand, for SALE and for RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Piano, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large, &c. &c. &c.

## PIANOS AND ALL OTHER MUSICAL

INSTRUMENTS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music copied and arranged for all instruments; New Music published; Music arranged and bound; Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order.

## MRS. D. NORCROSS,

No. 5 Montgomery street,  
In the New Masonic Temple. SAN FRANCISCO.

## LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

This being the only regular LADIES' DRESS TRIMMING Store in San Francisco, ladies can always rely upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods in the city.

Having just visited the East, and completed all our arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe for the importation of Fine Goods, as also with the largest and heaviest factors of our own country, thereby having all our goods come through first hands, we flatter ourselves our facilities are such as to make it an inducement for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for

## UNDER LINEN.

HOSIERY

## UNDER CLOTHING.

And all Goods in our line.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,  
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## MME. DEMOREST'S

QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS,  
With Great Improvements and Additions.

THE SUMMER NUMBER contains Four Large and Splendid Fashion Plates, Three Full-sized Patterns of Dresses, Misses' Sack, and a Sheet of new and beautiful Braid and Embroidering Patterns, together with nearly 100 Engravings, of all the novelties for Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Dress-Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the latest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published mail post free, on receipt of the amount, in stamps or silver. Yearly \$1, with the following valuable premium: Selection of 50 Cts. worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show-room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the Year, by paying the SUMMER NUMBER NOW READY.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

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GOLDEN EAGLE  
HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,  
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC as a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call. With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlargements, accommodations, he is confident that visitors will be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN, PROPRIETOR.

## STAR BAKERY

Commercial street, --- Auburn, Cal.

HAVING opened a Restaurant, I am now fully prepared to entertain the people in the best style and at moderate rates. Game Supper, Oysters, and all the Good Things in the market, furnished at a moment's notice, and set up in a style suited to the tastes of the greatest epicure.

## MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

I intend to keep a First-class Restaurant, and as much as I can to the people of the town and county a large. Those persons who wish a Good Meal will do well to call and see for themselves.

## THE BAKERY.

The Bakery is supplied at all times with a choice variety of Bread, Pies, Cakes, &c.

PARTIES, etc., furnished with Cakes of all kinds at short notice. MILES FURNISS, Proprietor.

## EDUCATIONAL.

## Stockton Female Seminary,

UNDER THE CHARGE OF  
DR. CYRUS COLLINS AND LADY,  
Assisted by competent Teachers.

## TERMS:

For Board and Tuition, in common English Branches, per session of five months..... \$10  
For Tuition in Music, per session..... 5  
For Tuition in Painting or Drawing..... 5  
For Tuition in Ancient or Modern Languages, each..... 5  
Washing per dozen..... 1  
Payable Quarterly in advance.  
For Tuition and Board per annum, in advance..... \$20

## TRUSTEES:

Dr. E. S. Holden, J. M. Fullerton, Austin Sperry,  
Andrew Wolf, H. H. Hewitt, Dr. C. Grant,  
J. S. Searles, B. W. Owens, P. E. Conzner.

## COURSE OF STUDY:

The first aim of this Institution is thoroughness; and it is thought any plan proposed can only be disciplinary, yet we have chosen that course which will be the most practical, involving those sciences most available in common life. Beginning with fundamental principles, the student is carried by natural and easy gradations, through a course of study, calculated to strengthen and invigorate the mind, and prepare it for healthful action.

Our course of study comprises Two Departments, a Preparatory of two, and an Academic of three years.

## THE STUDIES OF THE PREPARATORY COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.  
Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic (Thompson's Rudiments), Primary Geography, Grammar, and Composition.

SECOND YEAR.  
Rhetorical Reading, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, History, Grammar, Penmanship, and Composition.

## THE STUDIES OF THE ACADEMIC COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.  
Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Rhetoric, Physical Geography, and Composition.

SECOND YEAR.  
Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Evidence of Christianity, Belles-Lettres, and Composition.

The Ancient and Modern Languages, Music (Instrumental and Vocal), Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needlework, optional through the whole course.

Pupils can unite, with the consent of parents or guardians, any of the above studies, but none will be entitled to the Diploma of Graduation who have not completed the whole course.

## CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

We have established a Department for Boys. The course of study is the same as in the Female Department. Particular attention paid to those preparing for College.

Terms the same as in the Female Department.  
Dr. CYRUS COLLINS, A.B., Principal.

We can accommodate 10 or 12 small Boys in our Family.

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MANUFACTURERS  
and Importers of

## HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,  
WHIPS, COLLARS,  
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214 and 216 (Old No. 63) Battery street,  
(Corner of Richmond)

O. Main,  
E. H. Winchester,  
N. B.—Good assortment Concord Stage Harness constantly on hand.

## FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN &amp; WINCHESTER,

by the Mechanics' Institute, 1857 and 1858; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Labeled Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best Huggy Harness and Riding Bridles.

## The Best Location For

## RESIDENCES.

HAVING LAID OUT MY PROPERTY, WHICH IS situated in the

## CITY OF SAN JOSE.

Into Lots and streets;

I am now ready to sell one or more LOTS, very cheap. Terms made easy, to convenience of purchaser.

TITLE WARRANTED PERFECT.

L. PREVOST,  
San Jose Nursery.

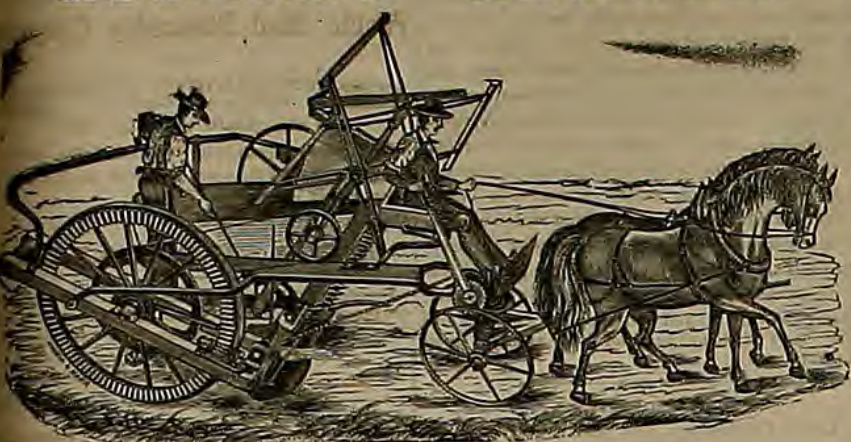
## The Best Churn Known

JEBB'S PATENT CHURN.

XHIBITED AT THE SANTA ROYA AND ALAMEDA Fairs, where it won the Premiums, and attracted the attention of those interested, has been pronounced by the best Dairywomen and Dairywomen the BEST CHURN KNOWN. A sample Churn can always be seen at our Office where they can be purchased.



## ESTERLY REAPER.



## The Esterly Machine for a Mower and Reaper

IS ONE OF THE BEST TO BE HAD IN THE MARKET. ITS GREATEST ADVANTAGES consisting in its extreme Light Draft, freedom from Side-draft, and the Simplicity and Durability of the Machine.

We have, also, the—

## Esterly Reaper with Header Attachment.

## THRASHERS.

We have for sale, and are Sole Agents for—

## The Sweepstakes Thrasher,

MANUFACTURED BY C. AULTMAN & CO., CANTON, OHIO.

This Separator has taken the lead in the Western States during the last few years, and now STANDS UNRIVALED.

For the Purpose of Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at One Operation.

Superiority is claimed for it in the following particulars, over all other machines, viz:  
 "For Thrashing and Cleaning, fit for market, more Grain, and doing it better, than any other."  
 "For being more Durable, and less liable to get out of repair."  
 "There is no other machine that will do the same amount of work, with as little power."  
 "The only limit to the amount of work it will perform is entirely dependent upon the facilities for getting the Bunches to the Machine, and taking care of the Grain and straw after being thrashed."

Part of our Machines have got the

## IMPROVED PIVOT SIDE GEAR,

which belongs EXCLUSIVELY to the SWEEPSTAKES THRASHER. Its introduction into the Western States among the Farmers, has met with decided success, and is pronounced to be, the

Strongest, most Durable, Simplest, Lightest Running, and least liable to get out of Repair, and taking the place of the Belted Machines.

We Warrant the Sweepstakes Thrasher to do what we have claimed for it.

Farmers, give us a call, and judge for yourselves.

...ALSO...

## A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

## HAWLEY &amp; CO.,

Corner California and Battery streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

And E and First streets, MARYSVILLE.

## THE VERMONT MOWER,

AND

COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER  
FOR THE HARVEST OF 1862.

The attention of Farmers is invited to the celebrated

## Vermont Reaper and Mower,

Which is unsurpassed for Simplicity, Durability, Convenience, and Thoroughness of Work.

The high estimation in which this Machine is held by these Farmers who have used it, justifies the expectation that, with the late improvements, it will become the LEADING MACHINE when its superior qualities are generally known.

Some points of Excellence and Peculiar Advantages which this Machine possesses over others, are as follows:

- 1st. Having the cutter-bar hinged to the farmer, so as to adjust itself to uneven surfaces.
- 2d. Having two Driving wheels; if one slips, the other does the work.
- 3d. When the Machine moves to right or left, the knives are kept in constant motion by one or other of the wheels.
- 4th. It can be oiled and thrown in or out of gear without the driver leaving his seat.
- 5th. The whole weight of Machine is on the wheels, where it is required to give power and stroke to the knives.
- 6th. When the Machine is backed, the knives cease to play; consequently you back from obstructions without danger of breaking the knives.
- 7th. The Cutter-bar to the Machine, being hinged, can be packed up without removing bolt or screw.
- 8th. The Cutter-bar is easily raised by a lever, which is very convenient at the corners of the land; when raised, the Machine will turn as short and as easily as any two-wheeled cart.
- 9th. It is mostly of iron, simple in construction, and a boy can manage it easily.
- 10th. It has no side-draft.
- 11th. The Combined Machine has two sets of Cutter-bars and Sickles, one for Mowing, the other designed expressly for reaping; which, with Other Improvements, should Command the Attention of Every Farmer.

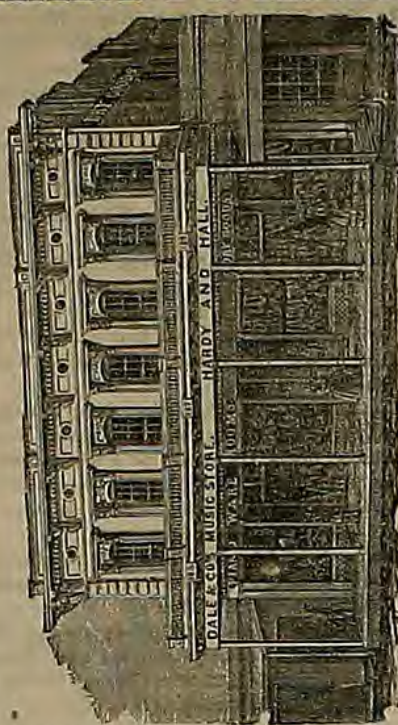
We invite Farmers wishing a Machine, to call and see before purchasing.

## KNAPP, BURRELL &amp; CO.,

310 Washington street, near Front, - - San Francisco.

## SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

## HARDY &amp; HALL



## ONE PRICE STORE.

American, English, and French

## DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

J street near corner Seventh,

SACRAMENTO.

## NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT think it only necessary for them to state, that their stock will comprise the most USEFUL, SELECT, and FASHIONABLE Goods, embracing every variety of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Silks, Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, &c. &c. &c.

## A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

The whole business conducted on the

## ONE PRICE SYSTEM.,

and that price the LOWEST rates in the market for the character of the Goods sold.

Patrons can always send their orders by mail or express, with full confidence; they will receive the same attention as if present.

## LAMOTT, Hatter,



No. 37 J street, - - Sacramento.

The Finest Assortment in the State,  
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.



No. 406 Sansome street  
SAN FRANCISCO.



## JOHN G. THWING,

314 Pine street, San Francisco,  
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in  
CONCORD AND ALL OTHER  
KINDS OF

## HORSE COLLARS.

COUNTRY TRADERS  
supplied with large or small quantities, of all sizes, at the lowest market prices. Always on hand a large supply and variety of Collars.  
Call and see.

## The Question Solved.



## COOK'S

Improved Portable  
SUGAR EVAPORATOR  
FOR MAKING

SORGHUM AND MAPLE SUGAR.

ALL DOUBTS ARE DISPELLED! THAT CHINESE  
SUGAR-CANE YIELDS

## TRUE CANE-SUGAR

IS A SETTLED QUESTION.

The difficulties in securing its Granulation have been entirely overcome by the invention of

## Cook's Evaporator.

By its peculiar arrangement it throws off all scum and feculencies, and secures a deposit of a kind of wax, which would otherwise prevent granulation, and WHICH HAS YET BEEN REMOVED BY NO OTHER PROCESS. Thus in this machine are combined all the requisites for DEPECATING WITHOUT CHEMICALS, and evaporating with an unparalleled rapidity.

Attention is called to the following Claims of this Valuable Invention:

1st. It so liberates the sirup from its gummy and glucose matters that crystallization may readily be secured.

2d. It will make more and better sirup in a day than any other evaporator.

3d. Being made of sheet metal it is more sensitive to heat than cast iron, and can suddenly be brought to a very high heat without cracking, a danger to which cast iron Evaporators are greatly subject.

4th. It consumes less fuel by one-half than any other Evaporator.

5th. It is the only one in which great heat can be applied to shallow bodies of juice without danger of scorching; hence its greater rapidity of evaporation and more certainty of success.

6th. It is more convenient for use than any other style; a always ready for work without calling upon all the neighborhood mechanics, and causing great delays when you are in the greatest haste.

7th. It thus combines in an eminent degree all those essential requisites of sugar machinery, viz: speed, superiority of work, convenience, and economy.

We will furnish Evaporators adapted to brick arches at the following prices, LIBERALLY REDUCED to meet the state of the times and to promote the successful manufacture of Home Products:

No. 3—Copper Pan, 45 by 90 inches.....\$100  
No. 4—do do 45 by 100 do ..... 125  
No. 5—do do 45 by 114 do ..... 150

Two Skimmers, one Door, and one Grates accompany each Pan.

Copper Pans are used for this Evaporator, on account of their great durability and cleanliness.

In connection with the EVAPORATOR, we shall also Manufacture

## Sugar-Cane Mills,

OF THE LATEST AND BEST PATTERNS now used, for descriptions and prices of which we refer to our advertisements.

For any further information and Pamphlets containing full directions for the Culture and the Manufacture of Sorghum; also for testimonials of its successful Manufacture by this Evaporator in the hands of Farmers of the different States; and for Orders for the Machines, address—

## CAROTHERS &amp; BATES,

MANUFACTURERS,

Sacramento.

N. B.—A MODEL of this Evaporator, and Samples of Sirup and Sugar made with it, can be seen, and important information had, at California Farmer Office, where Orders can also be left.

## REDINGTON &amp; CO.'S

## SUPERIOR

## YEAST POWDERS,

WARRANTED TO MAKE

## Light, Sweet and Nutritious Bread.

EQUALLY ADAPTED TO LOAVES, HOT BISCUIT,

BUCKWHEAT AND OTHER CAKES! GINGER-

BREAD, AND CAKES OF ALL KINDS.

Warranted fully Equal to Any  
in the Market.

ASK FOR  
Redington & Co.'s Yeast Powder,  
And take no other, if you would have uniformly  
GOOD BREAD.

Manufactured and sold at wholesale, by

## REDINGTON &amp; CO.,

416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

For sale by all respectable Grocers, everywhere.

## Doane's Hay Press.

THE Proprietor of this highly improved PATENT HAY PRESS, offers it to the Public with the fullest confidence that it will be found the most efficient Press known.

The weight of the Press, wheel, iron-work, &c., is about 1200 pounds; when built of oak, 1400 pounds.

This Press is easily worked by a wheel, tackle, and two blocks, with horses; and with three men, Ten Tons can be easily baled in a day. The Press can be easily taken apart, easily packed on mules so as to be conveyed to the Valleys over the Mountains. Bales are formed 2 feet 2 inches, by 4 feet, weighing 250 to 300 pounds each bale.

These Presses have been approved and purchased by BENSON & CO., ROGERS & MEYERS, San Francisco; HONACK HAWES, San Mateo; MR. MERRITT, of Cache Creek; and others, to whom reference can be made.

These Presses can be purchased at the Manufactory, Corner of Clay & Drum streets, San Francisco; or address EDWIN FARMER, to whom the Proprietor is permitted to refer, and of whom Presses can be ordered. Price \$250. Hard-wood, \$225.

## Reaper and Mower Knives

OR SECTIONS OF ANY DESIRED PATTERN,  
Made to Order, at shortest notice.

E. C. HALL,

Chace's Mill, Market street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

A NATIONAL GLORY HALLELUJAH.  
Dedicated to the Officers and Soldiers of Col. Connor's  
Regiment of California Volunteers.

BY M. A. FARLES.

Glory for our standard, for the Union Stripes and Stars!  
Glory for our soldiers, who have borne it to the wars;  
Glory for our sailors, for the gallant Yankee tars,  
Who have fought 'neath the good old flag.

CHORUS.  
Glory, glory, hallelujah! Glory, glory, hallelujah!  
Glory, glory, hallelujah! God bless the good old flag!

Glory for our standard, for our flag of liberty;  
Emblem of our Union, it shall wave o'er land and sea;  
Glory to its bearers, for victorious war shall be  
The brave hosts that bear on the flag. [CHORUS.]

Honor to the heroes who have perished in the fight;  
Honor to the Southrons who've related Treason's might;  
Success to the Union, to the cause of Truth and Right,  
And success to the good old flag.

CHORUS.  
Glory, glory, hallelujah! Glory, glory, hallelujah!

Glory, glory, hallelujah! Three cheers for the good old flag!  
[N.B. After cheers, repeat the chorus of verse 1st.]

## TENNYSON'S EXHIBITION ODE.

The following are the words of Tennyson's Ode sung to Professor Bennett's music at the opening of the International Exhibition in England, in May last:

Uplift a thousand voices full and sweet,  
In this wide hall with earth's inventions stored,  
And praise th' invisible universal Lord,  
Who lets once more in peace the nations meet,  
Where Science, Art, and Labor, have outpoured  
Their myriad horns of plenty at our feet.

O, silent father of our Kings to be,  
Mourning in this golden hour of jubilee,  
For this, for all, we weep our thanks to thee!

The world-compelling plan was thine,  
And, lo! the long laborious miles  
Of Palace; lo! the giant aisles,  
Rich in model and design;  
Harvest-tool and husbandry,  
Loom and wheel and engine-ry,  
Secrets of the sullen mine,  
Steel and gold, and corn and wine,  
Fabric rough, or Fairy fine,  
Sunny tokens of the Line,  
Polar marvels, and a feast  
Of wonder, out of West and East.  
And shapes and hues of Part Divine!  
All of beauty, all of use,  
That one fair planet can produce,  
Brought from under every star,  
Blown from over every main,  
And mixt, as life is mixt with pain,  
The works of peace with works of war.

O ye, the wise who think, the wise who reign,  
From growing commerce loose her latest chain  
And let the fair white-winged peacemaker fly  
To happy havens under all the sky,  
And mix the seasons and the golden hours,  
Till each man find his own in all men's good,  
And all men work in noble brotherhood,  
Breaking their mailed fleets and armed towers,  
And ruling by obeying Nature's powers,  
And gathering all the fruits of Peace, and crowned  
with all her flowers.

CROWING MATCHES.—A new sport has been inaugurated in France, viz.: Crowing matches between roosters. An account is given of a little spirited contest between ten large fowls, and ten smaller breed. The Shanghai carried away the palm. We presume the quantity, and not the quality of the crowing was regarded, for the crowing of the Shanghai is about the faintest noise that can emanate from the poultry yard.

IMPORTANCE OF SWALLOWS.—As a proof of the valuable services rendered by swallows, it is estimated that one of these birds will devour 900 insects in a day; and when it is considered that some insects produce as many as nine generations in a summer, the state of the air but for these birds may readily conceived. One kind of insect alone might produce 550,970,489,000,000,000 of its race in a single year.

## Important News!

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC

especially the sufferers by the recent Floods,

and all others who wish to

## Save their Money

By purchasing their goods from

25 to 50 per cent Less

than the usual prices at other places, to call at

FENNER, RUSSELL & CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE,

Where can be found a general assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

FINE AND HEAVY CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

...ALSO...

Ladies' & Gents' Furnishing Goods

Hosiery, Gloves, Linen and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs,

Cravats, Carpet Bags, Rugs, China Matting,

Blankets, Shawls, &c. &c. &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Silver-plated Ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Combs, Brushes, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Per-

fumery, and a general variety of other

FANCY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

No. 720 Montgomery street,

Opposite Metropolitan Theater; SAN FRANCISCO.

We refer to the Editor of Farmer who can attest from personal knowledge, to the good quality and low price of our goods.

v17-14

## PREMIUM

## Marble Works,

P. J. DEVINE,

Corner of K and Sixth streets,

SACRAMENTO.

MARBLE MANTLES, GRATES, MONUMENTS,

Tomb and Grave-Stones, Table and Counter-

Tops, Marble and Freestone Tiles,

Constantly on hand, and made to order on reasonable terms.

All kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK done with neatness and dispatch.

v17-14

## New Employment Office.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they have opened a first-class EMPLOYMENT OFFICE at 600 Market street, opposite Montgomery, where all in want of help for the city or country, can be supplied at short notice, by leaving or sending their orders to them.

In connection with the above they have also a HOUSE BROKERAGE and REAL ESTATE AGENCY, and will pay particular attention to the renting of Houses and Lands, Collecting on Bills, Receipts, etc. DEWITT W. PARKER & CO., D. C. PARKER.

References—Yrus Palmer, Esq. Messrs. Dodge & Shaw, John P. Buckley, Esq. Messrs. Stevens, Baker & Co.

## To Dairymen.

## SALT! SALT! SALT!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECEIVED, DIRECT from Liverpool, ex Golden Rule, an invoice of

## FINE STOVED LIVERPOOL SALT.

This salt is manufactured expressly for Dairy Use, being free from all impurities or specks.

ALSO—Constantly on hand;

LOS ANGELES DAIRY SALT;

CARMEN ISLAND ROCK SALT;

SAN QUENTIN ROCK SALT;

SANDWICH ISLAND ROCK SALT;

GROUND ALUM SALT;

COARSE LIVERPOOL SALT.

For sale, in lots to suit, by

J. C. HOLLENBECK,

513 Front street, corner of Oregon.

## OAKLEY &amp; JACKSON,

## STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

## San Quintin Salt.

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

2000 tons Extra San Quintin Dairy, 50's and 70's

300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's

3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 30's

300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

...ALSO...

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;

400 do CARMEN ISLAND;

250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price, At the Office,

320 Front street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

## MILITARY GOODS.

Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Etc.

Importer and Manufacturer of

REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, MILITARY EMBROIDERY

Bobes, Caps, Seals, and all Goods required by

Societies, Military and Civic Processions.

T. ROGERS JOHNSON,

Old-Fellow's Hall, Bush street.

One door below Kearny

## N. DABOVICH,



## Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.  
[Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tonn & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.]  
July 2.

Our Grain and Produce Markets are depressed and prices continue to decline. These facts may seem strange to those who supposed that we had less than we should require for our own consumption. The prices at which grain has ruled and is now ruling, prove conclusively we have a large surplus, and holders are disposed to realize at the earliest moment. The New Crops have commenced to mature, and in some early localities we are advised of harvesting having commenced. The prospects for an abundant and large, if not the largest, crop for years, is before us, and we fear low prices will rule. Many things combined cause us to form this opinion, among which are the probabilities that harvests will be as high if not higher than formerly; also, that grain bills will be difficult to negotiate unless at a heavy discount. Further, that produce from Europe represent their harvest as promising very favorable. We are of the opinion, let Europe produce as much as she is capable of doing, she will still require to import largely of Breadstuffs, and a million or two of sacks that California may have to spare, will be but a drop in the bucket. That the future looks gloomy to the farmers or producers of grain, cannot be denied. There are many things that farmers have to contend with. Among them, and no small one, is the sacks, which at present are ruling very high, and will cause many who do not intend to market pretty soon, to build bins to hold their grain. This course is one, if we may be permitted to judge, that will prove no detriment to farmers. They can send samples of grain to market, and sell in bulk, buyers furnishing sacks. We know of several such instances last year, and to shippers this may prove no disadvantage. There will be less deception, and the expense of sampling and rejecting no small item of saving to them.

There is a matter that may be well to speak of and consider, that many in California often fall in, viz: When the market is active, and good remunerative prices are being paid, the practice of holding and waiting for a further advance. Herein is where many lose. Our opinion and experience has been, that the time to realize is when buyers want; a sure profit is better than one in expectation. We argued last fall, and many times since, that we had a large surplus of Grain of all kinds, and the advance in price would eventually prove a damage, by stopping shipment and leaving us with a surplus to carry over into the new harvest. Last December, when shippers paid 2 1/2 and 2 3/4 for wheat, and again in January and February when the alarm became so loudly sounded and millers offered and bought freely at 2 1/2 and 2 3/4, figures far above shippers' limits, or prices they could not pay, we argued and gave our views without stint, at times making enemies. The position of a newspaper reporter is not an enviable one, but now the truth is plain and our opinions have proven correct; and when too late, many regret that they did not sell.

As regards Feed Grain, the rise and fall has been similar to wheat. Exporters, coupled with our coast and interior demand, caused prices to advance. "Short supply cry" and speculation, sustained prices for a time. In May, there are conflicting opinions as to the amount of the new crop. This opinion, as well as the high price of baling rope, caused some to stack and hold. The result has been, light receipts, and Hay dealers being able to control the market and sustain prices.

The fall in Wheat has caused a corresponding decline in Flour. There appears a little better feeling in New Potatoes. All that offer find for the time being a ready market. Wool continues to arrive freely and sells readily, considering the difficulty of selling bills and negotiating exchange, which proves that there is much confidence felt among the buyers.

We submit a careful and correct table prepared for this issue of the Farmer, showing the exports of produce for 1860 compared with 1861 [see another column.]

Our receipts of produce from around the Bay for the past week has been as follows: Wheat 6142 sks. Barley 6787 sks, Oats 1463 sks, Beans 39 sks, Flour 2734 sks, Bran 1514 sks, Corn Meal 477 sks, Wool 737 bales, Hay 283 tons, Potatoes 2216 sks, Corn 200 sks.

Also Coastwise: Wheat 1486 sks, Barley 2245 sks, Oats 100 sks, Corn 101 sks, Beans 247 sks, Potatoes 193 sks, Wool 173 bales, Flour 616 qrs.

Wheat, 100 lbs. ... 1.75  
For milling ... 1.75  
Barley, 100 lbs. ... 1.15  
Do feed ... 1.10  
Oats, 100 lbs. ... 1.00  
Do feed ... .90  
Corn, 100 lbs. ... .80  
Do feed ... .75  
Buckwheat, 100 lbs. ... .60  
Do feed ... .55  
Unshelled, 100 lbs. ... .50  
Do feed ... .45  
Beans, 100 lbs. ... .40  
Do feed ... .35

Wool, 100 lbs. ... 1.25  
Do best quality ... 1.25  
Do extra ... 1.20  
Do medium ... 1.15  
Do low ... 1.10  
Do extra ... 1.05  
Do medium ... 1.00  
Do low ... .95  
Do extra ... .90  
Do medium ... .85  
Do low ... .80

Butter, 100 lbs. ... 1.25  
Do best quality ... 1.25  
Do extra ... 1.20  
Do medium ... 1.15  
Do low ... 1.10  
Do extra ... 1.05  
Do medium ... 1.00  
Do low ... .95  
Do extra ... .90  
Do medium ... .85  
Do low ... .80

Eggs, 100 lbs. ... 1.25  
Do best quality ... 1.25  
Do extra ... 1.20  
Do medium ... 1.15  
Do low ... 1.10  
Do extra ... 1.05  
Do medium ... 1.00  
Do low ... .95  
Do extra ... .90  
Do medium ... .85  
Do low ... .80

San Francisco Cattle Market. July 3.  
Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. WHITNEY, corner of Battery and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

We have no change to note in the Cattle Market for the past week.

AYER'S SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.  
BEEF—American, first quality 5c to 7c; 2d quality 2c to 4c; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 2c to 3c.

PORK—first quality, 4c to 7c.  
HOGS—Stock Hogs 2 to 3c; fat Hogs on foot 5c to 6c; Dressed 7c to 9c.

MUTTON—dressed, 3c to 7c, according to quality.  
MILK COWS—1st quality \$20 to \$40; 2d quality \$15 to \$25.

FINE STRAWBERRIES.—To G. W. Fountain, Esq., we are indebted for a very handsome lot of Longworth Strawberries sent us last week, neatly arranged in a good sized box, of 5 pounds. They were indeed a rich sight, measuring 4 to 5 inches; and this week those grand berries of the Hooker's Victoria. It made the eyes glad and mouth water to look at them, and the tasting and eating gave a kind of dreamy luxurious inspiration of sweets. They measured 5 to 7 inches in circumference, and Mr. F. says he will beat these considerably yet. Who says we have not a Fountain of Fruit?

Tobacco.—Several farmers in Butte county have patches of this plant. Mr. Durham, of Butte Creek, has one and Mr. Smith has four acres, which promises a large yield of an excellent quality.

## EXPORTS.

The following is a comparative statement of exports of leading articles of California produce, together with destination and value of same, for the years 1860 and 1861:

DESTINATION	1860.	1861.
FLORIDA	117,229	171,017
ALABAMA	117,229	171,017
LOUISIANA	117,229	171,017
MISSISSIPPI	117,229	171,017
ARKANSAS	117,229	171,017
MISSOURI	117,229	171,017
ILLINOIS	117,229	171,017
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# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XVII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1862.

NUMBER 16.

### The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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(For the California Farmer.)

#### Letter from Los Angeles.

June 28, 1862.

EDITOR FARMER: In fulfillment of a promise when  
we last met, I send you, *sans cérémonie*, a brief  
description of my impressions of this section of  
California.

The topography of this country is certainly  
beautiful. The surface is diversified by low hills  
and smiling valleys, and drained by the San Gab-  
riel river, a broad shallow stream, which skulks  
out of sight, sinking itself in the crevices and  
some miles from the ocean; yet in time of high  
water it has less modesty, and travels on above  
ground and empties itself into the sea near New  
San Pedro.

#### LOS ANGELES

The capital of the county. It is a queer old  
town, a kind of *Hybrid*, the issue of an intermar-  
riage of Anglo-Saxon enterprise with Spanish  
carelessness. The site is very well, and some 25  
miles from San Pedro, the *Embarcadero* of sea-  
going vessels. It contains some fine brick build-  
ings, especially the Court House, the "Bella Union"  
(a beautiful Union) Hotel, which I am frank to ad-  
mit, is equally well kept with any in the State.  
A small but elegant brick church, for Protestant  
worship, I am happy to say, is in process of  
completion. It contains large numbers of adobe  
houses and dwellings, from 50 to 350 feet in length,  
with narrow verandas and flat roofs. The streets  
are broad and good, but quite destitute of shade  
trees, which detracts much from the loveliness  
and beauty the city would otherwise possess. It  
is situated on the west bank of the Los Angeles  
river, and has a population, including all races,  
ages, colors and stripes, of upwards of 5000!

#### VINEYARDS.

Around the city and through the country, much  
attention is given to the vine; some of the larger  
vineyards contain 50 and 60 acres. One owned  
by Mr. Wilson is composed of 120 acres! It has  
1000 vines to the acre, consequently 120,000 vines.  
Mr. W. says it is a safe estimate (though in his  
estimate is higher than others), to presume on one  
gallon of wine to each vine. The wine when new  
is worth 50c the gallon, at one and two years old  
it is worth 75c. The annual expense of tending and manu-  
facturing the wine from a vineyard of this size is  
put down at \$7000, so that the 120,000 gallons of  
wine rated when new would yield a net income  
over \$50,000 per annum.

Matthew Keller, Esq., has a large vineyard, and  
his wines are pronounced by judges to be very  
choice; such is our individual opinion. He has  
recently gone to your city, to open a house for  
the sale of his wines. The wines we have tasted  
are generally superior to those found in the  
more northern portions of the State. Here they  
are the pure juice of the grape.

Wine-making within a few years must prove a  
source of immense income to this portion of the  
State. Here are a few vineyards upwards of 70  
years old, and as productive as ever.

#### Stock Growing.

No part of this coast can surpass this, in facili-  
ties for rearing stock. Its extensive range, abun-  
dant and nutritious grasses, and especially its  
wintering, permitting stock to graze and mul-  
tiply nearly the whole year round. This country  
is supposed to have at the present time 75,000  
head of cattle, two-thirds of which are fit for the  
market. Here are some large flocks of sheep,  
of which sold from 3 1/2c to 5c and 10c  
for the common, while the improved half-  
bred merino wools brought here from 20c to 23c.  
I think there are nearly 100,000 head of  
horses in the country. It is here conceded that no  
other men are doing as well as these flock owners.  
The county will one day be eminent for the pro-  
duction of fine wools, as well as wine. Of horses  
there are probably 30,000 in the country, some  
owners owning as many as 3000 head. They  
are mainly California stock, and valued at from  
\$10 to \$20 per head.

#### MANANA (pronounced Manatha).

This is a Spanish word and denotes a band of  
men over which a Stallion presides. The  
men and pranks played off on each other by  
these stalling stallions is especially worthy of

note, as illustrative of the nature of the horse in  
his wild state, and which I have been greatly  
amused to witness. Often one of these stallions  
steals off to some *manada*, not far off, and com-  
mences making love to some of the young unas-  
specting fillies, not yet sufficiently fortified by  
principle to reject his enticing proposals. After  
listening to his seducing words and sharing his  
smiles for a time, some half dozen of these young,  
weak, and inexperienced animals, yield to his flate-  
ry, and start off with him in proud haste to share  
his pasture, and be the guests of a new band.  
As soon as the elopement is discovered, on the  
part of the stallion whose jurisdiction has been  
invaded, indignant at this wanton breach of  
etiquette and neighborly intercourse, he breaks  
away in a rage to seek out and recover the erring  
fillies. If he meets the destroyer of his peace, he  
pitches into him with vindictive zeal, and stung  
by his wrongs, and nerved with revenge, he gen-  
erally triumphs in a *tooth and heel fight*, and puts  
his antagonist flying before him in shame and  
disgrace. This done he seeks out his betrayed  
companions, and either willingly or by constraint,  
they are speedily marched home, and placed under  
the watchful care and instruction of the older  
animal of his *manada*, where their future morals  
and behaviour can be cared for! As a retaliatory  
step (we question its policy) the injured stallion  
generally entices away with him one or two  
fillies besides his own, and thus plays "tit for tat,"  
or, Mosaisally speaking, "an eye for an eye," &c.  
The above is no play of the imagination, but  
literally true.

#### MONTE.

This is the name of a settlement and post office,  
12 miles south by east of Los Angeles. Near  
here is an old Spanish Mission; the church build-  
ings are still occupied as a place of worship,  
though apparently in ruins. Belonging to it is an  
orange and lemon orchard of several acres, the  
trees of which are as large and tall as the apple  
tree in an old New England orchard. In April  
they were literally loaded with large golden fruit,  
which, half hidden beneath their green foliage,  
exhibited to a northern eye a novel and pleasing  
sight. These trees are 60 years of age.

Monte is supposed to contain about 150 farms  
and over two hundred families. It is some 2 by 4  
miles in extent, and exceedingly fertile for corn,  
wheat and barley. It was doubtless at some  
period of the earth's history a lake, and 12 years  
since was little else than a willow swamp, being  
considered of little value. Unfit for grazing it  
was passed over or by, by the old rancheros, and  
left to be reclaimed or improved by Eastern genius  
and enterprise. It lies lower than the surrounding  
region, and receives and contains the prodigal  
water of the low hills around. Yet the water  
never (now) stands upon the surface, but perme-  
ates the soil, rendering it moist and highly pro-  
ductive. Good water in abundance is found by  
digging from six to ten feet below the surface. It  
is cut into numerous roads, and fenced throughout  
with a self-sustaining willow and cottonwood  
fence. The tops furnish poles, which are wove  
in or bound on to the bodies of the growing fence.  
It is really a pleasant romantic spot. With vari-  
ous mechanics, three stores, a plain but good  
hotel owned and kept by a Vermonter (Ira Thomp-  
son, Esq.), one physician (the place is unblest  
with a lawyer), a paucity of hammers and pot-house

politicians, a small church, and, alas! to crown  
all a *whisky distillery*, that works up about 15  
bushels of grain daily, Monte esteems herself  
quite prosperous and independent.

#### RANCHEROS.

If wealth is composed of lands and houses and  
stock, then this county can boast of some very  
wealthy men. A. Stearns, Esq. of the city of Los  
Angeles, owns upwards of 200,000 acres of land,  
all of which he informed me was his by purchase.  
He employs from 50 to 75 men in the care of his  
stock. I am credibly informed that he owns  
25,000 head of cattle, and nearly 3000 horses!  
Mr. Workman, Mr. Temple, Mr. Rowland, and many  
others, can lay claim to vast wealth; they are all  
very intelligent gentlemanly men.

#### LOYALTY.

The loyalty of the people here, is likely to be  
underrated. A majority of the citizens of this  
county migrated from "Dixie." They have friends  
in the rebellious States, and when the war dance  
opened, they naturally, though unwisely, expressed  
a wish that Cottonwood should win the stakes.  
Last fall the county polled 1936 votes, only 208 of  
which were for Uncle Sam!! Time, sober reflection,  
and the grand array of Union victories, are powerful  
alembics, serving to refine and purify false senti-  
ment. The stern logic of events for the past few  
months has had a wonderful tendency to correct  
mental and moral sloussities, and the people here  
are slowly recovering from their false attitude,  
and will ere long be found in the discharge of  
their responsible duties to the government, the  
laws and the Constitution.

#### CLIMATE.

I am very agreeably disappointed in the climate  
of Southern California. I am told it has a more  
equable climate than the interior of the State;  
not so cold in winter nor so hot in summer. Every  
day in summer a gentle breeze springs up by one  
or two o'clock that renders the air pure and bracing.  
Surely, if what I have experienced is a fac-  
simile of the climatic influences of this por-  
tion of the State, I must pronounce it far  
superior to that of the Sacramento Valley, where  
for two summers I have suffered much from de-  
bility caused by extreme heat.

#### THE MINES.

The newly discovered gold mines on the Col-  
orado river are now attracting much attention,  
distant from here some 275 miles. Most of the  
route is supplied with grass and water. One  
desert of some 80 miles threatens the gold hunter  
with heat and thirst, but ingenuity overcomes the  
obstacles and it is hardly regarded as an imped-  
iment.

I have conversed with a few who have returned,  
and read letters from miners now there; all ac-  
counts agree that the mines are no humbug, but  
meet their expectations. In short not a single  
unfavorable report has been received here as to  
the richness of the diggings. I have no doubt  
they are rich, and I am inclined to think extensive.  
If so it will open a fine local market for agricul-  
turalists and rancheros, and prove a help to this  
section of the State, which suffers much for the  
want of a steady and sure market. Some on foot,  
some on donkeys, others in covered wagons, pass  
through Monte, daily, en route to the New Dorado.

#### MORALS.

Los Angeles county has very little surplus piety,  
no over stock of devotion or works of supereroga-

tion. Other counties in the State need not hang  
on to her skirts. It will be well that she manages  
to be saved herself. Except in Monte and one  
other neighborhood, Catholicism is the prevailing  
mode of public worship. The Sabbath here by  
four-fifths of the people (and the same is very  
generally true throughout the State) is not kept  
as a *Christian* but as a *California* Sabbath, devoted  
to visiting, riding, sporting and gambling; but it  
will not always be thus.

The people here, are good livers, hospitable and  
generous. This county is destined to become the  
seat of ease, refinement and wealth; and with  
skies truly rivaling in splendor those of France  
and Italy, the land of love and song, the words of  
the bard are not inapplicable:

The sunny land, the sunny land, where nature has  
displayed  
Her fairest works with lavish hand, in hill, and vale,  
and glade;  
Her streams flow on in melody, through fair and fruit-  
ful plains,  
And from the mountain to the sea, with beauty, plenty  
reigns!

S. B. ROCKWELL.

#### Wool Growing.

The Secretary of the Vermont State Agricultural  
Society, Daniel Needham, in his annual report, has  
the following remarks upon the important subject  
of wool-growing:

"The price of wool for the next few years, reason-  
ing from analogy, must be high. The cotton  
crop will not be planted extensively at the South,  
as it has been in years past; and if the blockade  
is not raised by the first day of April, in many  
States it will not be planted at all. Should the  
rebellion not be suppressed within another year,  
as very likely it may not be, very little of the cot-  
ton crop of 1861 will find its way to market for  
the next eighteen months; and when we consider  
that the people must be clothed; that the use of  
woolen fabrics during the present high price of  
cotton goods is much more economical; that the  
million of men in the field wear and destroy, in  
weight, a third more of clothing than in the peace-  
ful avocations of life; that at the South all the  
carpets have been cut up into blankets, and that  
very little of the worn out stock will be supplied  
until peace is restored—from the fact that the  
South has not even the raw material to replenish  
with—the whole seceding States not producing  
as much wool as the State of Ohio alone; it can  
be seen, that not only during the war, but at its  
close, when the million of men in the army return  
to their former employments, discard their mili-  
tary clothing, and dress as they were wont, in  
broadcloth and doeskins, the price of wool must  
continue above the average price for the last five  
years. In time of war, the quality of wool is a  
matter of no small importance. Vermont has  
limited herself to the production of the finest  
wools. But the wool most in demand now, and  
bringing the highest prices, is a coarser grade.  
The query may well be made, whether it will not  
be equally profitable for us to turn our attention  
to the production of a somewhat coarser staple,  
and at the same time furnish richer and higher  
priced mutton for the market."

New Wheat, the first of the season, is reported  
in market, being a lot of over 500 sacks, which  
came from Vallejo. The first new Barley of the  
season was received here on the 8th, raised at Mar-  
tinez.

(For the California Farmer.)

#### Hemp Culture—No. 2.

[We are very glad to lay before our readers Let-  
ter No. 2, from an experienced hand. The infor-  
mation conveyed in this letter will prove of great  
value to the community at this time, as we appre-  
hend that there will be a considerable quantity  
grown, and growers want the best information  
respecting the curing of Hemp they can get.

We hope our correspondent will continue the  
subject, and shall be glad to hear from all the  
growers.]

In a former article in the FARMER I gave a brief  
outline of the various processes of husbandry  
necessary in the production of Hemp until the  
season of cutting should require the real *sleight-of-  
hand performance*, that characterizes an adept in  
the science. Here unfortunately, rules, however  
plainly given, avail but little. The novice must  
rely principally upon practical experiments to  
perfect himself as a Hemp cutter. The Hemp be-  
ing in order for cutting—according to the symp-  
toms described in my previous number—let the  
cutter (provided with such a *hook* as was there  
described) commence on the right-hand side of  
his swath, cutting from right to left, steadying  
the Hemp that is cut off by keeping his left hand  
and arm to the elbow pressed firmly against it, as  
near the ground as is convenient, leaning the  
Hemp forward and to the left, at the same time  
cutting the Hemp off at the ground with the hook  
held in his right hand, and attached to his wrist  
by a strap prepared for that purpose. The swath  
should be as wide as the length of the Hemp, and  
the Hemp after being cut should be spread evenly  
along the ground where it stood. The taking up  
should be attended to in about a week from the  
time of cutting. This is best accomplished by  
raking the Hemp into armfuls with a wooden  
hook, lifting the top ends a little from the ground,  
holding it firmly between the ankles, and with a  
few vigorous blows on each side of the bundle  
knocking off the leaves; after which it may be  
shocked up in such sized shocks as are deemed  
convenient.

The spreading should be on the same ground  
where the Hemp was grown, if practicable; and  
about as good a rule as I can give for thick-  
ness is: *spread so as to cover the ground*. The time  
should be about the first of November. When  
about half rotted the Hemp ought to be turned over  
to secure an even rot—though this is frequently  
neglected. The Hemp is sufficiently rotted when  
the lint hangs loosely along the bent stalks, look-  
ing not unlike a field of *fiddle-bows*. But it is well  
to make sure of this point by trying it on the  
brake. When sufficiently rotted the Hemp should  
be broken out as speedily as possible, and if any  
of it is to remain for a long time before being  
broken, it should be neatly shocked. For breaking  
I deem the common hand-break the best. This  
simple piece of mechanism I will not trespass upon  
your space to describe, but will here say that  
should any of your readers desire it, I will cheer-  
fully inform them *how to make a Hemp-brake*, pro-  
vided they have no neighbor familiar with the  
article.

The yield per acre should be at least one thou-  
sand pounds through a California field, and good  
hands will cut a half acre each per day, when  
accustomed to the work. A good breaking task  
is allowed to be for a man to break his own weight  
each day.

And now, Colonel, having very imperfectly per-  
formed the self-imposed task of giving to your  
readers a brief outline of the various processes in  
the progress of Hemp raising, I know not whether  
I should apologize for having written too little or  
too much, or for *having written at all*; therefore I  
shall dispense with all attempts at apology in  
that direction, and allow these crude directions to  
go to your readers, to lure some enterprising farmer  
into the channels of successful experiment with  
this useful branch of Agriculture.

For the long delay of this number, I must plead  
a long struggle with the rickety old foggy *rheuma-  
tism*; together with divers pressures upon my  
time, consequent upon matters and things about  
the ranch having been knocked into general chaos  
by last winter's floods.

J. E. STEVENS.

Stevens' Ranch, Sutter Co., July 5, 1862.

\*The symptoms referred to, mentioned in the  
writers' article published in the FARMER of March  
21, are: "When the blossom hemp sheds its pollen,  
so that when stirred by the wind a fog rises from  
the field, the hemp is fit to cut," and at this time  
many of the blossom-stalks shed, their lower  
leaves and begin to turn yellow. Be sure to cut  
before the blossom hemp is dry.

#### Good for our Ex-Governor.

We are happy to learn that our Ex-Governor  
Weller is proving himself to be a No. 1 Farmer.  
He has 80 acres of grain looking very fine, all  
planted with his own hands. His orchard trees  
are loaded with fruit, and his vines promise a  
great abundance. We are glad to make such re-  
cords, and we believe Gov. Weller will find more  
real pleasure and happiness in the courts of  
Pomona and Ceres, than he ever found in any  
political hall or court in the United States or any  
foreign country.



**Rich Mineral Discoveries in El Dorado Co.**  
The news from this county of a recent date is very exciting. Reports are spread abroad of very rich mines discovered across and almost in the center of the Sierra Nevada. Having taken considerable pains to gain information on the subject, we have been furnished with the following reliable information:

The Augusta mining region, twenty-eight miles east of Placerville, between the old and new Carson road, in the vicinity of White Hall House, is beyond doubt very rich in minerals of all kinds. Ledges there are very numerous and extend for miles. Although the veins are mostly auriferous, yet several contain silver, of which various specimens were exhibited in Placerville. There are also veins of almost pure iron. Antimony, Copper, and other metals are also abundant. The course of the lodes is generally north-west and south-east, and their angle of inclination seems to be 45°. Their width at the surface is various; some like the main lode called Upper Augusta, present a width at the surface, or in the outcroppings, of more than twenty feet. Other inferior lodes, although they rise up majestically, like a mansion wall, yet are only 3 or 2 feet wide, like the minor or Lower Augusta, and another near by called the North-West.

Some lodes are often incased in hard iron-like granite, which is very difficult to bore, and in which the best drifters average only six or seven inches per day. No region possesses more local advantages for mining purposes than the Augusta region, and any other mining region in the center of the Sierra Nevada must possess such. Water and pine timber exist there in quantities—not to be exhausted for centuries. Quartz Mills can be erected there at a comparatively small expense. All this sufficiently demonstrates that the epoch is not far distant when a vast and inexhaustible mining field will be opened, as it were in the center, between the gold and silver fields of California and Nevada Territory, which will connect and rival in mineral wealth those famous regions, and prove that the Sierra Nevada is equally rich on the sides as well as in the center.

There is a rich quartz lode lately discovered near Poverty Mill, 2½ miles north of Placerville. This lode we understand will be appropriately called *The Great El Dorado*, by the Barney Company, a Company that numbers some of the wealthiest and ablest citizens of El Dorado county, such as J. W. Douglass, J. H. Nash, S. W. Sanderson, John Home, partners to R. E. Barnes, an original and first locator.

The fabulous richness of this lode, which has already been mentioned in some newspapers, has not been exaggerated. We have seen dirt taken from the surface near the lode, which being washed would pay a dollar to the pan. At a depth of three feet, pieces of quartz, interspersed with visible gold, were taken up in great numbers. The quartz is often decomposed and rusty, and when crushed and washed leaves in the pan a yellow streak of gold as fine as flour. The immense richness of this lode will soon astonish the public; but meanwhile it may be easily inferred, from the fact that for eight or nine consecutive years to the present day, enormous quantities of gold have been washed out from the ravine or gulch that runs by the lode.

The Placerville News recently gave a glowing account of these rich discoveries, and we gather from that paper the following:

Recent discoveries go to show that El Dorado county, long famous for the productiveness of her placer and gulch mines, is rich in veins of auriferous quartz. John and Andrew Ellicott, some ten days since, made the discovery of a quartz lode at Poverty Ridge, some two miles north of Placerville, which promises to yield almost fabulous amounts of gold. We have seen specimens of the quartz, in the hands of dozens of men, which were taken from this lode, within three feet of the surface, in which large quantities of gold could be seen with the naked eye; and we are told, by reliable gentlemen, that bushels of such specimens have been taken out of the claim within the last few days. There are already several conflicting claims to the lode, and the probability is that heavy law suits will grow out of the disputes. We know nothing of the merits of the respective claimants, but from what we have seen and heard of the value of the mines, the interests will be warmly contested. Lawyers are already retained by both parties.

The Augusta Gold and Silver Mining Company's claims, east of this place, are being vigorously worked, by interested parties. They have run a tunnel transversely into the claim, to the depth of one hundred and twenty feet, in the course of which they have discovered another lead of quartz, which looks well, and is said to prospect richly. The company expect to reach the original lode with their tunnel by going an additional distance of twenty feet, when they expect to take out quartz for crushing. Specimens of this quartz have been assayed, and have yielded at the rate of upwards of three hundred dollars per ton. We have seen specimens of nearly pure silver ore, said to come from the region of the Augusta claims. Indications of iron, and other ores, are abundant. Many gentlemen seem to think that the region of the summit and the western slope of the Sierra Nevada are as rich in mineral wealth as the eastern slope, in Nevada Territory. We see no reason why it should not be the case. The discoveries recently made have stimulated inquiry and prospecting, and we are prepared to learn of rich developments. With the increase of business which such discoveries would bring with them, the Empire County of El Dorado would enter at once upon a new and higher career of prosperity than she traveled in the almost fabulous times of '49, and the few years immediately succeeding it. Yet we need not this new impetus to insure us prosperity, and a brilliant future. As an Agricultural and grape growing country, we claim, and are entitled to, a foremost rank in the march of progress; and in those known and certain resources we have an assured prosperity, and are high above the mutations and uncertainties which always hang over the fortunes of an exclusively mining country.

### Railroads in California.

As the Great Pacific Railroad is the theme of all minds now as connected with the future prosperity of our State, perhaps we cannot give a better illustration of its certain success, in a business point of view, than by presenting portions of the Reports of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, and the statistics prepared by their very able and efficient Superintendent, J. P. Robinson, Esq. We publish these details and the route of this road and connections, for the information of all who desire to know the facilities of travel in California; and as our Journal reaches all parts of the Union and Europe we hope to make it beneficial in this point of view. The Business Reports of '81-'82 are not returned; they are, however, highly satisfactory even in despite the flood, that caused an interruption of some considerable time at the Sacramento end of the road, and a heavy expense in repairs and loss of business.

We give also in last number statements of other railroads projected and in progress, and the capabilities of the country for their support, which this article was intended to accompany.

The graduation of the Sacramento Valley Railroad was commenced in the month of February, 1855. The first rail was laid on the 9th of August following; on the 11th of August the first hand car was placed upon the track and propelled four hundred feet. On the 11th of August the first engine and freight car were placed upon the road, and on the 17th commenced running regularly with material for the road. From that time forward the work progressed steadily toward completion, until the 10th of November, when the road received fifty dollars for transportation of a military company to Patterson's, a distance of nine miles. The first regular train for business was run on the 20th of December following, as far as Alder Creek, and its receipts \$139.45. Time made, one hour; leaving Sacramento at eight o'clock and ten minutes, and arriving at Alder Creek nine o'clock and ten minutes. Left Alder Creek at eleven o'clock and arrived at Sacramento at twelve o'clock M.

The first train run to Folsom was about January 1st, 1856, and the formal opening was held on the 23d of February following, thus inaugurating this, the first road in California.

Since that time to the present, with but few slight exceptions, the business has been conducted without interruption, and has continued to increase in prosperity year to year, as evinced by the receipts recorded as follows:

Receipts in 1856, \$173,433.61; in 1857, \$230,325.50, or an increase of 33 per cent and in amount \$57,000.

The tables giving such information in detail, as bears upon earnings and expenditures, show the total earnings for five years to be \$938,998.00, and the total expenses for operation and maintenance, \$473,986.61; showing a net earning so far as the road's ability is concerned, \$465,012.39; and the expenditure for construction and material, \$114,066.95, or a net return of \$400,945.34. The road and all of its appurtenances, in very excellent condition.

By the tables it appears that the passenger traffic was greater in 1856 than in 1855, by \$22,000, and the freight traffic was greater in 1856 than in 1855, by \$75,000, or a total increase of \$53,000, showing a depreciation of passenger traffic of 16 per cent, and an appreciation of freight traffic of 187 per cent, and an increase in total traffic of 33 per cent.

In accidents to life and property, says the Superintendent, we have been more than ordinarily fortunate.

In our regular business we have never harmed a passenger, although our passenger travel has reached in five years 391,000 persons, who have traveled an equivalent of 7,700,000 miles by one person; and in a transportation of 172,400 tons, reaching an equivalent of 3,500,000 tons transported one mile, we have paid for lost and damaged freight about \$10,000.

As compared with the expenses of many roads in the Eastern States, the cost of operating will make a favorable exhibit.

The length of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, from Sacramento to Folsom is 22 miles. Time table—Leave Sacramento 6½ a. m., 2½ p. m., and 5 p. m. Leave Folsom 6½ a. m., 12 m., and 5 p. m. Time occupied running trains 1½ hours, including stoppages.

### Connecting Railroads.

California Central Railroad, completed from Folsom to Lincoln, length 19 miles, is now being extended to Marysville. The 19 miles are in operation, connecting twice daily, with Sacramento Valley Railroad at Folsom.

Sacramento Placer and Nevada Railroad, from Folsom to Auburn, 17 miles. The first division of 7 miles is now complete and ready to be operated. The 2d division is under contract, and will be completed this fall. This road is to be operated by the Sacramento Valley Railroad Company.

The people of Placerville are awakening to a just sense of their interest; a company has been organized, and it will be but a short time before another arm of road will extend from Folsom in that direction, and thus center upon the present road, all the business of that section of the mining region lying east and north-east of Sacramento, giving it a business almost unequalled upon a Railroad but twenty-two miles long.

### Renovation of old Grape-Vines.

Under this heading, in the Journal d'Agriculture Pratique, of September 20th, appeared a long letter from M. de Laistre, giving an account of the successful operation of a new system of cultivating vines which is creating a complete revolution in the French vineyards. This is the substance of the letter:

His vines were twelve or fifteen years old, and had become almost barren, but after reading a book by Dr. Jules Guyot, he determined to try his system. In the first place a trench was opened around each principal stock from which shoots had sprung up, of a depth sufficient to disengage all the shoots. Then one was selected to form the stock for the new culture. Then another as a companion for the first. The remaining shoots were all cut down and destroyed. Then a trench was opened in a line with a row of vines sufficiently large to enable the workman to manure the two shoots at the same time. The branches which come from these shoots are trained vertically upon a simple wire trellis. The second year after this, M. de Laistre's vines gave him a most magnificent crop. His vines have borne a crop estimated at an average of three pounds of fruit to each vine stock, and he has obtained the "high approbation of the Agricultural Society of Pioneers."

This seems a very simple mode of culture, but it involves a comparatively new principle which is but little practiced here, and under the name of the "renewal system" has excited some discussion in the various horticultural societies and periodicals.

### Fruit Trade Report.

In compliance with your request to furnish you with statistics of the fruit trade during the earlier years of the business I regret that we are able only to give a very meager account. Our connection with the business dates back only to 1856, and those who could give the desired information have gone out of the business and left the city. We kept no record of the trade, further than our own transactions, till 1858.

The first graded or cultivated fruit was brought to this market from Oregon, by Messrs. Meek & Luelling, in 1853. They brought about four bushels, or 200 lbs, from the sale of which they realized \$500. In 1854 the same parties brought to this market, as near as we can learn, about 40 bushels, which they contracted, on arrival, to George Hughes, at \$1.25 per lb.; but on delivering they were found to be damaged by heat in the steamer, and the sale was settled at 87½c per lb, realizing about \$2,500.

In 1855, the receipts from Oregon amounted probably to some 1,500 boxes, prices ranging from 50c to \$1 per lb. In 1856 the receipts amounted to several thousand boxes, sales ranging from 25c to 75c per lb.

In 1857, the receipts, we should judge, could not be less than 15,000 boxes, sales ranging from 15c to 50c.

In 1858, the receipts amounted to 29,190 boxes, sales ranging from 7c to 35c.

In 1859, the receipts amounted to a little over 72,000. Sales ranged from 3c to 25c. In 1860, the receipts amounted to about 86,000 boxes, sales ranging from 3c to 15c.

Of the crops of 1861, the receipts are as follows:

Received.	Boxes.	Sales.	Average.
August.....	539	.....	3c ½ lb
September.....	2,353	.....	3c "
October.....	3,300	.....	3½c "
November.....	14,313	3½ to 7½c	5c "
December.....	21,681	2½ to 4c	4c "
January.....	3,891	2½ to 4c	3c "
February.....	15,425	2½ to 3c	2½c "
March.....	9,131	2½ to 1½c	8c "
April.....	4,447	2½ to 8c	5c "
May.....	334	4 to 10c	8c "
June.....	160	8 to 12c	10c "

Total..... 75,394

The above table exhibits the amount of Oregon fruit received and sold in this city during the past season, and the range of prices obtained each month. Very little of the early fruit was shipped here, the market being so well supplied with peaches, grapes, and other varieties that prices would not warrant the sending of early apples from Oregon to this market.

Late fall and early winter fruit found ready sale at paying prices, the market being more steady and uniform than any preceding season. During the winter prices ruled much lower than any former season, although the supply was not as great as that of the winter of 1860 and 1861.

The rains and floods of this State caused an almost total suspension of business and trade with the interior towns of the State, so that there was very little outlet for fruit beyond what was consumed in the city. Again, much of that received in January and February was out of season—varieties that should have been in market six or eight weeks earlier, having been detained by floods and the closing of the Columbia river by ice. Hence much of it had been frosted, and arrived in a damaged and often nearly worthless condition. These causes combined have rendered prices less remunerative to producers and dealers than any former year.

The total receipts from Oregon have been about eleven thousand boxes less than of the crop of 1860, and only three thousand boxes more than 1859, while the range of prices has very materially diminished each succeeding year. This is explained by the large and annually increasing fruit crop of California, which will soon be sufficient to supply the wants of this market.

Even the past year peaches were so abundant as to pay only a small profit to the producer, above the expenses of gathering and transportation to market; and, large orchards, just coming into bearing, indicate a plentiful supply of every variety in a few years. We have taken much pains to ascertain the amount of California fruit sold in this market, of the crop of 1861, with the following results:

Average.	
Apples.....	57,735 boxes.....50 lbs per box
Apricots.....	2,178 baskets.....30 lbs per basket
Cherries.....	1,780 boxes.....20 lbs per box
Figs.....	438 boxes.....30 lbs per box
Grapes.....	30,730 boxes.....50 lbs per box
Nectarines.....	1,255 baskets.....30 lbs per basket
Peaches.....	130,368 baskets.....30 lbs per basket
Pears.....	17,890 boxes.....60 lbs per box
Plums.....	6,784 boxes.....25 lbs per box
Quinces.....	250 boxes.....50 lbs per box

Besides these, a large amount of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, and currants, of which we have made no estimate.

In compiling the above table we are much indebted to the different Commission Fruit Dealers, most of whom have kindly given us the amount which has passed through their hands. The amount as given above is somewhat short of the actual receipts, as several declined to give any figures, and a considerable amount was sold on the wharves by the owners, of which we have been unable to get any account.

We have made no estimate of the amount of sales in dollars and cents, but probably it would exceed half a million of dollars, and the great bulk of the fruit has been consumed in this city. The interior towns had a supply of their own raising until into October. During the winter the demand for fruit from the interior was very limited on account of rains and floods which prevented almost entirely the transportation of any kind of goods to the inland towns.

Respectfully KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.

We give below an estimate of the value of the various kinds of property which has been ruthlessly destroyed by the rebels since the commencement of the present war:

Cotton.....	\$15,000,000	Vessels.....	\$6,000,000
Sugar.....	3,000,000	Cargoes.....	3,000,000
Molasses.....	1,000,000	Ordnance.....	2,000,000
Farm product.....	2,000,000	Arms.....	1,000,000
Buildings.....	6,000,000	Army stores.....	5,000,000
Bridges.....	7,000,000	Ammunition.....	1,000,000
Railroads.....	8,000,000	Camp equipage.....	2,000,000
Railroad stock.....	10,000,000	Total.....	\$70,000,000

**SQUASHES FOR MILK COWS.**—A correspondent of the Valley Farmer says summer squashes are excellent for feeding cows in summer. They are easily raised, very productive, and continue bearing till frost. They are nutritious, and cows eat them with avidity. He thinks the Yellow Bush Summer Crookneck the best variety.

**DON'T BE AFRAID OF SEED.**—The Ohio Farmer says: "As a rule, farmers in this country use too little seed; the ground must and will be occupied, and if the seed you desire to grow be not there, weeds, etc., will take its place. Some good farmers have learned this by experience. Put in plenty of seed, and that of the very best kind."

### Sending Poultry to Market.

Messrs. Briggs & Helfrich, of New York, gives the following directions for dressing, packing and forwarding poultry to market:

First, see that all poultry is well fattened, as the difference in price in our market between fat and poor poultry is very great. Remember that you not only get pay for every pound your poultry gains in fattening, but by improving the quality you gain from one-fourth to one-half in price on the whole.

In fattening poultry, it is always the best economy to feed all they will eat. Poultry fed on corn is yellower and better than on buckwheat.

Keep from food before killing a sufficient length of time so that the crop will be nearly or quite empty, as full crops are quite detrimental.

The best mode of killing is by opening the neck veins, though the head may be cut off, but, if so, the skin should be drawn over the neck bone and tied for dressing.

All poultry should be scalded just enough to make it pick easy. The water should be nearly boiling hot; dip the poultry in and raise it out two or three times, so as to scald evenly, then pick off all the quills, feathers, and pin feathers as quick as possible without breaking the skin. Don't rub them off, as that rubs off the thin outside skin, which injures the sale. Next, immediately before it cools, dip it into clean hot water; hold it in but a few seconds, then suddenly dip it into cold water for a few seconds more, then hang or lay it up to cool and dry.

The intestines or crop should not be drawn. Be sure it is all entirely cool through and the surface dry before being packed.

Boxes are best to pack in, though barrels will do. Obtain bright rye straw, if possible, wheat or oat straw, if very bright and clean, will do, but is not as good. Shake out all the dust, place a layer in the box, then a layer of poultry, back up, with the legs flat on the straw; put a little of the straw next the sides of the box, then in the same manner alternate layers of straw and poultry. Slow very snug, so it cannot move; put straw on the top, press on the lid and nail strong. If the weather is warm use plenty of dry straw.

The Sonora (Tulumbine county) Flag says: Mr. J. Helt, of the Independent Mining Claim, at Kincaid's Flat, on Tuesday, the 10th ult., found a tusk eight feet long and twenty-four inches in circumference, weighing 250 pounds. It was imbedded in a dry, sandy soil, about fifteen feet below the surface of the ground. Another rich quartz lead was discovered at French Flat, by Messrs. B. F. Rider and Joseph Smith of Columbia, and C. Labetour of Sonora. The lead averages about four feet in width, and out of thirteen ounces of average rock, they obtained six dollars, which is over \$10,000 per ton.

**PERISHED ON THE PLAINS.**—The Los Angeles News has an account of the finding of several dead persons who had perished from thirst on the plains, while seeking for the Colorado gold mines.

At auction near Stockton, on Friday, the following sales were made: 12 head of steers, at \$11 each; 12 head of steers at \$8 each; 24 head yearlings, at \$6 each; cows from \$7 to \$22 each.

C. H. BROWN, of Marysville, has exhibited this season strawberries of the white Chile variety, of immense size—some of them measuring six or seven inches in circumference either way.

To protect travelers and preserve order, the eastern end of the Overland Mail route, west of Kansas, has been placed under martial law, by the General Commanding at Fort Kearny.

### HAYNES & LAWTON, IMPORTERS OF CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, FRENCH CHINA, TABLE CUTLERY, CLOCKS, MIRRORS, Plated and Britannia Ware.

Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture, (Formerly the Jerome Company).

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA. 16 SANSONE STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.

11 SAN FRANCISCO.

### Important News!

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC especially the sufferers by the recent Floods, and all others who wish to

Save their Money

By purchasing their goods from 25 to 50 per cent Less than the usual prices at other places, to call at

FENNER, RUSSELL & CO., AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE,

Where can be found a general assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, FINE AND HEAVY CLOTHING, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

....ALSO....

Ladies' & Gents' Furnishing Goods Hosiery, Gloves, Linnen and Silk Pocket Hosiery, Cravats, Carpet Bags, Rugs, China Matting, Blankets, Shawls, &c. &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, Silverplated Ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Combs, Brushes, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Perfumery, and a general variety of other FANCY GOODS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. No. 720 Montgomery street, Opposite Metropolitan Theater, SAN FRANCISCO.

We refer to the Editor of Farmer who can attest from personal knowledge, to the good quality and low price of our goods.

### SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S

### Third Annual Fair

....AND....

### INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

TO BE HELD IN THE

### CITY OF STOCKTON

....ON....

Tuesday, September 9th, 1861

CONTINUING FOUR DAYS.

### PREMIUMS

Amounting to

### Over Six Thousand Dollars

#### BOARD OF MANAGERS:

E. S. HOLDEN.....President  
J. SABLES.....Vice President  
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H. O. MATTHEWS.....Clerk  
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THE BOARD OF MANAGERS WILL AWARD

### SPECIAL AND LIBERAL PREMIUMS

TO ANIMALS AND ARTICLES

From other Districts and the State at large.

If placed on Exhibition and recommended by the Committee they will also award SPECIAL PREMIUMS TO ANY AND ALL ARTICLES not enumerated in their Schedule of Premiums, but may be placed on exhibition, if deemed worthy.

E. S. HOLDEN, President; J. A. ANDERSON, Secretary; H. O. MATTHEWS, Treasurer; any cash, Articles and male, but will not compete for premiums.

CASH can be had in place of Silver-plated or Diplomatic SILVERWARE or DIPLOMAS can be had in place of Cash.

#### REV. T. STARR KING

Will Deliver the Annual Address.

### THE MILITARY REVIEW

Will be made on FRIDAY, September 15th. Experienced Judges, selected from the State, to preside over the Horse and Cattle Departments.

### THE GRAND ANNUAL BALL

Will take place on FRIDAY NIGHT.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

No Animal will start for the Society's Purse while persons than the Judges and the Members of the Press are in the stand.

Parties desiring stalls for Animals, or room in the Hall, articles, will confer a favor both upon themselves and Managers, by notifying the Secretary of their wishes at earliest date.

A steam-engine will be furnished for the driving of machinery, provided applications be made to the Secretary the 1st of August.

### Order of Exercises

Tuesday, September 9th. At 10 o'clock a. m. the Hall and Cattle Grounds will be opened for exhibition.

At 3 p. m. the Horses and Cattle will be ordered to parade for a Grand Display.

Wednesday, Sept. 10th. Members of the various Committees will please register themselves at the Office of the Secretary, in the Hall, at 9 a. m. to receive orders for their various duties.

At 9 o'clock a. m. will commence the Grand Exhibition of Horses; after which the Cattle will be paraded. Society's Premium for speed of Horses will be determined as follows:

At 1 p. m. a Running Race, mile heats, free for all horses and mares.

At 2 p. m. a Walking Match, free for all horses and mares.

At 3 p. m. a Trotting Race, mile heats, free for all horses and mares.

At 4 p. m. a Trotting Race, mile heats, free for all horses and mares.

At 5 p. m. the President of the Society will deliver the Opening Address at the Hall.

Thursday, Sept. 11th. From 8 to 10 a. m. the Hall will be closed to all except Committees of Award and Superintendents.

At 9 a. m. at the Cattle Grounds, a Grand Parade of Horses will take place, after which the cattle will be paraded.

At 12 m. Horses and Saddle Horses will be paraded. Best span Roadsters in Harness.....

Best single Horse in Harness.....

Best Saddle Horse.....

At 1 p.



## California Notes.

BY ALLEX. S. TAYLOR.  
THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA  
THIRD SERIES.

No. 32 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of June 27, 1892

XVI.—P.

## The Indians of Vancouver.

Continued.

A curious thing was once related to me by an Indian, whilst taking a trip in a canoe. It is well known that the partridges disappear from the island just when the gulls make their appearance. He stated that tradition said, that the gulls and partridges were one and the same; that half the year they lived on the water, the other half upon land, and said he, the thing is plain enough; you have only to flatten the back of the partridge and web his feet and the gull appears, for indeed in color there is a resemblance. But the strangest part of the tale is this: He said that tradition says that these birds are departed Indians, who had been particularly wicked, and therefore are compelled to wander the earth in this shape for punishment.

I shall not enter upon the similarity of these traditions with the doctrine of Metempsychosis and the doctrine of annihilation of the Buddhists; these may be traced out by the more learned and the more interested; but what the Indian gods really are is unknown, although certain stone and wooden images have been supposed to represent them. An Indian woman once became sick and lay in a trance for some days; fortunately she was not buried, but recovered; she related having been among the great chiefs that were, who wanted to know what business she had among them, and they advised her to return, but at the same time they advised her to take a young man for a husband, which she, having returned to the earth recovered from the trance, very quickly did, although she had two husbands living already. This tale is rather peculiar, not only as bearing upon the existence of a future state among the Indians, but in the fact that although Indians may and do have many wives, yet it is rare for a woman to possess more than one husband. This lady was, however, a great chief, which may make a difference; at all events at her death a large log was placed near her residence, covered with carving and hieroglyphics, which was held in much veneration.

It has already been stated that the rites of the medicine feasts are more numerous and more dreadful the further we go north. Before the persons are here thrown into a mesmeric state, they are (it is said) starved for a long time, until they become pallid and emaciated. It is said that starvation is carried on for two or three weeks, but it is probable that some substance is slyly administered. When starvation has been carried to a sufficient extent, they are ready for the mesmeric. Here we stop, and know no more; but it is stated by some that the cataleptic condition is produced by rattling before the individual and making all kinds of noises, until the due effect is produced; this, however, is doubtful. It must however be recollected, that the term "medicine feast" has no relation to what we term the medical art; any one can be a doctor who chooses. "Medicine feasts" refers to those things already related.

The effects of these rites upon the Indian mind are very numerous and various; it renders them superstitious, believers in charms, spells, and evil influences. They suppose that with a hair of the dead medicine may be worked so as to destroy life, either gradually or suddenly. This being the case with hair, blood is considered more potent, so much so that the greatest care is exercised, whenever blood is spilled in any way, to see that none of it falls into strange hands. It is not necessary that the bad medicine should be administered; on the contrary, it may act by charm, incantations, &c., from any distance, and may be made up by enemies in their own tribe or from without. Of course none can tell the mode or manner in which such things are made to act, but the belief is strong, as also that of the "evil eye." Many cases of real bodily disease are frequently traced down to "evil influence wrought upon the person," and it is not uncommon for an Indian to shoot, who from some cause or other has been suspected of dabbling in the occult sciences. Some idea may now be formed of the power medicine men have over their subordinates; for of all powers, mystery, superstition, and the belief in charms, spells, &c., are the greatest; in fact, they are the keys of life and death.

Now what are the Indian ideas of diseases proper to their treatment, omitting accidents, wounds, and such like? As a rule it is supposed that a person suffering from internal disease, has become possessed of the devil, or has been worked upon by charm and spell. Possessed of a devil, means that a wolf, bear, crow, fox, or some other animal, has taken possession of the patient, or perhaps some other noxious influences. The obvious mode of treatment to the Indian, or to any one else, is to drive it or them out again, but the Indian proceeds about it in a peculiar manner. The medicine man or doctor is consulted, who gives his opinion that some animal has possessed the patient and must be got rid of. He summons about two dozen people, who enter the lodge, arrange themselves in a circle round the fire, each one possessing a short stick and a box or piece of flat wood; the patient and doctor are sometimes placed in the midst. After a certain time this circle set up a shout and beat with their sticks upon the boxes and flat pieces of board. The time kept is very loud and the tones often not unpleasant. The doctor now commences his incantations; then rattles and makes other noises; rubs, charms, blows upon the patient and spits upon him, then paints the body black, or places him before the fire and covers him with burnt charcoal or soot, powdered cedar bark, and what not. After longer or shorter interval spent in these interesting exercises, which are very laborious to the medical attendant, the patient is put to bed and the most part starved, lest the food should be consumed by his internal enemy.

[Mr. Hale says in his Ethnology that the Vancouver Island Indians appear to speak the same language throughout the island, and this seems to extend to Cape Flattery and other parts of the Continental coast opposite.]

If the patient recover, of course the adversary has been driven out by the potency of the treatment; but if he only partially recover, one of two things takes place: he either goes through the same performance again or the doctor declares that although the wolf, bear, or whatever it was, has been driven out, still that a beaver, crow, or some other animal has taken his place, and the necessary incantations and treatment for the expulsion of this must be had recourse to. Well and good: various modifications of the treatment alluded to, then go on again, until the patient gets well; and when he does he has to pay pretty sweetly his medical adviser. But if the patient dies, he may die because the enemy has taken too strong possession to be dislodged, or it may be considered the fault of the physician, in which case he is very likely to be killed in return, so that the medical practitioner does not enjoy a very enviable position. But even here as in civilized communities, additional advice is often sought, and if the patient be a man of note, half a dozen doctors are by no means extraordinary. Sacrifications and sucking the blood are very much employed. A woman was troubled with swelling of the abdomen; the doctor said it was full of blood which must be taken out. He set about the treatment as before mentioned with women, sticks, drums, rattles, incantations, and so on, but he determined to suck the blood out. He commenced sucking the skin over the abdomen; after a while he spat a little blood from his mouth; in process of time the quantity increased so that at last he brought out mouthfuls; the floor of the lodge was streaming with blood! The abdomen diminished in size and the patient was well. Where the blood came from must be left to others to judge, but the fact is as stated. Up north post mortem examinations are very frequently made by the doctor before the friends of the deceased, and of course the doctor takes pretty good care that his diagnosis shall be found correct by the examination. One instance I remember. An Indian died; the diagnosis before death was, that he had a musket ball in his interior, placed there by bad medicine. A post mortem examination was held, and after much search, lo and behold! a musket ball is produced from the intestines. This was certainly a piece of chicanery on the part of the doctor, but it saved his life.

Here is a specimen of white man's treatment of disease in Indians. A redskin had been ill a long time, with some disease or pain in the stomach; he believed himself possessed of some evil spirit which the Indian doctors could not drive out. A glass of soda water or rather an effervescent draught was given him, and he was told to drink it. He looked aghast at drink the boiling fluid, but yielded and down it went; the Indian only being surprised at its being cold instead of hot. After a few moments as is very common after drinking such draughts, belching took place and a quantity of gas came up with considerable noise. "There!" says the white man, who had his wits about him, "there is the shoo-kum or evil spirit driven out at last and you are cured!" The Indian was not sick afterwards! Of course this disease had been a mere fancy, but no doubt the result of superstition working upon the mind.

Of medicines proper they may be said to know nothing; but the warm and steam bath is very commonly employed. Sometimes a dose of medicine given by a white man does not have so good an effect. A settler gave an Indian a dose of salts—the Indian took it and died the same day. The salts were immediately considered to have caused death and the administrator had to conceal himself for some days; otherwise he would have followed his patient to Walhalla. The excitement having subsided, the man returned and remained unharmed. But although they know but little of medicine proper, the recoveries from wounds are very surprising. Injuries that most certainly kill any white man are cured in the Indian, not from any skill in surgical treatment, but I presume from the fact of their being in a more natural or low state, than the white man, for it is said to be an axiom, that the more cultivated or civilized man becomes, the less able is he to bear any very serious wounds or injuries. In the Indian, joints may be shot through and the man recover; and more than one may be seen who has been shot in the lungs or abdomen. There was an Indian on the coast who had a buck-shot in his brain—the only inconvenience being headache upon rapid motion or turning. He lived thus for a long time, but one night he got intoxicated, and the next morning was a corpse.

[Note.—All the clans of the old Oregon seem to have had the use and practice of an hieroglyphic alphabet among them, and also of masks for the face.—r.]

Second sight is believed among the Indians: individuals can foretell things about to happen; such men are looked upon with veneration by their tribes. The individuals are few in number and do not prophesy often. As a matter of course but little faith is put in their sayings by white men, but the following incidents are at least curious. An Indian up north related to a white man, that by "second sight" he had seen an English "man-of-war," and that she would be upon the coast in three days from that time. No one about the place expected anything of the kind, and he was laughed at (a very improper mode of treating an Indian), but upon the third day, lo and behold, a man-of-war appeared; and more than that, at the time the Indian prophesied the arrival, this ship was hundreds of miles away, and therefore could not have been seen by superiority of vision. A gray-headed venerable man sat pensive and desponding before his lodge; he was a known seer. At length he spoke, and at intervals said: "Woe unto you, my children, woe unto you, my friends—destruction awaits many—I see men armed for the fight—they belong to the tribe (naming it)—they move on and now they attack you, my friends—the slaughter is fearful. At the third moon from this blood will flow like water on the lands—remember what I say, for before that I shall be no more." The old man remained melan-

choly and dejected and ere long died; but at the time indicated the attack took place. His tribe was unprepared, and frightful slaughter took place—and in truth the blood flowed like water upon the land.

[Note.—The Missionaries of the Roman Catholics, and other Christian denominations, would confer an invaluable favor on science by collecting the names of Indian tribes, rancherias, numbers, vocabularies, customs, traditions, etc., etc., and for which herefore the scientific world has been placed under such immense obligations.—r.]

## SEED, PLANTS, ETC.



## SEED WAREHOUSE.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE, IMPORTER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

Agricultural

AND

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 110 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover,

Hungarian Grass,

Kentucky Blue-grass,

Orchard Grass,

Red-top Grass,

Sainfoin Grass,

English Rye-grass,

Timothy Grass,

Red Clover,

White Dutch Clover,

Crimson Clover,

Lucerne, &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BET, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP,

CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS,

TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS,

BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Havana Tobacco Seed.

COTTON SEED.

GUANO from Johnson's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties).

BULBS:

LILIES, Tulips, Anemones,

Narcissus, Hyacinths, Ranunculus,

and in endless variety, imported direct from FRANCE

and GERMANY.

Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,

For Exportation

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE

facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS,

AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that Orders for Seed be sent

DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or

by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being

imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled at

some disadvantageous Establishment.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express are

hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned,

in taking Orders for Seed and receiving for the same.

Send for a Circular.

S. W. MOORE, Seed Warehouse,

110 California street, SAN FRANCISCO

IMPORTED SEEDS

ARE THE ONLY KINDS THAT CAN BE RELIED UPON.

See the CALIFORNIA FARMER of July 11, 1891.

JOHN GEORGE WAITE,

SEED MERCHANT,

151 High Holborn,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Has the largest stock of Vegetable, Agricultural,

and Flower Seeds, in the world,

And can supply Dealers on better terms than any other

Wholesale House, as he has the most extensive arrange-

ments, with none but experienced Officers, to produce

his supply of Seeds, which are raised and grown from

Stocks selected under his own Personal Superintendence,

and as they are all cleaned and picked in his own ex-

tensive Warehouses by an auxiliary strength of several

Hundred Men and Women, kept for that purpose, he is

enabled to recommend with the greatest confidence,

every description of Seed offered by him for sale; he

therefore invites Seed Dealers to apply for his Catalogue.

TERMS—Cash or satisfactory reference in England.

14-91

To the Seed Trade!

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

15 John street,

NEW YORK,

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF

VEGETABLE,

Flower, Field, Fruit,

AND

TREE SEEDS,

Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest

Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising

every tested desirable variety known in the several depart-

ments.

By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we

are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE

PURCHASERS OF

First-Class Seeds.

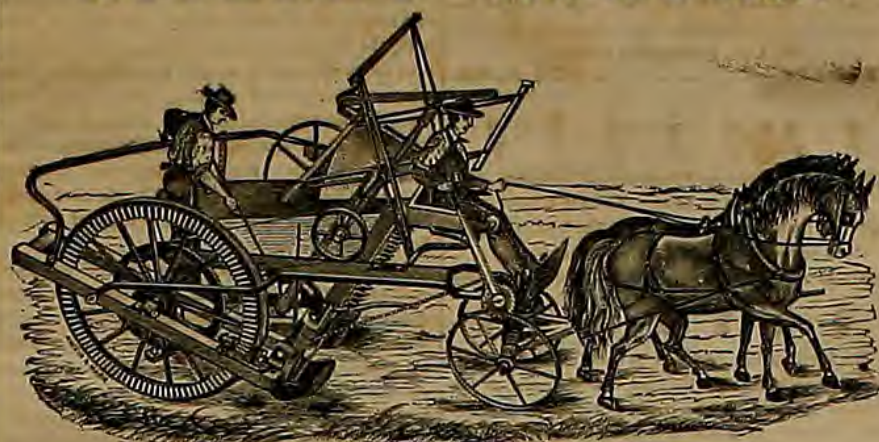
For further particulars and Trade Catalogues, address as

above, or to

THOS. DAY,

No. 722 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

## ESTERLY REAPER.



## The Esterly Machine for a Mower and Reaper

IS ONE OF THE BEST TO BE HAD IN THE MARKET. ITS GREATEST ADVANTAGES consist in its extreme Light Draft, freedom from Side-draft, and the Simplicity and Durability of the Machine.

We have, also, the—

## Esterly Reaper with Header Attachment.

## THRASHERS.

We have for sale, and are SOLE AGENTS FOR—

## The Sweepstakes Thrasher,

MANUFACTURED BY O. AULTMAN & CO., CANTON, OHIO.

This Separator has taken the lead in the Western States during the last few years, and now

STANDS UNRIVALED.

For the Purpose of Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at One Operation.

Superiority is claimed for it in the following particulars, over all other machines, viz:

"For Thrashing and Cleaning, fit for market, more Grain, and doing it better, than any other."  
"For being more Durable, and less liable to get out of repair."  
"There is no other machine that will do the same amount of work, with as little power."  
"The only limit to the amount of work it will perform is entirely dependent upon the facilities for getting the  
"Bundles to the Machine, and taking care of the Grain and straw after being thrashed."

Part of our Machines have got the

## IMPROVED PIVOT SIDE GEAR,

which belongs EXCLUSIVELY to the SWEEPSTAKES THRASHER. Its introduction into the Western States among the Farmers, has met with decided success, and is pronounced to be, the Strongest, most Durable, Simplest, Lightest Running, and least liable to get out of Repair, and is taking the place of the Belled Machines.

We warrant the Sweepstakes Thrasher to do what we have claimed for it.

Farmers, give us a call, and judge for yourselves.

....ALSO....

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

## HAWLEY &amp; CO.,

Corner California and Battery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

(21-3)

## THE VERMONT MOWER, AND COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER FOR THE HARVEST OF 1892.

The attention of Farmers is invited to the celebrated

## Vermont Reaper and Mower,

Which is unsurpassed for Simplicity, Durability, Convenience, and Thoroughness of Work.

The high estimation in which this Machine is held by these Farmers who have used it, justifies the expectation that, with the late improvements, it will become the LEADING MACHINE when its superior qualities are generally known.

Some points of Excellence and Peculiar Advantages which this Machine possesses over others, are as follows:

- 1st. Having the cutter-bar hinged to the frame, so as to adjust itself to uneven surfaces.
- 2d. Having two Driving wheels; if one slips, the other does the work.
- 3d. When the Machine moves to right or left, the knives are kept in constant motion by one or other of the wheels.
- 4th. It can be oiled and thrown in or out of gear without the driver leaving his seat.
- 5th. The whole weight of Machine is on the wheels, where it is required to give power and stroke to the knives.
- 6th. When the Machine is backed, the knives cease to play; consequently you back from obstructions without danger of breaking the knives.
- 7th. The Cutter-bar to the Machine, being hinged, can be packed up without removing bolt or screw.
- 8th. The Cutter-bar is easily raised by a lever, which is very convenient at the corners of the land; when raised, the Machine will turn as short and as easily as any two-wheeled cart.
- 9th. It is mostly of iron, simple in construction, and a boy can manage it easily.
- 10th. It has no side-draft.
- 11th. The Combined Machine has two sets of Cutter-bars and Sickles, one for Mowing, the other designed expressly for reaping; which, with Other Improvements, should Command the Attention of Every Farmer.

We invite Farmers wishing a Machine, to call and see before purchasing.

## KNAPP, BURRELL &amp; CO.,

310 Washington street, near Front, - - San Francisco.

## To Dairymen.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECEIVED, DIRECT

from Liverpool, ex Golden Rule, an invoice of

FINE STOVED LIVERPOOL SALT.

This salt is manufactured expressly for Dairy Use, being

free from all impurities or specks.

ALSO—Constantly on hand;

LOS ANGELES DAIRY SALT;

CARMEN ISLAND ROCK SALT;

SAN QUENTIN ROCK SALT;

SANDWICH ISLAND ROCK SALT;

GROUND ALUM SALT;

COARSE LIVERPOOL SALT.

For sale, in salt, by

J. C. HOLLENBECK,

513 Front street, corner of Oregon.

## Flax-seed Wanted.

100 000 LBS. FLAX-SEED WANTED BY

the growers of it.

Persons who are now growing Flax, if they

will please inform us of the number of acres they are

growing, and the probable quantity they will desire to

sell, we shall be glad to enter into contract for same.

Address Col. WANNEN, Editor of the Farmer.

Important to Farmers!

ENGLISH

WHITE BINE HOP-ROOTS

....FOR SALE BY....

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,

Pacific Fruit Market,

SAN FRANCISCO.

## OAKLEY &amp; JACKSON, STATE SALT COMPANY, SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE San Quintin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment

on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

200 tons Extra San Quintin Dairy, 50's and 70's

300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's

30000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's

300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO: FRIDAY..... JULY 11, 1862.

Do you take the FARMER? If not send and subscribe at once. You are a loser of many times the cost of the FARMER in the information it gives its readers. As a FAMILY PAPER, it has no equal.

We invite all our friends to send us their names and four dollars, and become the patrons of the Pioneer and only Agricultural Journal in California. Those who desire to send important information to their friends abroad, can find no paper that will convey so full an account of the real industry and rural condition of our State as the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

## Sales of Grain and Wool.

Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special Column.

We hope our subscribers will not forget that we need their kind remembrance, and by reference to our book there are several hundred of good names that we should be happy to hear from. Those who have received bills, and those who may now receive, we hope, will not forget that we depend upon them for the reward of our labors; and we desire to feel that they appreciate a good paper, by a cheerful and prompt remittance.

## Pay Us Through the Mail.

We are often inquired of by our subscribers, "How can we send our dues?" We answer: Send by Mail. Money is always safe in the Mail. We have agents in many important places, but distant subscribers can always send by Mail safely.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN, who understands the best mode of manufacturing Linseed Oil—a man who is familiar with the various processes of converting flax-seed into oil—can hear of an excellent opportunity and a permanent engagement in the business. Apply at the FARMER Office.

## Send us the Produce.

We shall be glad to receive any kind of Family produce, from our subscribers, in return for dues to this office; or for new subscriptions. Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Flour, Grain, etc., will all be useful; and the better in quality, and the more of it, the more acceptable to us. One thing is sure, those that send us the most, and the best, shall not have their talents hid under a bushel; we will set them—not on the house top, but on our table, and will prove them by a special committee of our own choosing: so send along friends! We will only say: "The liberal, devoted liberal things; and by liberal things they shall stand!"

## Time of Holding Agricultural Fairs.

Below we give the times fixed for holding Agricultural Fairs of the State and various District and County Societies, so far as ascertained:

State Agricultural Society—At Sacramento; time, September 30th, October 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th.

San Joaquin Valley District—At Stockton; time, September 9th to 12th.

Bay District—At Oakland; Tuesday, Oct. 7th to 11th.

Northern District—At Marysville; time not yet announced.

Sonoma District—At Sonoma; time not yet announced.

Contra Costa County—At Pacheco; Oct. 7th to 10th.

Santa Clara County—At San Jose; time, September 30th to October 3d.

Tehama County—At Tehama; time not named.

## Our Illustrations.

We give the cut on our first page this week as a continuation of a plan we have instituted in making widely known the principal business houses, manufactories, public buildings, private residences, public gardens, &c., of this our adopted State. In 1854, and from that time forward, we have, from time to time, given illustrations of such buildings as deserve public notice, and we shall continue that plan. Our aim will be to give correct views, not to misrepresent the appearance and spoil public taste, but to help improve it, and shall always be glad to aid in making known all valuable improvements, and individual genius and invention.

LETTER ON THE ADULTERATION OF WINES.—We received by overland mail, another long delayed letter from our correspondent in France, which we shall lay before our readers in our next, regretting we had not received it in time for our embellished number. The forthcoming letter, we will assure our readers, will be one of uncommon interest, containing very important information upon Wine-making, and other great facts touching the Wine interest of California. The whole letter is an appeal to the Vine growers and Wine makers of our State, and is a noble and eloquent letter in behalf of California. It will be read with deep interest.

LETTER FROM BATAVIA.—A very valuable letter received from our esteemed correspondent, Rev. I. S. Diehl, U. S. Consul at Batavia, containing interesting historical and statistical matters, will appear next week. We know our readers and his many friends will find pleasure in the perusal of it.

LOOK TO OUR ADVERTISING LIST.—We ask the particular attention of our readers to the columns of our Journal. We know our list comprises among the interests named the very best houses in the State.

## List of Coming Fairs.

We give in our columns the time of each, as far as known, and learn from the San Joaquin District, the Sonoma District, Contra Costa District, that the people are at work. From the other Districts we have heard nothing. Not a word from the State Agricultural Society, although we have tried to get information, and make it known for the benefit of others. We have numerous inquiries from influential friends, relative to the State Fair, to which we can only say, see "Time of holding Agricultural Fairs."

Only about six weeks to the time of the Fair, and yet nothing is known, save there is a Committee of the Officers traveling abroad, when it would seem the work to be done is at home! While we would earnestly hope for Sacramento's sake that the State Fair might be a grand success, we confess that six weeks' time is rather short for such a work as to be done—and we claim to be something of a working man in such matters, too. We can hope, however.

## Price of Sheep in the East.

While we are called upon to note the depressed value of sheep, both blood stock and common kinds in our own state, we are also called upon to notice the remarkable demand and high price of Merino sheep, and stock of all kinds, in the old States. The Middlebury, Vermont Register, states that there was recently sold in that town by Henry Hammond, a Buck lamb, 11 months old, for \$600, to Samuel McFarland of Washington county, Pa. This lamb was said to be one of the best in the State, and we are not disposed to question it. Rams were selling from \$300 to \$1000 each, and Ewes from \$60 to \$300 each. There is a great sheep excitement, and the cause seems to be the great demand for fine Wool which is now being used in place of cotton; hence there is a great demand for fine sheep. We are informed that one of the largest Wool dealers in New York, Samuel Lawrence, Esq., gives his opinion that it will take from five to ten years to get back to the former production of cotton, or to give the mills a full supply, that the fine wool will be high for some time to come. The demand for "Muslin de Lanes," and other light woolen articles, will be largely increased, to be applied where cotton goods were formerly used.

This is good news for California, and to this point we ask our wool growers, those who have fine wool, if they had not better ship their fine wool than sell it here? Go by all means and carefully consult those who are familiar with the Eastern Wool Market, and will offer facilities for shipping. Your interest is in it.

## Colleges and Seminaries.

We have received the Catalogues of the several Departments of the "University of the Pacific," at Santa Clara. It is now in a very flourishing condition, having in the Departments the following Officers and Students: Rev. E. Bannister, D. D. President; assisted by eight Professors and Teachers. The Medical Faculty numbers seven Professors; Students in the Preparatory and Collegiate Departments, 103; Female Collegiate Institute, 42; Medical Students, 27. Total, 172. This institution takes high rank, and is deservedly popular.

We have the Catalogue of the Santa Clara College, at Santa Clara. This College is now in an admirable state of prosperity and success; it has a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Chaplain, General Agent, eleven Professors, four Assistant Professors, and this season it has nearly 150 Students. This College has the most complete Scientific and Philosophical apparatus on this coast; the studies comprehend all branches for the complete education of the pupil. It is one of our best Colleges.

## DR. COLLINS' SEMINARY, STOCKTON.

This fine Seminary, under the care of Dr. and Mrs. Collins, and good Assistants, is in successful operation, giving a good home and good training to daughters and sons.

## COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, BENICIA.

This Institute is now nearly full. O. J. Platt, Principal, with numerous Professors and Assistants. This College takes high rank.

## Our Ten Thousand Edition.

We tender our most grateful thanks to those liberal hearted merchants, business men and friends, who gave us orders for copies of our embellished number for mailing abroad. We have a record of their liberality and shall remember and try to deserve it. We think we can say without boasting that there never has been given to a newspaper in this country, if anywhere in the United States, a better testimony of appreciation, than we received, nor has there ever been sent out so great a number in one week as we have sent of this edition of the California Farmer.

To those who kindly gave us their business and patronage we again return our thanks. We shall have occasion to speak more fully in our next Quarterly, and hope to be able to commence twenty thousand copies.

Those communications left out and advertisements received too late for our large edition will appear as fast as possible. It will be seen that we are obliged to crowd our columns with advertisements this week to the exclusion of several most valuable letters; they will appear in next issue.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.—We acknowledge the reception of a complimentary card from Messrs. Phelan & Lynch, to this Grand Tournament which takes place on the 21st, 22d, 23d, July, at Platt's Music Hall. The arrangements made are such as to give to this Tournament all the most pleasant and agreeable features of this highly scientific game. To this Tournament the ladies are especially invited and we trust the result will be the introduction into many a private residence of "a Billiard Table," for the physical and mental exercise and development of the powers of women. This would be a new and glorious era, and would result in great good to the family circle. Let this game, and chess, become fashionable, and a great point is gained. Success to the Billiard Tournament!

## The Wheeler &amp; Wilson Machine.

We have often spoken of these Sewing-Machines as being so very superior to all others now by their new and valuable improvements, and have so often spoken of their great sale, that we feel gratified when we can give the particular facts, showing they are even better and more popular than any statement we have made.

We find in the Tribune very important facts, which we publish, believing they are important and will be of service to the public. We give the list of the different manufacturers and places of business, and the number of Machines made in the year 1861. By these reports we find that there was made in that year 38,285 machines, of which Wheeler & Wilson, at their gigantic manufactory, made the enormous number of 19,735, or more than all the other manufacturers put together. These facts speak volumes; they tell the world whose machines are the best. This settles the question. The Tribune says:

We give the following item as a trustworthy calculation of saving:

The importance of the sewing-machine to the manufacturing interests of the United States is estimated at \$342,000,000 annually. The annual saving by the machine is estimated on Men's and Boys' Clothing in New York city alone, \$750,000 Hats and Caps.....462,500 Shirt Bosoms.....7,500 Boots and Shoes in Massachusetts.....3,500 It has revolutionized thirty-seven distinct departments of manufactures, and in no branch of sewing can it be dispensed with where time and health are regarded.

In Troy, N. Y., where the first practical trial of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine was made, in 1852, for shirt work, about 3000 are now used; and in the shirt manufactory of Messrs. Winchester & Davies, where the second trial was made, 400 are now used. The number of shirts manufactured at this establishment is about 10,000 per week. A machine with an attendant will do the work of six hands; and the estimated saving annually by using the machine is \$240,000. The shirts are improved in quality, and very many who could not do even passable work by hand, become prime workers on the machine. Indeed, less talent is required for a machine operator than for hand sewing.

The number of shirt bosoms manufactured in the city of New York is estimated at 36,000 per day, or upward of 10,000,000 annually, forming seams long enough to extend around the globe. An operator with a machine can stitch 100 to 150 per day, or, if the machine be run by power, twice that number; while by hand, six bosoms would be a hard day's work.

The sewing-machine is second in importance to no other mechanical agent of human power, and it is no experiment; it is an acknowledged fact. It is not only a necessity to all manufacturers where stitches are used, but it is a family necessity, one that no family can afford to do without. The sewing-machine compares with hand labor as the steam-engine does with horse-power.

The Wheeler & Wilson Company has prepared tables showing, by actual experiments of four different workers, the time required to stitch each part of the garment by hand, and with this sewing-machine. Subjoined is a summary of several of the tables:

	By Machine.		By Hand.	
	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.
Gentlemen's Shirts.....	1	16	14	26
French Collar.....	3	38	16	33
Satin Vests.....	1	14	7	19
Linon Vests.....	0	42	5	14
Cloth Pants.....	0	51	5	10
Summer Pants.....	0	38	3	50
Silk Dress.....	1	13	8	27
Merino Dress.....	1	4	8	27
Calico Dress.....	0	57	6	37
Chemise.....	1	1	10	31
Men's Skirt.....	0	35	7	28
Men's Skirt.....	0	30	7	1
Drawers.....	0	28	4	6
Night Dress.....	1	7	10	2
Silk Apron.....	0	15	4	16
Plain Apron.....	0	9	1	28

## NUMBER OF STITCHES MADE PER MINUTE.

	By Hand.	With Machine.
Stitching fine Linen.....	23	640
Stitching Satin.....	34	520
Stitching Silk.....	30	550
Sewing fine Cloth.....	38	504
Patent Leather, fine stitching.....	7	175
Fine Ladies' Gaiters.....	10	610
Stitching Shoe Vamp.....	10	210
Binding Hats.....	33	374

When the machines are driven by power, their ratio is much higher—1,500 and 2,000 stitches per minute not being an unusual average.

## Sonoma Agricultural Society.

We publish this week the doings of the Sonoma Agricultural Society, by which it will be seen that they have made their arrangements for the Annual Fair to be held at Sonoma, on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th of September, and have invited Napa to join, which they will do with an enthusiastic interest. We feel confident, with the efficient President and his energetic aids in the board, the Sonoma County Fair this year will establish a good name for their management. Let every friend take hold in earnest.

NEW MUSIC.—By the last steamer we received a liberal supply of music from the Music Warehouse of Messrs. Horace Waters & Co., Broadway, New York. Among the songs were *A Dream from my Mother Land*; *Better Days are Coming*; and *Merry Birds are we*; all fine songs from Foster's Melodies. We give the first stanzas of "Better Days are Coming":

"There are voices of hope that are borne on the air,  
And our land will be freed from its clouds of despair,  
For brave men and true men to battle have gone,  
And good times, good times are now coming on."

This song is in compliment to all our army, from the President as Commander-in-Chief, and Gen. McClellan and the host of brave men with him. This song must be popular. Published also by O. Ditson, of Old Cornhill, Boston, Mass. Another spirited song, *Freedom! Truth! and Right!* is one like the others, for the present times; they breathe the spirit of patriotism and love of country, and should be sung far and wide.

HOME-MADE BARRELS.—We saw some very fine four barrels made at the cooper-shop of H. Gallagher & Co., on Washington street. They were making by contract, 1500 barrels for the flour which goes to China, shipped by Messrs. F. W. Macdonald & Co. Fifteen hundred barrels! Thus our fields of wheat are soon converted into gold. These products and also the labor of our mechanics soon change into gold. It should be stated that all the hoops for these barrels are from our own woods. We have a good hoop-pole as the world affords.

FAIR OF THE BAY DISTRICT SOCIETY.—The Directors of the Bay District Agricultural Society, at a meeting last Saturday, finally fixed upon October 7th to 10th, as the time for holding their Fair at Oakland.

GOOD FOR OUR DOWN EASTERS.—We give a dozen practical Receipts for family use, from that most excellent Family and Agricultural Journal, the Maine Farmer, which, like ourselves, issues its Ten Thousand Copies:

**Current Preserves.** Scald a few currants at a time, and after doing them all, put sugar into the juice (1 pound of sugar to a pound of currants), and boil a few minutes, then put the currants back into the syrup and boil them up once and they are done.

**Green Tomato Preserves.** 1 pound of sugar to 1 pound of tomatoes, boil the tomatoes a little while, peel and boil them in the syrup till quite soft; boil 2 lemons in a kettle of water till soft, and slice into the preserves.

**To put up Strawberries in Cans.** Half pound sugar to every pound of berries; put both in the bottle together, and scald them up once; fill the cans while hot and seal them at once.

**Raspberries Jam.** 1 pound of sugar to a pound of berries; break the berries up with a spoon, then put in the sugar and boil about 20 minutes.

**Raspberry Syrup.** To 3 quarts of berries add 1 quart of sharp vinegar and let it stand 1 day, then squeeze through a thin cloth; to 1 pint of juice add 1 pound of sugar; boil 20 minutes.

**Sauce.** Piece of butter size of an egg, sugar, white of an egg, glass of wine; beat stiff.  
**Apple Cream.** Peel and core 5 large apples, boil in a little water till soft enough to press through a sieve, sweeten, and beat with them the beaten whites of 3 eggs, serve it with cream poured around it.

**Green Tomato Pickles.** Half peck tomatoes, 3 onions, 2 bell peppers (green), white mustard seed, salt to each layer; scald vinegar and turn over it.  
**Mince Meat.** 6 pounds of meat, 3 of suet, 6 of raisins, 7 of sugar, 9 of apples, one pint of wine, 3 gills of brandy, half pint molasses, 1 pint rose water, essence of lemon, 1 quart of liquor of the meat, 1 cup of salt, one-fourth of a pound of cinnamon, orange peel, 3 ounces of cloves, 1 dozen nutmegs, add a little cider if you wish before putting in the oven.

**Tomato Catchup.** To 1 gallon of tomato juice add 4 tablespoonsful of salt, same of black pepper, 2 spoonfuls of allspice, 4 pods red pepper, 4 tablespoonfuls ground mustard, 1 quart vinegar; boil 2 hours; when cold, bottle and cork tight.

**Beefsteak, with Smothered Onions.** Cook the beefsteak as usual; cut 6 onions very fine, put them into a saucpan with a cup of hot water, a piece of butter about the size of an egg, some pepper, salt, and a little flour; let it stew until the onions are quite soft; turn this over the steak quite hot.

**Erie's Pudding.** Grate three-fourths of a pound of fine suet, the same quantity of clopped apples and dried currants, 5 eggs, and the rind of a lemon; put it into a mould, and boil it 3 hours; serve it with sweet sauce.

**Cranberry Roll.** Stew a quart of cranberries in just water enough to keep them from burning; make it very sweet, strain it through a colander, and set it away to cool; when quite cold, make a paste as for apple pudding; spread the cranberries about an inch thick; roll it up in a flour cloth, and tie it close at the ends; boil it 2 hours, and serve it with sweet sauce.

**PLAIN CUSTARD.**—Boil a pint of milk, in which place two ounces of sugar, the thin peel of half a lemon; break in a basin four eggs, beat them well with a fork, then pour in the milk by degrees, not too hot; mix it well, pass it through a colander or sieve, fill cups with it, which place in a stewpan on the fire, which contains one inch of water; leave them for about twelve minutes, or till set, which is easily perceived.

**HOW TO MAKE CORN GRIDDLE-CAKES.**—Almost everyone is interested now in knowing how to make corn cakes most palatable, since so much of it will be used in these straitened times. The following is said to be an excellent receipt: Scald at night half the quantity of meal you are going to use, mix the other with cold water, having it the consistency of thick batter; add a little salt and set it to rise; it will need no yeast. In the morning the cakes will be light and crisp. Skimmings, where meat has been boiled, are best for frying them with. Fry slowly.

**METHODS OF PRESERVING FOOD.**—One of the most remarkable discoveries of modern times is that of compressing vegetables for their preservation. According to this process, the most bulky, soft and succulent vegetables are reduced to a fraction of their volume, and are preserved in a dry indestructible state. After boiling for a rather longer time than usual, they are restored to something of their original form and consistence, retaining all their nutritious principles and much of their flavor.

## National Debts.

From statistical tables published at different times among our exchanges, we make up the following important fact in relation to the debts of different nations, those only of any magnitude. The United States will now stand number 4 in the scale of Great National Debts. The U. S. debt is estimated for August 1862 from reports of Secretary of Treasury, while the foreign tables were from the last year:

England.....	\$4,237,000,000
France.....	1,964,000,000
Austria.....	1,468,000,000
United States.....	600,000,000
Russia.....	412,000,000
Italy.....	410,000,000
Turkey.....	207,000,000

**FAVOR.**—Apples come in before peaches this year, the latter, like many of the small fruits, being a month later than usual. Early Harvest Apples were received about the 1st inst; also "Mission" Pears from the Stockton Ranch. Lawton Blackberries were first gathered by Mr. Rumford on the 7th of July this year, last year on the 7th June. The first Yellow Plums of the season were received by 6th, from Switzer & DeLong, Novata Ranch, and sold at 40¢ per pound.

**RANCHERS, SHEEP-GROWERS, &c.**—We invite all who wish good Ranches, or who want fine Stock, to call on us. We have grand chances for all who wish to purchase a Ranch or Stock of any kind. We call particular attention to the Ranch offered by S. E. Alden, Esq. This is a very fine Ranch, and will be sold at a great bargain. The Ranch, known as the "Q" Ranch, is worthy of particular notice.

**COFFEE AND COTTON-SEED.**—We acknowledge the receipt of a handsome parcel of seed-coffee and cotton from the Sandwich Islands, through the hands of Messrs. McRuer & Merrill, brought us by Captain Waterman. These seeds are valuable for experiment, and we shall be happy to place parcels in the hands of those who will make careful trial of the same.

**FLOUR TO CHINA.**—Fifteen hundred barrels of flour goes to China, shipped by Messrs. F. W. Macdonald & Co.

DISPATCHES to the Call of the 7th, say, Vicksburg been taken by Commodore Farragut, after a most destructive bombardment. The Mississippi river is now open to New Orleans, and steamers are here (St. Louis) for passengers and freight for the Crescent City. The fighting on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, below Richmond, was severe beyond anything before experienced. There has been no fighting since Tuesday. The rebels admit that they were defeated. Our loss is estimated at 20,000; that of the rebels at 30,000. We have 700 prisoners, and they have taken between two and three thousand. McClellan holds a very strong position.

The above refers to part of the seven days' battle, ending Tuesday, July 1, during which General McClellan changed his position from the swamp of the Chickahominy, near by, to the banks of the James river, some sixteen miles from Richmond.

A dispatch dated July 10th, says: Gen. McClellan has been steadily advancing towards Richmond since the 4th. He is now seven miles above Lee Bend, and within twelve miles of Richmond by land. The rebels have not ventured to attack him, and he so strengthens his lines as he moves that they are certain of defeat if they do. The rebels have been greatly weakened by the recent defeats, and have mostly retired to Richmond. We have received at McClellan's headquarters the utmost consternation prevails in Richmond at the new line of advance adopted. The southern approaches to the city are very imperfectly secured, and the work of fortifying them is engaging the rebel Government to the neglect of everything else.

A report prevailed in Washington to the effect that General Pope was rapidly concentrating and organizing the forces of McDowell and Fremont, and that they were about to march in three parallel columns upon Richmond from the north. Sign will be in command of one of the columns.

General Burnside has effected a junction with McClellan, whose army is being reinforced with alacrity. The disciplined troops in the forts around Washington have all been sent to his aid, the places being filled by raw levies.

A dispatch from McClellan to the War Department, dated 1 o'clock A. M., of the 4th, says: fighting since Tuesday night, when the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter. Our position on the position now occupied affords superior advantages for co-operation with the gunboats, which seventeen are now in the river, protecting our flanks. The statement of casualties in the severe battle of seven days cannot yet be furnished. Our forces were not beaten in any conflict. No gun has been lost since the 27th, when McClellan's division at one onset were overwhelmed, and twenty-five pieces fell into the hands of the enemy.

Some of our wounded in the action of Tuesday represent that the most terrible and most brilliant success attended our army. The rebels were defeated at every point. Rebel prisoners admitted loss of ten thousand on that day. Our artillery was most successfully handled, while very few of our forces were cut to pieces, fresh troops were marched forward to fill their places—the leaders seeming to disregard the lives of their men. We took 24 guns from the rebels, who came always three or four deep. The caissons of the rebels were filled with whiskey and gunpowder.

## The Glorious Fourth.

This day was nobly and justly honored. A business was suspended, and the people gave the time and feelings and all their interest to the day. The city was gaily decked with the noblest barker that ever floated over a free people; the cannon, and the jubilant shouts of a happy people, made the day a joyous one here. Fireworks were very fine—the assemblage was estimated at 25,000 people. All over the State day was appropriately honored. California appeared not to feel the calamity of war; yet a heart did feel and remembers with sorrow condition of our country, and the prayer of good men must be, "God save our Country," make us a united, happy, and peaceful people another return of our "Day of Jubilee."

**PACIFIC RAILROAD—TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION.**—Thursday evening last was a festive night for San Francisco. The firemen of this city did themselves great credit by their display. It was indeed a very brilliant affair. We wish we had more for a goodly number of their happy motives. It can only give a few. Our streets were thronged till midnight, some dwellings were illuminated, but it was "Steamer night," and that put hindrance in the way of many. Thousands of tens of thousands, however, were on the parade and our great and growing city showed her right for the Great Pacific Railroad that will carry us safely to New York in five days, and in 1863 in eight days, and in 1866 in ten days, and the glorious work California will do her part the work nobly and quickly, for she will build first twenty miles, and do it this year, too.

**THE NOBLE PIONEERS.**—The Cornerstone of the New Hall for the Pioneers, on Montgomery street, near Jackson street, was laid on the 7th, with appropriate ceremonies. The building rises rapidly and will make an elegant structure. We rejoice at the prosperity of this society.

The steamer Oregon, which arrived from North Thursday afternoon, brought \$256,000 in treasure; of which came from Victoria, \$229,911 20; the remainder from Portland and Oregon mines. The steamer also brought a large number of passengers, principally disappointed gold-hunters, who regard the new mines as a disappointment.

The treasure shipment by the steamer Oregon to-day is as follows: For New York, \$953,343 21; for England, \$583,847 92; for Panama, \$1,541,390 38.

**APPEARANCES,** and the opinion of good judges says the Sacramento Bee, go to show that the winter the American river has filled up to alarming extent, and that really the American river now flows through Burns Slough. If so, some time must elapse before the part of the city is dry.



## STATE SUMMARY.

The cereal crops in Napa are said to be excellent, and an unusual quantity of Indian corn is ripening. The Sacramento river has fallen to 12 feet 6 inches above low water mark, and goes down at the rate of two or three inches every twenty-four hours.

The steamship Golden Gate arrived Thursday morning, from Panama, with the California mails and passengers that sailed from New York for Apinwall on June 16th.

The market for all brands of tobacco has advanced from 20 to 40 per cent, within two weeks past, with much inquiry for all kinds. Eastern advices of late dates are to hold on.

On Thursday morning, the Suspension Bridge across Deer Creek, Nevada, fell. At the time two teams, four yoke of oxen each, and two men were crossing the bridge. Samuel McCall and a Mr. Adams were killed, and D. J. Perkey severely injured. Twelve of the oxen were killed.

A LARGE nugget of gold, weighing 90 ounces, and valued at about \$1,600, was found lately in the old Monroe claims, near Gibsonsville. The nugget is shaped as though it had been squeezed loosely in the hands while soft, and has some white crystals of quartz in it.

The quicksilver mine discovered in Berryessa Valley, some time last year, the Solano Herald says, has been thoroughly tested and proven to be very rich. A large lot of machinery, designed for the erection of a steam mill, with retorting apparatus, recently passed through Suisun for the locality, having been forwarded from San Francisco by R. F. Knox.

A GREAT CROP.—On one ranch of 4,000 acres 15 miles south of San José, the Mercury says, George H. Bodfish has 2,700 acres of wheat, besides several hundred acres of other grain, now nearly ready for harvesting. It is estimated that the yield of wheat alone will not be far from 100,000 bushels. It would require \$10,000 worth of sacks to bring this wheat to market. For a less sum than that, Mr. Bodfish intends to erect a fire-proof brick warehouse, and store his grain in bulk.

The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the case of The People vs. McGlynn et al.—holding that the decree of the Probate Court, declaring the will valid, was conclusive, and the District Court had no jurisdiction to set the decision aside. This decision ends the controversy as to the validity of Broderick's will. The opinion is written by Judge Norton and concurred in by a full bench.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the S. J. V. Agricultural Society, on the 23d ult. Geo. H. Sanderson was elected Treasurer to fill vacancy occasioned by resignation of H. O. Matthews. Jno. C. Reid was elected Secretary to fill vacancy occasioned by resignation of Rev. J. A. Anderson. W. B. West resigned his office of Vice President. The Secretary announced that the California Steam Navigation Company had generously offered to convey animals and articles exhibited at the Fair free of charge.

CALIFORNIA ELEPHANTS.—A few days since we mentioned the discovery at Kincaid's Flat, Tuolumne county, of remains of extinct animals. Dr. Snell states that one of the bones is a portion of an elephant's tusk, about three feet in length. It must have belonged to an elephant of the largest size. From an accurate calculation, this tusk must have been at least sixteen feet in length, and ten inches in diameter. This district must have been their favorite haunt, as their remains are numerous in the tertiary formation, in this section of California.—[Courier.]

The Nashville Union thinks the value of the cotton burnt about that city by rebels who didn't own a bale of it was fully a million dollars.

## Married.

In this city, July 7th, by the Rev. T. Starr King, L. B. Mastick and Marietta Clement, both of San Francisco; 9th, by Rev. T. Starr King, Geo. W. L. Pierce and Abby Louisa Elliott; 10th, by Rev. Dr. Cohn, Ernest G. D. Lyons of Sooma and Sarah Emilia Bonner; by Rev. Dr. Cohn, Jules Mayer and Leonie Esther D. Lyons, both of Sooma.

San Mateo, by Rev. Bishop Rip, D. D. A. S. Easton and Georgietta, daughter of Hon. S. Tilton; July 10th, by Rev. Father Maunat, Titus Halh and Mrs. M. A. Aldrich, both of Santa Cruz.

Snake Bar, Sierra county, June 24th, Joseph Larson and Kluti Thorngerson.

Marysville, July 8th, Clark Brooks and Mrs. Jane H. McKershan.

## Born.

In this city, July 8th, the wife of J. H. Clinch, of a daughter; 10th, the wife of Leopold Englander, of a son.

Sacramento, July 3d, the wife of John Gilbert, of a daughter; 5th, the wife of A. K. Grim, of a daughter. Port Townsend, W. T., June 16th, the wife of Geo. Barshrop, of a son (still born).

Michigan Bluff, June 30th, the wife of Mark Shaw, of a son; July 2d, the wife of Jacob Levin, of a daughter.

La Porte, Sierra county, June 29th, the wife of Wm. Berlin, of a son; July 5th, the wife of Wm. Hughes, of a daughter.

Marysville, July 6th, to the wife of T. A. Smith, of a daughter.

## Died.

In this city, July 9th, Isabella A., only child of William T. and Annie Kelly, aged four years, nine months; 10th, Emma, only child of Frank and Hannah Denison, aged 6 months, a native of San Francisco; at the residence of Rev. Bishop Rip, Caroline Emma, wife of Rev. Cleveland Kelly, Missionary to China; Alice Gray, only child of John M. and Ann M. Oshing, aged 3 years; of consumption, Elizabeth S., wife of J. A. Magagnoli, aged 25 years and 3 months.

Sacramento, July 9th, John Francis, son of James and Cecelia Harkins, aged 4 years; Sidney May, daughter of Jas. and Sidney McCleery, aged about 7 years.

Bush Creek, Butte county, July 2d, Henry Gustavus Benenway, aged 15 months.

Yone Valley, June 19th, Almira M. Burris, wife of Oscar Burris, aged 30 years.

Marysville, July 5th, Willie Mason, son of W. H. and Annie M. Hudson, aged 6 months.

Brooklyn, Alameda county, Mary Josephine Green, only child of Dr. Thomas and Josephine Green, aged 13 months.

## The Lick House.

This splendid Hotel, we are happy to know, has been greeted at its opening with a most noble patronage. The very elite of our City and State and from abroad make it their home. This is as it should be—for this Hotel in all its arrangements, exterior and interior, reflects credit upon our State. The grand entrance of the Lick House is an indication of a superb style throughout; the light of the halls as soft and pleasant and in keeping with the general elegance. Messrs. Tabbs & Patten are admirably calculated to please their guests. They will reap a rich reward for their liberal expenditures.

DRY GOODS BAZAAR.—The magnificent Dry Goods establishment of Messrs. Kerby & Byrne is the finest store in this line of business on the Pacific coast. The stock of elegant goods cannot be excelled; the "One Price System," too, prevails. This, with polite attention and no arguing customers to purchase, wins the trade. This will be the favorite and fashionable store.

The principal reason why the foreign powers do not recognize the Southern Confederacy is, they can't see it!

## A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Sonoma County Agricultural and Mechanical Society.

Was held at the Union Hotel in Sonoma, on Saturday, June 21st, 1882. The following Officers of the Society were there:

President.....Wm. McPherson Hill.  
Vice Presidents.....S. AKERS and N. CARRIGER.  
Directors—L. M. Maxwell, D. P. Shattuck, T. L. Schell, E. Dressel, W. M. Boggs, E. Gillan, and D. O. Shattuck.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm. McConnell.

There being a vacancy in the Office of Recording Secretary, owing to the removal of Mr. Liedstrom from the County, the Board elected John Walton to that Office.

A resolution was passed at the last Annual Meeting of the Society, inviting the people of Napa County to an equal competition at the next Fair. In order to carry into effect the intention of that resolution, Messrs. Boggs and Wratton, were appointed to inform the citizens of Napa of said resolution, and ascertain to what extent they would participate in the next Fair.

The various Committees were appointed on selection of Fair Grounds, Premium List, Buildings, Orator, Music, &c., &c.

The Board then adjourned to meet again at the same place on Saturday, July 5th, at which meeting the various Committees reported a favorable progress in their respective duties.

The Committee to confer with Napa reported the most gratifying interest in the coming Fair on the part of the citizens of that County.

It was resolved that the Fair shall be held on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th, days of September next.

A resolution was passed directing the Secretary to cause an abstract of the proceedings to be published in the "Sonoma County Democrat," "Petaluma Journal," "Napa Reporter," "Alta California," and "California Farmer."

The Board then adjourned to meet again at the same place on Saturday, July 12th, at 4 o'clock, p. m.

J. WALTON, Rec. Sec.

Sonoma, July 7th, 1882.

## S-T-1880-X

## DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.  
They create a healthy appetite.  
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.  
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.  
They strengthen the system and invigorate the mind.  
They prevent malarial and intermittent fevers.  
They purify the blood and add to the stomach.  
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.  
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.  
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calappa Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & Co., New York. CRANE & BRIGHAM, Agents, San Francisco.

## Lyon's Magnetic Flea Powder.

In Summer when the sun is low,  
Come forth to swarms the insect foe,  
And for our blood they bore, you know,  
And suck it in most rapidly.

But fleas, roaches, "sneakers"—black or white—  
In death's embrace are stifled quite,  
If Lyon's Powder chance to light  
In their obscure vicinity.

Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plantbugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere.

D. S. BARNES, New York.

REDINGTON & CO., Agents, San Francisco.

## RANCH FOR SALE.

NOT WISHING TO CONTINUE in the business, I now offer for sale the well-known place called the Q RANCH, situated 36 miles from Sacramento, in IONE VALLEY, on the Jackson Road, containing THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES, which for beauty of location, and richness of soil (as the crops testify), cannot be surpassed in the State.

HARD-FINISHED HOTEL, WITH GOOD BARN AND OUT-BUILDINGS, are situated on the premises. Also, a Good BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, and a first class DISTILLERY. New and in good order.

THE ORCHARD contains 23 acres of Choice Fruit, of all kinds adapted to this climate.

To Persons wishing to Engage in Gardening, this place offers very superior inducements, as it is undoubtedly the best Land in the State for that purpose, and pays a heavy per centage. Superior advantages are also offered.

To Miners, as Mining is good in this section. To accommodate those who wish Small Pieces, it is offered in Lots to suit purchasers.

The Title is Perfect.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to or address,

C. GREEN,

Q Ranch, Ione Valley.

July, 1882.

## A Beautiful Home For Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME OF 9 ACRES, situated in Fruit Valley, 1 1/2 miles from Brooklyn.

The Grounds are in the highest state of Cultivation. There are on the Grounds all the very choicest kinds of Fruit of every variety, for Market or Family use. The products of the Grounds will pay a monthly income of 3 per cent on the price asked for it, beyond all the wants of a family.

There is a neat Cottage, and Shed for Horse, and a Chicken Yard. Title A 1.

I. D. RUMFORD, Brooklyn.

Inquire at the FARMER'S Office.

## WHEELER &amp; WILSON'S FAMILY



## SEWING MACHINES

The Handsomest,

Cheapest,

Fastest,

AND BEST

## SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.

THE STITCH BEING ALIKE UPON BOTH

SIDES OF THE FABRIC, IS ESPECIALLY

ADAPTED TO EVERY VARIETY

OF FAMILY SEWING.

The Seam CANNOT be RIPPED

Or RAVELED.

FULL PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS ACCOMPANY

each Machine; as, also, all necessary Tools,

&c. &c. Machines for the Interior will be packed

in shipping order without extra charge.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

H. C. HAYDEN,

AGENT,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

This Company, as will be seen by Journals

at home and abroad, have those New Improvements

not possessed by any other Company—made

to keep pace with the spirit of the age, made too,

at the cost of the most liberal appropriations.

The machines of this Company are now universally

admitted to be the best machines in this country,

and the best proof of this is their immense sales.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES,

New York and San Francisco.

D. D. SHATTUCK, A. C. HENDLEY,

SHATTUCK & HENDLEY,

DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS,

Butter, Cheese, Cranberries, &c. &c.

No. 204 FRONT STREET,

Near California street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

## NOTICE.

THE LIQUOR IMPORTING AND JOBBING BUSINESS heretofore conducted by the undersigned, under the name and firm of S. H. MEERER & CO., has this day been sold to Messrs. Alexander R. Baldwin and James Michael, who will hereafter conduct the same, and for whom a continuance of the liberal patronage and confidence so long bestowed upon the house of S. H. MEERER & CO., is respectfully solicited.

S. H. MEERER.

San Francisco, July 1, 1882.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day purchased the entire interest in the wholesale liquor business heretofore conducted by S. H. MEERER & CO., and will continue the same under the name and firm of A. R. BALDWIN & CO., at the old stand, 219 Front street.

ALEXANDER R. BALDWIN, JAMES MICHAEL.

San Francisco, July 1, 1882.

## Vance's First Premium Gallery.

THIS WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT has been entirely refitted in every particular, and is NOT SURPASSED in any of the Eastern cities.

The Public are assured that the high reputation of this gallery will be sustained. None but FIRST-CLASS PICTURES will be put up. Our "CARDS DE VISITE" are admitted by all to be unequalled.

We invite particular attention to our plain PHOTOGRAPHS, and to those with them retouched in India Ink or Colored in Water-Colors or Oil, we would say, that we employ none but the BEST ARTISTS, and A Correct Likeness is Always Guaranteed.

All are invited to call and examine our Rooms and specimens.

University of the Pacific,

SANTA CLARA.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY AND COLLEGIATE Departments of this Institution will commence July 24.

Female Collegiate Institute.

The Next Session of the Institute will begin also as above, July 24.

For information apply to the President,

Rev. E. BANNISTER, Santa Clara.

15-1m

## GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

## STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

....OF....

And will Sell Cheaper than any House

in the State,

All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS,

CHIMNEYS,

WICKS.

CAMPENE,

BURNING FLUID,

ALCOHOL,

TURPENTINE,

COAL-OIL,

KEROSENE OIL.

COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

MACHINERY OIL,

RAPE-SEED OIL,

CHINA NUT OIL,

LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.

POLAR OIL,

SHARK'S OIL,

NEATFOOT OIL,

TANNER'S OIL,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

3

## DRY GOODS!

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

HAVE OPENED A NEW AND SPACIOUS

Dry Goods Store,

In LICK'S BLOCK, No. 7 Montgomery street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

And will always keep on hand a most extensive and varied stock of

GENERAL DRY GOODS,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Our stock at present is almost entirely new and comprises,

SILKS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,

CALICO, GINGHAMS, LAWNS, HOSIERY,

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, SHEETS,

SHIRTS, LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN DAMASKS,

HOOP-SKIRTS, ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES,

And a variety of other Goods generally kept in a well stocked DRY GOODS STORE.

N. B.—Although the store is new, the firm of KIRBY

BYRNE & CO. is old and well versed in the wants of the California public in the DRY GOODS LINE. Our store is large and well fitted up, and customers can depend on being waited upon with every attention.

We particularly invite STRANGERS visiting San Francisco to call and examine our stock, as we know it will be to their advantage. Our stock is so well assorted that persons can make all their purchases of DRY GOODS at our store, and be saved the disagreeable task of being obliged to search a strange city to supply their wants. We advise all buyers of Dry Goods to give us a call.

Our store is pleasantly situated on Montgomery street, No. 7, next door to MASONIC TEMPLE, and a few steps from the MARKET-STREET RAILROAD.

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

Lick's Block.

15

ANTON ROMAN, FRANK D. CARLTON,

A. ROMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOK ESTABLISHMENT,

417 and 419 Montgomery street,

(Leconte's Building),

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE WOULD CALL THE PARTICULAR

attention of

Dealers in Books,

To our immense stock now in store and on the way, all of which has been carefully selected expressly for this market.

Years of experience in buying for this Coast, and the care and labor bestowed, justify us in saying that we can sell

CHEAPER

Than any House in the Trade.

On New Books

We offer special inducements. We have a resident partner East, and Agents in Europe, enabling us to get with dispatch and sell beyond competition, everything in our line.

We solicit Orders from the Trade, having every facility for filling them, fully and promptly, and from Buyers visiting our city, we would respectfully request a call to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

15

San Francisco Cordage

Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE assortment of



## Home Miscellany.

## LITTLE FLORESCINE.

[How many "Little Florescines" have been caught up by the "Angels" from "California Homes?" When will mothers learn to guard the lives of their little ones? Daily in our city we see these young children in the streets, with naked arms, legs, necks, and chests, exposed to the chilly winds. Can it be expected these tender plants can "larry long here" when thus exposed? We believe one half the deaths among children come from such wicked neglect.]

Little Florescine, find and free,  
Playing by the apple tree,  
Laughing on her mother's knee—

Sunbeams slanting on her hair,  
Flowing wreaths of flowers fair  
Dangling from her in the air.

Fast and faster go her feet,  
Where the grass and sunshine meet.  
Joyful Florescine! Life is sweet.

Little Florescine, mild and weak,  
Trouble looking from her cheek,  
Scarcely can she move or speak—

Looks out to the falling rain.  
All a mother's cares are vain;  
Pillows may not ease her pain.

Gladness has a slitting will,  
How came she to taste of ill?  
Joy is evanescent still.

Little Florescine, weak and worn,  
Like a faint star left forlorn,  
Trembling on the point of morn.

Angel forms are in the air,  
Flitting on the golden stair,  
Bearing up a mother's prayer.

Little Florescine, cold and dead,  
Green grass growing overhead,  
Waiting for thy wonted tread.

Lying by the apple tree,  
Sunshine comes to look for thee—  
Comes to crown thy wonted glee.

And thy mother leaves her home—  
Comes here, where she used to come.  
Silent Florescine! Death is dumb.

Little Florescine, clothed in white,  
Looking back upon the night,  
Standing in the shadeless light.

Walking up the golden stair,  
Sitting at the Saviour's feet,  
Where the pure and holy meet.

Shadows stood on yonder shore,  
Waiting for thee heretofore;  
They shall wait for thee no more.

Thou didst pass them o'er the flood—  
Left them standing where they stood.  
Angel Florescine! God is good.

## "THERE SHE BLOWS."

"All that time I was second mate of the 'Fannie Parks'."

"And what time was that?" I asked.

"Just thirty-three years ago," answered the Captain, "forty years of knocking about alters a man somewhat. I ain't the weakest man around Buzzard's Bay now; but in them days, I was about as likely a man as ever sailed aboard a Nantucket whaler. I hadn't troubled my blood, Cousin Bob, with bad whisky, nor fixed myself up, like your city chaps, with tight bloodcloth coats, so that I couldn't throw my arms around and grow strong. In them days, 'he' was in demand, and it wasn't a bad thing to be second mate of a first-class whaler. And I guess nobody would deny the fact that the 'Fannie Parks' was a first-rate, as clean and pretty a bit of Yankee timber as ever put her best foot foremost, out of New Bedford."

"I don't know as it has much to do with what I was going to tell, but you may as well know that our ship was named after the Captain's wife, only two years married, and some day said that the Captain's third was paid for with her money, which is neither here nor there, and no disgrace, seeing that the venture turned out well. I only meant to say the Captain's wife had a sister, Abigail by name, and that I did love Abigail about as well as a man could, and I never have seen cause to regret that fact to this day, for though Abigail had a right smart lot of money, as well as her sister, there was nothing proud about her on that account, and if I had chosen to say the word, I could easily have bought in a share of the ship and gone out a married man, first mate and one-third owner. But as it was my first voyage out of the fore-castle, I thought it better as it was."

"It was early spring; we had been five months out of New Bedford, cruising all winter along the line, with mighty bad luck. We had got only a few sperm, and were running north to look up some common whale, by way of making some kind of a show, for our time. For a fact, our luck had been so bad that everybody had grown lach and disgusted, for whalemenn don't like to waste all their time in setting things to rights in the hope of what they may do. We didn't even have a blow that would tear things to pieces a bit, and give us a chance to mend up. The sun shone hot during the day, though the nights were cold; every sail and bit of rigging was in apple-pie order, every inch of brass had been cleaned and scoured till it shone like gold, and every harpoon and tube board had been burnished and cooped, until the hardest skipper—which Captain Rueben Day wasn't—that ever sailed couldn't have found fault with them."

"It was a weary time, and I really believe that the crew of the 'Fannie' passed their time entirely between stretching their eyes out along the horizon, gazing after black specks, and up to the top, at the look-out, in hope to see some little sign of life in him."

"At last one day it came, the shout that would at that moment have waked the dead; 'There she blows!' What a scene there was then! I'll venture to say that never before such a mad scramble seen aboard ship before. I can't compare it to anything but the bang of a great bell at midnight for an alarm of fire in the town, though the comparison is a small one. At first there was wild running helter-skelter, but in an instant came the cry again; 'There she blows!' and a half-hundred voices echoed back 'Where away?' while the long, lean arm of the look-out pointed up to windward. The loud voices of the helmsmen shouted to the crews, each fearfully eager to be first away. Ropes, buckets, harpoons, spears, and small spars, flew about the decks with reckless haste, and in a few moments the creaking of the cranes and the splash of the boats as they touched the water, was heard; the crews, like so many trained monkeys, sprang over the side, and before they could be counted their boats were adding the white spray over the bows in answer to the lusty pullings and shouts of the men."

"Four boats had put out from the 'Fannie', and were pulling to windward with a speed that could only have been attained by men urged on by the ambition of striking the first blow on the whale. You city chaps, Cousin Bob, can't understand the excitement of such a thing. Steamboat racing is nothing to it. I've been on the Mission and seen that, but it's baby play, girl baby play."

"Well, I was in command of the second boat,

and just as the signals from the ship gave us notice to alter our course eastward, I saw a single 'blow' away to the west, not being far off. I don't mean to say I was right in so doing, but it had been so long since I had struck into a bit of fish, that I was nigh about crazy, and with that I sheered away, leaving the other three boats to go their course, while I put out for the near whale."

"Now, it may be well for you to know that the man in command of the boat is the harpooner, and that in the chase he is also helmsman. When the boat comes near the whale, the harpooner gives up his place at the helm to another, who is second in command. Sometimes it is the duty of this second in command to put the harpoon into the fish and then retreat to his place at the helm, the first officer coming forward to finish the job by putting the keen lance just behind the fin, the most mortal spot, and if well done, the death-blow."

"The whale we were after was the right sperm, and treated us as a playful dog, will sometimes treat one who seeks to catch it. It would dive for a few moments and then emerge, with a great blow, perhaps throwing its vast head out of water, and clashing together those formidable jaws. Then again it would change its course, swimming with great rapidity a mile or more away, returning until it would be directly upon the boats, only to dive and send us off in an entirely different direction."

"At last we came almost upon the huge creature, and I stood, one foot upon the bow, with the harpoon raised, when down she went again and the boat rushed whirling into the eddies made by her sinking. There was a dead silence, and every head was leaning over the water and gazing into the clear depth, looking for the vast monster that had gone down directly beneath our boat and might in an instant rise to engulf us."

"At this moment there came from a half-dozen mouths at once—there she is! I bent over the side of the boat and saw, far below us, the great, greenish mass, rising out of the deep sea. The crew all saw it as well, for there came as with one voice a suppressed scream of terror."

"Back!" I shouted. "Hard back, men!—for your lives!"

"There was a quick splash of the oars, a strain, as though a death-grip had been laid upon the strong boat, and she fell away in response about a length in astern as the monster rose, within a few feet, its fierce, long mouth wide open, scattering the spray and blowing barrels of water over us."

"In an instant I saw the boat and dashed away; but I was too quick—the harpoon went with her, deep in, and the line smoked in the hawse-hole in a way that showed I had sent it well through the blubber and my fish felt the point."

"A shout of admiration came up from the crew, mingled with the exulting words of black blood! I black blood! but even while the very shout was upon their lips, a deadly shiver ran over me, and, as I fancy, with an almost unearthly scream, I uttered the words 'back! back!' The monster, mad with pain, was turning upon us, and in another instant our boat was cracking in his jaws like a paper shell almost."

"This was the last I knew for a few moments. By some means the harpoon line had got wound about my leg, and that which a little sooner would have been certain death, was now the means of saving my life. The whale dived, down, down, dragging me through the bloody water and foam; but even before I had time to think of prayer I felt myself rising, and in a moment was once more, with breath, above the waves and by the very side of the monster. One or two wild hurries it gave one or two attempts to swim—beating the waves with its great tail and fins—and then rolled dead upon the bloody sea."

"In my struggles I had gained possession of the line that was wound about my leg, and now that the whale was dead and still, I drew myself, with a powerful effort, up the slippery side to the spot where the harpoon stood upright, and gave me the means of clinging with some degree of safety."

"I had no sooner reached this place, than a terrible scream went like a death wound through me. It was back of me, and I turned just in time to see the black fins of two sharks darting about the spot. I had scarcely gathered this in my eyes, when another scream came and I staggered and clung to my harpoon to see another of my crew go down in the same way, a bloody dash of foam only marking the spot. Here and there, over the sea, a few feet or a few yards from the whale, was scattered the crew of hearty fellows that but a few moments before had been with me in the boat. I screamed, I shouted to them, I prayed and cursed to incite them to make efforts to reach the spot where I stood and save themselves from the horrible death that hemmed them about, for I saw the fins of scores of the black and greedy wretches everywhere. My screams were useless; neither curses nor prayers could nerve them. I have the line of the harpoon with a superhuman force, but terror had seized them every one, for no attempt was made to take it, and in less than time I can tell I stood there alone upon the back of the dead whale, with no companions but a school of hungry sharks."

"I was a strong man in those days, Bob, or that moment would have been my last, for of all the sickening, fearful sights I ever saw, that was the worst. Why I did not become insensible, and, losing my hold upon the harpoon, slip from my dangerous footing, was strange and even marvelous. Perhaps I was for a while without understanding; but when I did realize my position, I looked around to see these troops of sea fiends, swimming everywhere, nosing the bits of broken boat and oars, advancing to the side of the whale, and showing altogether a seeking dissatisfied manner; and then I gazed with straining eyes over the whole line of horizon to see no ship or boat, and realize that I was alone to die this most horrible of all deaths. Every leap and dive the wretches gave my heart leaped and dived with them. I saw with each black fin above the water once more the death struggle, and heard the shrieks of my men, and in the agony of the thought forgot for an instant my own peril."

"I must have been some time in my horrible position before I began fairly to realize it. Then, with the instinctive desire for life, I thought of attempting to prolong it by some measure that would keep away my executioners, until the ship would have time to seek me. I knew that my danger lay in a loss of consciousness through terror, or a numbing by cold in the night that was fast coming down, causing me to slip from my precarious footing, when I knew that I should be devoured in an instant by a score of the eager watchers about me. With this thought I buried the harpoon deeper into the body of the whale, seeing that the line was securely fastened and then knotted about my body."

"Every now and then I could feel the sharks strike themselves against the sides of the whale, and make attempts to bite away pieces, in which they would fall from their inability to seize the broad slippery body."

"At last the night came down, and it gave me no rest, as I had hoped from the fierce crew about me. The wind lulled, and the waters were still, but hour after hour went by, and I could see their black fins above the rippling waves, or hear the blowing or snapping of their jaws, as they raised their heads above the water. As they digested the food they had but just eaten, they made more greedy attempts to bite through the tough skin of the whale, but still without success."

"The hours of that night were terribly long, but before morning a glimmer of hope came to me from many miles away, like a faint speck of

light upon the horizon. I knew it was a light from the ship—not her lanterns, but the light of the fire trying oil. I felt sure they must have taken some fish, and, as is usual, night would not interfere with the making of the oil. I knew, also, that the ship must be far, far away, and perhaps when morning dawned would be entirely out of sight."

"At last came morning, with its new horrors. The water seemed literally alive with sharks. As far as my eye reached, I could see some black fin above the ripples, while away, hull down upon the horizon, lay the ship, hopelessly beyond all possibility of signal, even though I had power to make the effort."

"I say the morning came with new horrors, for scarcely had the sun struggled above the line of waters, when the hungry, eager crew, began a nearer attack. The battle was led by one great, grim monster, who scented me from afar. I saw him with his head almost above the water, swimming in a direct line swiftly toward me. I had but an instant's thought but I felt that his method would enable him to seize me from where I stood. With a terrible effort, I wrenched the wooden handle from the harpoon, and clinging desperately to the iron with my left, I prepared to defend myself with the other hand. On he came, and within a few feet of where I stood turned himself to seize his prey. Oh, but I was deadly mad as I struck at the wretch! Fairly enough too, I struck him a blow full upon the head. His nose was upon the whale when I struck, but it slipped away and down he sank."

"Sharks, you know, go always where they hear a splash, and so in a minute I had a crowd of them trying the same thing as the first. The sun was scorching hot, and as I struck and screamed in my agony, I would have given worlds for a drop of water. I did not dare stoop that I might dip a handful to bath my face and hands. I would not have dared approach the water, the blood-thirsty crew would have taken an arm, if they could not have taken me entire. I struck and slashed away with fiendish hate. The water was colored with their blood, but still they came back; even those to whom I had dealt ghastly wounds came again with jaws distended and hopefully."

"Oh, it was terrible, that night and day! They scarcely left me time to scan the sea and look for the coming of that aid which I had despaired of. No! the ship would not think of searching for me; they had, doubtless, picked up some parts of the lost boat, and concluded farther search useless. The body of the whale had drifted miles away from the spot where the disaster had occurred, and even though a lookout was had from the ship, the body of the whale, in consequence of lying so deep in the water, could not be seen."

"Sometimes I raved, and talked strange things, which I do not now remember, to the eager snapping crew, as I cut and thrust at them, all the time clinging with a death grip to the harpoon. Sometimes I prayed, even once attempting to kneel, but one villain, more fierce and active than the rest, sprang almost clear from the water as I did so, and forced me rapidly to an upright position, almost losing my hold in the quickness of the movement. Sometimes I think my mind wandered, for I found myself talking of home and Abbie, and once I thought I felt her kiss upon my cheek, while really it was but the spatter of the water from my waiting company."

"At last there seemed a momentary lull, and I rested with my blood-stained stick grasped ready for a new attack. There was one, a patriarch among them, red-eyed and terrible, full twenty feet in length he seemed, who swam in circles about me, never offering an attack, but lying idly upon the water, head out, as the smaller ones came on, and apparently watching the moment when the successful jaws should pluck me from my post. I say he watched me, looking into my very eyes, and I into his, and sometimes in my delirium addressing him in words, for I had settled in my own mind that for this monster I should eventually make a meal. For a moment I would lose sight of him, but without more than a moment's absence he would again come back to his post and watch. Had this giant among them attempted to seize me, I feel sure that I should have been too paralyzed to have made resistance, and should have fallen a prey; but he did not, waiting patiently, as I afterwards thought, until some of the lesser ones should seize me, when he would stand ready to take the dainty morsel from their jaws."

"I was fast failing; the sun had gone over the mid-day line, and an hour or two, at farthest, would end my power of resistance. I had taken advantage of the momentary cessation of attack to look, with my hand shading my eyes, toward the spot where I had last seen the ship. By heaven! she was getting nearer me. Yes! I could distinctly see her hull. I started with a wild gleam of hope, my eyes becoming telescopes in the effort. She had altered her course, and was standing toward me! I gazed with an intensity more than human, and in a minute I saw two tiny specks upon the water, only a few miles away. It was the boats!"

"How shall I describe the frenzy of that moment? I wonder that I did not, in the terrible joy of it, lose my hold upon the harpoon, and slip into the midst of the waiting and ravenous crew. But I did not; I only stretched myself to my full height, and with my gathered strength screamed a signal. It was a signal—not to the boats, they were too far away to hear it, but to the hundreds of devils about me. It was a signal for a fresh battle, and now I had something to nerve my arm. I struck to revenge not only myself but my murdered shipmates. I saw life now only a mile or two away, and I felt new strength to my arms. How the fiends reeled and sunk under my blows! How the water all about was geysered with their blood! I had no time to watch for the coming boats; they would reach me now I knew. I would employ the interval well I thought, and so I crashed away. The time only seemed too short to pay the villains for their murders. I knew that the blood was running from my mouth and nose, but I had no time to staunch it. I heard the close shout of familiar voices, and shrieked in return. Closer and closer they came, and then for a moment all was still. I felt the bow of the boat strike the body of the whale behind me, but I did not dare turn my head—a hand was upon my shoulder, and then I knew no more for many days."

"Afterward I knew that I had fallen into the arms of the first boat's crew that touched the whale behind me. That they had towed in the dead whale, followed by myriads of sharks; and that all through that night and the following day there had been more done in shark killing, by the crew, than in catting up the whale."

"They had been all night looking for the missing boat, and when the search was given up, the dead whale was seen by the look-out. They came to it, not expecting to find one of the missing boat's crew, and, as a consequence, were astounded to find myself in possession."

"And now, Cousin Bob, that was my last trip whaling. When I came back, I married Abbie, but not before I had promised her that I would change the whaling for near home fishing. There, you have my story of a day and a night with the sharks."

HEIGHT OF MOUNT DIABLO.—Professor Whitney has ascertained the height of Mount Diablo to be 3,881 feet above mean tide. This is about 500 feet less than the altitude of the ground on which stands the Big Tree Grove of Calaveras.

## Original Eagle Hat Store.

COLLINS & CO.,  
HATTERS,  
Again in the Field.

O. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and  
J. C. COLLINS, late of Washington street;

Have formed a Partnership for the  
purpose of carrying on the  
**HAT AND CAP BUSINESS**

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES  
And Judges of Material, our patrons may rely on Goods  
bought at our store being  
**The BEST in Every Respect.**

## HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

At the shortest notice.

WE MOST RESPECTFULLY INVITE OUR OLD FRIENDS  
as well as the Public generally, to give us a call.

We claim to be the best in the State to RESTITUTE  
and REJUVENATE

## Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats.

Orders and Hats from the Country will  
will receive our particular attention.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—

**Tucker's Hall,**

113m 323 Montgomery street.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

## AGENCY

OF THE

## Mission Woolen Mills

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1861.

Gents: The proprietors of the MISSION WOOLEN  
MILLS respectfully announce to the trade, that they are  
prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the  
following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;  
MACKINAW " " " " " "  
SUEARLET " " " " " "  
BLUE " " " " " "  
GRAY " " " " " "  
GOLDEN STATE GENTS LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with  
plain or graduated borders;  
TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable  
colors;  
EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;  
OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are  
made of Selected Wools of California production, and are  
superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and  
being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, pur-  
chasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture  
and finish.

LEONARD & McLENNAN, Proprietors.

OFFICE—Over Parrott & Co's Bank, cor Montgomery  
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## RASCHE &amp; SONS,

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## SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,

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Whose Pianos they keep constantly on hand, for SALE  
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They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet  
Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is con-  
stantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer  
from the principal publishers in the East. They have a  
full supply for the following combinations: Violin and  
Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and  
Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large,  
etc. etc. etc.

## PIANOS AND ALL OTHER MUSICAL

## INSTRUMENTS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music copied and arranged for all instruments; New  
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Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order.

## MRS. D. NORCROSS,

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In the New Masonic Temple..... SAN FRANCISCO.

## LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

This being the only regular LADIES' DRESS TRIM-  
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upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods  
in the city.

Having just visited the East, and completed all our  
arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe  
for the importation of Fine Goods, as also with the largest  
and heaviest factors of our own country, thereby having  
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selves our facilities are such as to make it an induc-  
ment for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for

## UNDER LINEN.

## HOSIERY

## UNDER CLOTHING.

And all Goods in our line.

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## QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS,

With Great Improvements and Additions.

THE SUMMER NUMBER contains Four Large and Splen-  
did Fashion-Plates, Three Full-Sized Patterns of Dresses,  
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## LICK HOUSE,

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OPENED FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS  
Visitors, July 1st, 1862.

TUBBS & PATTER,

15 Proprietors

GOLDEN EAGLE  
HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,  
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC  
a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care  
make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable  
pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious  
Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enli-  
gament accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always  
be satisfied and feel at home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the  
comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated  
Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention  
to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be  
provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad  
Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the  
Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE  
expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the  
Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,

PROPRIETOR.

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## RESTAURANT,

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HAVING opened a Restaurant, I am now fully  
prepared to entertain the people in the best  
style, and at moderate rates. Game Supper,  
Oysters, and all the Good Things in the mar-  
ket, furnished at a moment's notice, and set up in a style  
suited to the tastes of the greatest epicure.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.  
I intend to keep a First-class Restaurant, and as such  
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large. Those persons who wish a Good MEAL will do  
well to call and see for themselves.

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The Bakery is supplied at all times with a choice  
variety of Bread, Pies, Cakes, etc.

PARTIES, etc., furnished with Cakes of all kinds  
at short notice.

Auburn, June 25, 1862.

MILES FURNISS, Proprietor.

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For Board and Tuition, in common English Branches,  
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## TRUSTEES:

Dr. E. S. Holden, J. M. Ruffington, An. Sperry,  
Andrew Wolf, H. H. Hewlett, Dr. C. G. Galatz,  
J. S. Bates, B. W. Owens, P. E. Connor.

## COURSE OF STUDY:



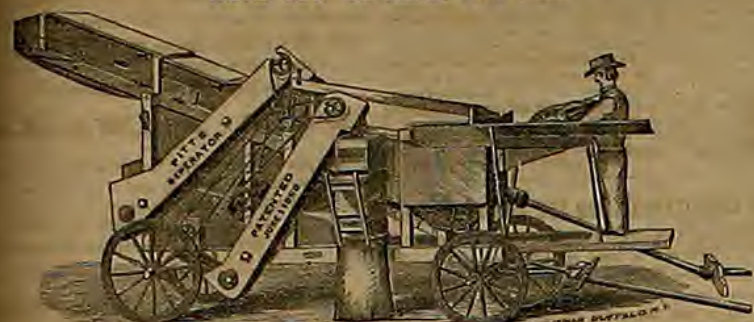
To All whom it may Concern:

BE IT KNOWN THAT I,

THOMAS OGG SHAW,

208 Sacramento street, - - - San Francisco.

HAVE NOW ON HAND, FOR SALE



### 8 AND 10-HORSE TEAM THRASHERS FOR 1862.

8 AND 10-HORSE-POWER MACHINES OF JOHN A. PITTS' GENUINE MAKE, Buffalo, N. Y., with all of G. M. Russell's Improvements in the Shoe and Cylinder; as it runs on Steel Pins, and in all other respects superior to the Russell make of Machine, both in material and workmanship, as well as in finish; with the large-sized, improved Jack.

### Six 12-Horse-Power Steam-Engines on Trucks,

And capable of running the largest-sized Separator, and Thrashing in one day, in a good and workmanlike manner, 2000 Sacks of Grain.

#### 4 AND 6-HORSE MACHINES

In all respects the same as the large Machine, to run with GEAR, same as old style Pitts'. All of the above Machines are made at Buffalo, N. Y., expressly for me and under my direction. Any person in want of such machines cannot fail to be pleased, as this Machine stands unrivaled for Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at one operation. It is acknowledged to be superior to any other Machine in the WORLD, in its Operation, Finish, and Mechanical Construction.

EXTRA EXTRAS of all parts of the Genuine Pitts' Machine constantly on hand.

No Machines Genuine except those made at Buffalo, N. Y., and marked "J. A. PITTS."

#### List of Articles Manufactured at Thomas Ogg Shaw's Agricultural Works:

PECK'S CALIFORNIA CLIPPER OR REAPER. TUSTIN'S CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER. RIDER'S PATENT EQUALIZING SCREW HORSE-POWER. EGLESTON'S BROAD-CAST PATENT SOWING MACHINE. CALIFORNIA FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. PAN-MILLS. HAY-PRESSES. ROAD SCRAPERS, ALL SIZES. CAST-STEEL DEEP-TILLER PLOWS, ALL SIZES. SIDE-HILL PLOWS. BREAKING PLOWS ALL SIZES. CLOD CRUSHER OR FIELD ROLLER. HARROWS. CULTIVATORS. ALL KINDS OF MACHINE CASTINGS. ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING DONE. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BRASS WORK. SASH WEIGHTS OF ALL SIZES, TO ORDER. GRATES AND FENDERS, FOR MARBLE MANTLES.

#### Among the Leading Articles are

PECK'S HEADER OR HARVESTER, which is by far superior to any imported Machine, and took the First Premium at the State Fair held at Sacramento. This Machine is both light and durable. TUSTIN'S CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, which cuts six feet in width and is the best Machine on this Coast, as it possesses many advantages over those made in the States. This Machine took the First Premium at the Sacramento Fair, over all other Machines. This Machine is so constructed, that it NEVER CHOKES UP, having two sets of Knives, moved by the same shaft, thereby causing twice the velocity of the Knives, over that given by any other machine, and preventing the possibility of choking, no matter how slow the team may travel. Attention is particularly called to the RAKING DEVICE, which will rake off the grain more Regularly and evenly than can possibly be done by hand, thus saving the purchaser the neat sum of \$250 per day. The Machine is very light and durable.

RIDER'S PATENT EQUALIZING SCREW HORSE-POWER. This Power Possesses great advantages over any other Power in use, and is well calculated for doing all kinds of work usually done by Horse-Powers, and being simple in its construction, can be easily repaired, and at little expense.

EGLESTON'S BROADCAST PATENT SOWING MACHINE. This is the only Seed Sower ever invented that can be depended upon for sowing various kinds of grain, on all qualities of soil, in all kinds of weather.

CALIFORNIA FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, which have been tested at various times and found to be superior to any imported. They are warranted to be Fire-proof, and entirely free from sweating or dampness, which is the great complaint of the imported Safes, as they gather moisture on their passage.

Our Wrought and Chilled Iron safe, with Steel Vault, and Combination Locks, is unsurpassed by any.

All orders promptly attended to. And in conclusion I will add, that all the above lists of Goods are made of the very best material that the country will afford. Also, all the mechanics employed in superintending the putting up of these goods, are men of long experience, and the best of workmen in our country, and every article manufactured is of the most approved style, and has the latest improvements of the day, and cannot be surpassed in point of durability, practicability, beauty, and workmanship, and while I feel thankful for all past favors, I trust that I may meet with good encouragement in the future.

Every article that I import is of the very best style and most improved goods in the market, and can be sold as cheap as the cheapest, as I purchase all my goods direct from the Manufacturers, saving all the commissions, thus enabling me to sell cheap. All persons in want of any of the above goods, will please send in their orders in time, to

THOS. OGG SHAW, 208 Sacramento street, SAN FRANCISCO.

### Homesteads Cheaper

Than Proposed under the Shafter Bill.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF WHAT IS KNOWN as the "Shafter Bill," it is proposed to sell the City title to Homestead Lots from \$25 to \$50 each. The undersigned will sell Homestead Lots within the limits of the City, and will never to the business center than many of the lands covered by the Shafter Bill, and place the party in immediate possession of the same, without present trouble or prospective lawsuits, for

FROM \$10 TO \$200 EACH.

THE TITLE IS ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

being Spanish grant, finally confirmed, and patented by the United States.

The Shafter Bill respects this title; the City authorities respect it; the District Courts and Supreme Court of the State, as well as the District Court and Supreme Court of the United States respect it; besides,

The Title has been forever Quieted

BY A FINAL DECREE AND JUDGMENT AGAINST THE CITY, so that there is not even a cloud or shadow upon it. Whoever purchases one of these lots will buy a LOT, and not a lawsuit.

Office, No. 19 Nagle's Building, corner of Montgomery and Market streets.

HARVEY S. BROWN.

### The Best Location For RESIDENCES.

HAVING Laid out MY PROPERTY, WHICH IS situated in the

CITY OF SAN JOSE,

into Lots and streets,

I am now ready to sell one or more LOTS, very cheap.

Terms made easy, to convenience of purchaser.

TITLE WARRANTED PERFECT.

L. PREVOST,

San Jose Nursery.

### PREMIUM Marble Works,

P. J. DEVINE,

Corner of K and Sixth streets,

SACRAMENTO.

MARBLE MANTLES, GRATES, MONUMENTS,

Tomb and Grave-Stones, Table and Counter-

Tops, Marble and Freestone Tiles,

Constantly on hand, and made to order on reasonable terms.

All kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK done with neatness and dispatch.

### New Employment Office.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that

they have opened a new-class EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

on Market street, opposite Montgomery, where all in want of help for the city or country, can be supplied at short notice, by leaving or sending their orders to them.

In connection with the above they have also a HOUSE

BOOK-LENDING and REAL ESTATE AGENCY, and will pay particular attention to the renting of Houses and Lands, Collections on Bills, Receipts, etc.

DEWITT F. PARISH & CO.

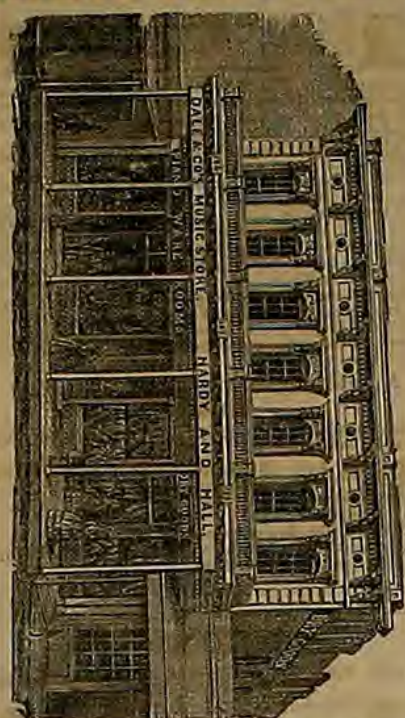
Amos W. Gove.

References—J. W. Palmer, Esq., Messrs. Dodge & Shaw, John P. Buckley, Esq., Messrs. Stevens, Baker & Co.

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### SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARDY & HALL



### ONE PRICE STORE.

American, English, and French

### DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

J street near corner Seventh,

SACRAMENTO.

### NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT think it only necessary for them to state, that their stock will comprise the most USEFUL, SELECT, and FASHIONABLE Goods, embracing every variety of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Silks, Laces,

Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons,

&c. &c. &c.

### A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

The whole business conducted on the

### ONE PRICE SYSTEM,

and that price the LOWEST rates in the market for the character of the Goods sold.

Patrons can always send their orders by mail or express, with full confidence; they will receive the same attention as if present.

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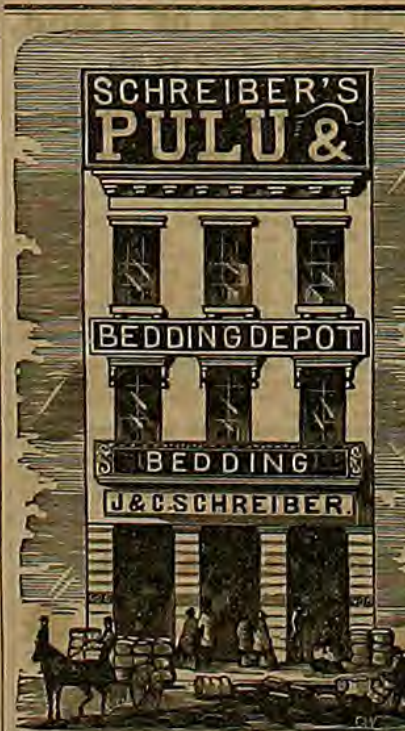
### LAMOTT, Hatter,



No. 37 J street, - - Sacramento.

The Finest Assortment in the State,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.



No. 406 Sansome street

SAN FRANCISCO.



### JOHN G. THWING,

314 Pine street, San Francisco,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

CONCORD AND ALL OTHER

KINDS OF

HORSE COLLARS.

COUNTRY TRADERS

supplied with large or small quantities, of all sizes, at the lowest market prices. Always on hand a large supply and variety of Collars.

Call and see.

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### The Question Solved.



### COOK'S Improved Portable SUGAR EVAPORATOR

FOR MAKING

SORGHUM AND MAPLE SUGAR.

ALL DOUBTS ARE DISPELLED! THAT CHINESE SUGAR-CANE YIELDS

### TRUE CANE-SUGAR

IS A SETTLED QUESTION.

The difficulties in securing its Granulation have been entirely overcome by the invention of

### Cook's Evaporator.

By its peculiar arrangement it throws off all scum and feculencies, and secures a deposit of a kind of wax, which would otherwise prevent granulation, and WHICH HAS YET BEEN REMOVED BY NO OTHER PROCESS.

Thus in this machine are combined all the requisites for DEECATING WITHOUT CHEMICALS, and evaporating with an unparalleled rapidity.

Attention is called to the following Claims of this Valuable Invention:

1st It so liberates the sirup from its gummy and glucose matters that crystallization may readily be secured.

2d It will make more and better sirup in a day than any other evaporator.

3d Being made of sheet metal it is more sensitive to heat than cast iron, and can suddenly be brought to a very high heat without cracking, a danger to which cast iron Evaporators are greatly subject.

4th It consumes less fuel by one-half than any other Evaporator.

5th It is the only one in which great heat can be applied to shallow bodies of juice without danger of scorching; hence its greater rapidity of evaporation and more certainty of success.

6th It is more convenient for use than any other style; it is always ready for work without calling upon all the neighborhood mechanics, and causing great delays when you are in the greatest haste.

7th It thus combines in an eminent degree all those essential requisites of sugar machinery, viz: speed, superiority of work, convenience, and economy.

We will furnish Evaporators adapted to brick arches at the following prices, LIBERALLY REDUCED to meet the state of the times and to promote the successful manufacture of Home Products:

No. 3—Copper Pan, 45 by 90 inches.....\$100

No. 4—do do 45 by 100 do ..... 125

No. 5—do do 45 by 144 do ..... 150

Two Skimmers, one Door, and one Grates accompany each Pan.

Copper Pans are used for this Evaporator, on account of their great durability and cleanliness.

In connection with the EVAPORATOR, we shall also Manufacture

### Sugar-Cane Mills,

OF THE LATEST AND BEST PATTERNS

now used, for descriptions and prices of which we refer to our advertisements.

For any further information and Pamphlets containing full directions for the Culture and the Manufacture of Sorghum; also for testimonials of its successful Manufacture by this Evaporator in the hands of Farmers of the different States; and for Orders for the Machines, address—

### CAROTHERS & BATES,

MANUFACTURERS,

Sacramento.

N B—A MODEL of this Evaporator, and Samples of Sirup and Sugar made with it, can be seen, and important information had, at California Farmer Office, where Orders can also be left.

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### REDINGTON & CO.'S

#### SUPERIOR

### YEAST POWDERS,

WARRANTED TO MAKE

Light, Sweet and Nutritious Bread,

EQUALLY ADAPTED TO—LOAVES, HOT BISCUIT,

BUCKWHEAT AND OTHER CAKES! GINGER-

BREAD, AND CAKES OF ALL KINDS.

Warranted fully Equal to Any in the Market.

ASK FOR

Redington & Co.'s Yeast Powder,

And take no other, if you would have uniformly GOOD BREAD.

Manufactured and sold at wholesale, by

REDINGTON & CO.,

410 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

For sale by all respectable Grocers, everywhere.

### Doane's Hay Press.

THE Proprietor of this highly improved PATENT HAY PRESS, offers it to the Public with the fullest confidence that it will be found the most efficient Press known.

The weight of the Press, wheel, iron-work, &c., is about 1200 pounds; when built of oak, 1400 pounds.

This Press is easily worked by a wheel, tackle, and two blocks, with horses; and with three men, TEN TONS can be easily baled in a day. The Press can be easily taken apart, easily packed on mules so as to be conveyed to the Valleys over the Mountains. Bales are formed 2 feet 2 inches, by 4 feet, weighing 250 to 300 pounds each bale.

These Presses have been approved and purchased by Benson & Co., ROGERS & MEYERS, San Francisco; HORACE HAWES, San Mateo; MR. MERRIWEATHER, of Cache Creek, and others, to whom reference can be made.

These Presses can be purchased at the Manufactory, Corner of Clay & Drum streets, San Francisco; or address EDITOR FARMER, to whom the Proprietor is permitted to refer, and of whom Presses can be ordered. Price \$200. Hard-wood, \$225.

12-3m

### Reaper and Mower Knives

OR SECTIONS OF ANY DESIRED PATTERN,

Made to Order, at shortest notice.

E. C. HALL,

Chace's Mill, Market street, SAN FRANCISCO.

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### Literary Shrubbery.

#### THE WEST.

How appropriately this will apply to our own State:

"I hear the tread of pioneers,

Of nations yet to be;

The first low wash of waves, where soon

Shall roll a human sea—

The elements of Empire here

Are plastic yet and warm.

The chaos of a mighty world

Is rounding into form—

Each rude and jostling fragment soon

Its fitting place shall find,

The raw material of a State,

Its muscle and its mind.

[Whittier.

CHILD WIT—YET KNEES.—When Madge was a very little girl, her father found her chubby hands full of the blossoms of a beautiful tea-rose, on which he had bestowed great care. "My dear," said he, "didn't I tell you not to pick one of these flowers without leave?" "Yes, papa," said Madge, innocently, "but all these had leaves."

Do You Give it Up?—Why was Bulwer more likely to get tired of novel writing than Warren?

Because Bulwer wrote "Night and Morning," and Warren only "Now and Then."

FEMALE education is often a gaudy and tawdry setting, which ciphers and almost hides the jewel it ought to bring out.

### FRUITS, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE.

J. W. GALE. ROBERT HOWE.

### J. W. GALE & CO.,

Fruit and General Commission

MERCHANTS,

408, 411, and 413, Davis street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

In calling the attention of FARMERS and FRUIT-GROWERS to the above Card, the advertisers would respectfully inform them that having been engaged in the above Business during the past Five Years, and received during that time Consignments from the principal Valleys and Fruit-growing portions of the State, their facilities for the disposal, to the best advantage, of any Consignments with which they may be favored, are surpassed by none.

### CONSIGNMENTS OF

Fruit, Butter, Eggs, Poultry,

&c. &c. &c.

Will be thankfully received and returns promptly made.

References can be made to some of the principal Farmers in various parts of the State, with whom we have transacted business during several years.

### LIVE STOCK.

Our arrangements are such that we are prepared to receive

CONSIGNMENTS OF LIVE STOCK,

and dispose of the same at the Highest Current Rates.

March 1st. 21-6

### PACIFIC

FRUIT MARKET.

OUR ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW COMPLETED to supply our customers with the choicest Fruit of California production. We receive consignments daily from

OAK KNOLL, NAPA.

SU-COL, NAPA.

FERNSIDE, ALAMEDA.

WASHINGTON NURSERY, SACRAMENTO.

SANTA CLARA NURSERY, SANTA CLARA.

And many other Orchards, embracing Fruits of every variety and flavor.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT

Will meet the wants of families.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

The requirements of buyers throughout the State.

The superior manner in which most of our Fruit is packed renders it very desirable for shipping purposes.

### WINE!

OUR CELLAR IS ADMITTED to be the best in our State for the Storage of Wine, and is capable of holding 200,000 gallons.

We are now ready to

RECEIVE WINE ON STORAGE,

OR FOR SALE,

And offer facilities to all Win-Makers with whom we may make business arrangements.



## Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.  
(Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tonn & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.)  
July 10.

Our Grain and Produce Market presents no new features worthy of note, if we except a disposition to ship a small quantity of Flour to China, say from 2000 to 2500 barrels, prices having receded and leaving now a fair margin for profit on the investment. But little new grain has thus far appeared on our Market, not sufficient to have any effect on prices, although we hear from several quarters that harvesting has fairly commenced, and new grain in quantities is looked for at an early date. Our prices current shows but little change.

Our receipts of produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 3305 cks, Barley 6315 cks, Oats 750 cks, Beans 60 cks, Flour 3782 grs-cks, Bran 620 cks, Corn Meal 633 cks, Malt 226 bales Hay 283 tons, Potatoes 1754 cks, Corn 60 cks, Middlings 442 cks.

Also, Castor: Wheat 772 cks, Barley 657 cks, Oats 130 cks, Corn 18 cks, Beans 135 cks, Potatoes 382 cks, Malt 34 bales, Flour 265 grs-cks.

Wheat, 100 lbs... 1.50 2.00  
Barley, 100 lbs... 1.10 1.30  
Oats, 100 lbs... 1.00 1.20  
Beans, 100 lbs... 1.40 1.75  
Corn, 100 lbs... 1.20 1.50  
Rye, 100 lbs... 1.30 1.60  
Buckwheat, 100 lbs... 1.40 1.75  
Onions, 100 lbs... 1.00 1.20  
Squash, 100 lbs... 1.00 1.20  
Beans, 100 lbs... 1.00 1.20

## San Francisco Cattle Market.

Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. WHITNEY, corner of Sutter and Sanson streets (Stock Corral).

We have no change to note in the Cattle Market for the past week.

## AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

BEER—American, first quality 5c to 7c; 2d quality 2c to 4c; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 2c to 3c.  
VEAL—first quality, 4c to 7c.  
HOGS—Stock Hogs 2 to 3c; fat Hogs on foot 5c to 6c; Dressed 7c to 9c.  
MUTTON—dressed, 3c to 7c, according to quality.  
MILK COWS—1st quality \$20 to \$40; 2d quality \$15 to \$25.

## Retail Prices at Washington Market—July 10.

Asparagus... 12c to 15c  
Artichokes... 10c to 12c  
Beans... 10c to 12c  
Bread... 10c to 12c  
Butter... 10c to 12c  
Cabbage... 10c to 12c  
Cauliflower... 10c to 12c  
Celery... 10c to 12c  
Cress... 10c to 12c  
Cucumbers... 10c to 12c  
Eggplants... 10c to 12c  
Garlic... 10c to 12c  
Green beans... 10c to 12c  
Green peas... 10c to 12c  
Lettuce... 10c to 12c  
Mushrooms... 10c to 12c  
Onions... 10c to 12c  
Potatoes... 10c to 12c  
Pumpkins... 10c to 12c  
Spinach... 10c to 12c  
Squash... 10c to 12c  
Tomatoes... 10c to 12c  
Turnips... 10c to 12c  
Zucchini... 10c to 12c

Apples... 10c to 12c  
Pears... 10c to 12c  
Oranges... 10c to 12c  
Lemons... 10c to 12c  
Grapes... 10c to 12c  
Raspberries... 10c to 12c  
Strawberries... 10c to 12c  
Blackberries... 10c to 12c  
Currants... 10c to 12c  
Ginseng... 10c to 12c  
Licorice... 10c to 12c  
Sage... 10c to 12c  
Thyme... 10c to 12c  
Rosemary... 10c to 12c  
Sage... 10c to 12c  
Thyme... 10c to 12c  
Rosemary... 10c to 12c

Butter, Cal... 10c to 12c  
Eggs, Cal... 10c to 12c  
Duck eggs... 10c to 12c  
Farina... 10c to 12c  
Flour... 10c to 12c  
Milk... 10c to 12c  
Oatmeal... 10c to 12c  
Rice... 10c to 12c  
Wheat... 10c to 12c  
Yeast... 10c to 12c

Best... 10c to 12c  
Second... 10c to 12c  
Third... 10c to 12c  
Fourth... 10c to 12c  
Fifth... 10c to 12c  
Sixth... 10c to 12c  
Seventh... 10c to 12c  
Eighth... 10c to 12c  
Ninth... 10c to 12c  
Tenth... 10c to 12c

Salmon... 10c to 12c  
Tuna... 10c to 12c  
Mackerel... 10c to 12c  
Herring... 10c to 12c  
Caviar... 10c to 12c  
Pickles... 10c to 12c  
Sauces... 10c to 12c  
Condiments... 10c to 12c  
Spices... 10c to 12c  
Herbs... 10c to 12c

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing, such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can, and where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them. Our charge will be five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should be inclosed satisfactory references or the Cash, or bill could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our specialty, and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Every housekeeper experiences how difficult it is to make good bread, and we therefore take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that to insure uniformly light, sweet and nutritious bread, it is only necessary to use Redington & Co's. Yeast Powders, which in every respect excel all similar preparations ever offered to the public. See advertisement in another column.

## The Ceylon Coffee Crop.

Shortly after the departure of the last mail for Europe, a very abundant blossom made its appearance throughout the coffee districts of the Kandian country; this was succeeded by calm weather, so that there was nothing to interfere with the setting of the fruit, and since that time gentle showers have fallen, which will have the effect of filling-out the young coffee, and mature a further supply of wood for another blossom, which is expected about three weeks hence. The planters appear to be unanimously of opinion that the present blossom is as fine as any they have had for many years, and that, with ordinary favorable weather, we may hope to ship during the season 1882-3 a larger crop than has ever before left Ceylon.—(Ceylon Times).

See Coffee-seed at our office. Who will try it?

Eloquent Passage.—In the course of a Fourth of July oration, delivered last Friday at Mountain View, in Santa Clara county, Hon. Geo. Bartow made the following eloquent allusion to the Pacific Railroad:

Thanks to a loyal Congress, the Pacific Railroad Bill has passed. Thanks to a patriot President, the bill (as we have every reason to believe) is signed. And now, in due time, there will come out to us from the forges of the North, a steed more fleet than the Arab steed of the desert. It is the steed with the iron-bound bosom and mouth of fire. It is the steed that puts the long white clouds from his nostrils, as he goes forth on his glorious errand—now galloping with never-tiring foot far through the woodlands and over the prairies—now thundering through the passes of the mountains, bringing population, civilization, prosperity, growth, power, grandeur in his train, smoothing the rough ways before him, making the land to grow as beauty like a garment, and the wilderness and solitary places to "bud and blossom like the rose." The name of that steed is Locomotive—the grand agent of modern civilization.

DETAILS of Eastern news give gratifying evidence that in all the border and reclaimed insurgent States the Union feeling is rapidly developing into a dominant power that promises to restore "the Union as it was" in good time. The loyal citizens of the States alluded to all desire a confiscation bill, as the only practical way of punishing and squelching home traitors.

The Union party of Oregon contains two-thirds of the vote of the State, and has a majority in every county save Josephine. In Tillamook county not a Secession or Democratic vote was cast.

A French critic describes the World's Fair building, at London, as "putting the characteristics of the railway station, the market, and the greenhouse."

## THE UNION FARM AND PLANTATION MILLS.

THE BEST MILL EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Greene, Heath & Allen, SOLE AGENTS FOR

California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

CABLES & BAILEY, Stalls No. 71 and 72

Washington Market

BANSOME STREET SAN FRANCISCO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PRODUCE, VEGETABLES AND FRUIT,

Ships, Hotels, and Families, supplied at the Lowest Rates. Orders called for.

All orders delivered free of charge.

PIONEER Riding Academy, LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,

No. 197 and 199 Montgomery street, One door above Jackson. SAN FRANCISCO

ORRICK JOHNSON, Proprietor.

HOBBS KEPT ON LIVERY.

RIDING CLASSES for Gentlemen on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

RIDING CLASSES for Ladies on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mr. Johnson has effected an arrangement with an experienced Military Trainer, who will open a Class for Dragoon to form a class.

The ACADEMY will be open EVERY EVENING, from 7 until 11 o'clock.

Having every accommodation for the purpose, Mr. JOHNSON will Teach, Break, Bit, and Gait, Horses; or give instructions in the same.

Ladies and Gentlemen whose duties will not allow them to attend during the day, can receive instructions at night.

Rincon Wool Depot.

D. McLENNAN & E. GRISAR,

HAVE re-opened their WOOL ESTABLISHMENT, at the RINCON DOCK, and are prepared to continue as formerly, the business of

Grading and Packing Wool for Shipment.

Their "GRADE MARKS," being well established here and in the Eastern States and Europe, they offer their services to Wool Dealers.

N. B.—Having heard that outside parties have been imitating our "Grade Marks," they are hereby notified that these "Grade Marks" are our own property, and not to be used for the future.

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

W. M. T. COLEMAN & CO., Proprietors.

23

FINE WOOL WANTED.

40,000 OR 50,000 FINE MERINO WOOL

Parties having Fine Wool will please send Samples, and state Amount of Lot, and price. Address, Col. WARREN, Ed. Farmer.

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## FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

## FOR SALE.

A Farm of about 350 Acres,

IN ALAMEDA COUNTY, TWO MILES north from the City of Oakland, on the Telegraph Road. Either the whole or one-half, separately, will be sold, as may suit purchasers. There are now on the premises, a good Dwelling House, containing Ten Rooms; two Servants' Rooms, and Five large Closets and Bath Rooms, all hard finished, and Four handsome Marble Mantels. Also, a good Farm-House, containing eight rooms, exclusive of rooms appropriated to farm laborers. A Carriage-House 20x40 feet, one and a half stories high; two large Barns, beside Cow-Houses, and Stables for 125 head of cattle and 20 horses, all in excellent condition. The whole is well fenced, and good Division Fences throughout the Farm. All in very complete order, and for the last two years an abundant supply of very Choice Fruit. Farm Implements, choice young Stock Horses, Harness, Wagons, Buggies, and Family Carriage, can be purchased with the land. The above desirable property will be sold on the most reasonable terms, as the owner wishes to be absent from the State for several years.

A good Eight-horse-power Threshing Machine,

second-hand but thoroughly repaired and better than new, for sale very low.

Also—20 very superior Yearling HEIFERS, half-blood Durham; and one half-blood Durham BULL, and Pure blood

Essex PIGS, five months old.

Any part or all of the above Property, for sale Cheap or than can be had elsewhere.

Apply to S. E. ALDEN, on the premises.

## Two Ranches

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.

ONE CONTAINING 1972 71-100 acres,

the other 1253 38-100 acres, being portions of our Ranch in Solano County.

Or, if preferred, an undivided half interest in the whole Ranch, containing 5350 87-100 acres,

WITH STOCK AND IMPROVEMENTS,

Consisting of a good Dwelling House, Cheese House, Stables, Sheds, Wind Mills, Work Oxen, Horses, Farm Tools, Boats, and everything requisite for the Dairy and Stock business.

One hundred good American COWS, now in milk. The above Ranch is capable of supporting 2500 head of cattle. Out of over 600 head ranches during the recent flood, WE LOST ONLY TEN CALVES.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, where a map can be seen; or at the Ranch; or to Col. Warren, Editor FARMER.

HALE & WHEELER, STOCKTON, San Joaquin county, Cal.

500 Acres Good Land & Dwellings.

Who wants a Good Farm Cheap?

We can offer them Three Quarter Sections, 150 acres, GOOD LAND, suitable for Cultivation (Grain and Orchard Land) and Grazing.

This farm is situated on the county road, twenty-five miles from Sacramento, and thirteen from Suisun City, and three miles from Maize Prairie Post Office. The land is well watered by living Springs, and enclosed in Fences. On the farm is a good HOUSE with seven rooms, Stock sheds 140 feet long, Barn 60 feet connected. The house is entirely furnished, so that a Family can take possession and be at home readily.

There are 800 Ewes and Lambs; small Farming Tools; 75 Domestic Fowls; Cow and Calf, etc. The whole will be sold a bargain, if applied for soon. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

A Rare Chance for a Capitalist.

THE COLLINSVILLE RANCH.

THE Advertiser has 3000 acres Land half high rolling and hill land, and half Tule Land. The Ranch is bordering on the Sacramento River, and one-half of it has a Water-Front. The Tule Land is easy of reclamation, and a contract is already under way to reclaim and improve it.

The Ranch is situated at the mouth of the Sacramento River, at the upper end of Suisun Bay, only ten miles from the city of San Francisco, and is known as the Montezuma Hills in Solano county. A substantial Wharf for a Steamboat Landing has been built this winter, and the Sacramento and San Francisco Steamers stop there daily, taking Passengers, Produce, Cattle, Hogs, etc.; this being the greatest shipping point for the Salinas River in the State, and one that will have increasing business, as the floods do not affect it. The advertiser desires to improve, and requires more Capital to insure to this point all its advantages; as it can be made one of the best paying operations in the State; and as he has other business, is not able to carry it on himself, so he offers all its advantages, and wishes a Partner with sufficient capital to make such other improvements as will insure the success which opens to it. The Ranch has a large stock of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine upon it.

Any business man with Ten, Fifteen, or Twenty Thousand Dollars, this will be a grand opening, as he would have possession of, and under his charge, Property worth about \$75,000; while the new Wharf, now the great landing for all this section of country, can be made a large source of income. For particulars, inquire personally or by letter, of Editor Farmer.

1000 Acres of Land, 120 COWS,

AND A Good Milk and Dairy Business, For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SPECTACULAR OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Business ever offered in our State. The location is near Suisun City, within five miles. There is 950 acres good land, which can be had at \$10 per acre, and 120 select COWS for \$20 each, together with Engine and Boiler for feeding Stock, Cheese-Presses, Butter-Churns, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc., valued at \$1000. All these implements will go to the purchaser without cost.

The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted. There are also 100 acres of good Land adjoining leased for two years at \$1 per acre; this goes also, and the lease can be renewed.

To a good and responsible party this property will be sold on the most liberal terms—say ONE-THIRD CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory. Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address COL WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will furnish all needed information.

Nov. 1, 1881.

## FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, WITH excellent Out-buildings, a fine Garden, Vineyard of four acres, with a field of sixty acres, more, for pasturage or cultivation. The whole will be sold a great bargain if applied for immediately.

For particulars apply at California Farmer Office.

Ranch for Sale.

A FINE RANCH OF 600 ACRES of heavy timbered Land, with a grand Mill Site, heavy Water-Power. The Land is covered with large Redwood, Yellow Pine, etc.

This is an excellent chance for investment, as in a short time the Land will be doubled in value. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

LARGE WASHING-MACHINE.

A LARGE WASHING-MACHINE WITH HEATER and Boiler attached, one of the "New Patents," suitable for a large Hotel or Boarding-House, to be had at a bargain, by calling at this Office, where it can be seen,

Nov. 1, 1881.

10

## FARM SOCIETY, &amp;c.

## Thorough-bred Stock for Sale.

CONSISTING OF FRENCH Merino, Spanish Merino, Ramo and Swain, Durham, Devon, and Alder, New Halls and Hottels; also, Essex, Berkshire, Leicester, and Suffolk Pigs. All of my stock is strictly Thoroughbred, and equal to any in America, and the prices will at all times be as low as the same quality can be obtained from any other reliable source. I wish to call special attention to my French and Spanish Merino Rams, which are very superior, and they will be sold at reduced rates. The Stock can be seen on my Ranch, directly across the Bay from San Francisco, near the Ferry Landing at San Antonio, where I would be pleased to show it to all admirers of Fine Animals. Address me at Brooklyn, P. O., Alameda county, California, or JAMES M. PATTERSON, San Francisco.

JOHN D. PATTERSON.

## Grand Opportunities for Stock Men.

A party having a valuable Ranch of several thousand acres, upon which are a band of 1000 fine sheep, 400 cattle, 50 horses and 200 hogs, and 100 acres of fine grass ready to cut, wishes a good man as a partner or manager, with \$10,000 to ten thousand dollars. This is a fine chance to make a small fortune.

Another party having a large demand of stock and cash means wishes parties to join with him in purchasing Ranches and stock said Ranches, and will give liberal chances to such parties. This is also a fine chance. For information of the above apply to Ed. Farmer.

## RAMS FOR SALE.

PURE AND THOROUGHbred SAXON AND AUSTRALIAN Merino Rams.

From specially selected stock, imported by the undersigned into California, Spring of 1880.

Reference at San Francisco: Messrs. GERSTUNG & CO. California street, below Sanson.

Country Address: NATIVIDAD Post Office, Monterey Co. EUGENE SHERWOOD, San Lorenzo Ranch, Monterey county.

## 150 Half-Blood SOUTH-DOWNS.

A FINE BAND Half-blood SOUTH-DOWN Sheep, young, about eight months old, from the very Best Blood in the United States, sired by the Stock from Babraham, England.

This stock will be sold a bargain, if early applied for, to KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., 310 Washington street, near Front.

Or reference and inquiry can be made at the Farmer Office.

## Splendid Bucks!

CRYSTAL PALACE!

THOSE WHO WANT THE PROGENY of this noble animal should make immediate application for them.

CRYSTAL PALACE has produced the Best French Merino Bucks that have ever been exhibited.

Persons in want can see the young Bucks by applying to the Editor of the Farmer.

## The Italian Honey Bee.

FIFTY SWARMS of BEES in excellent condition, mostly Italian Bees, will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. The Bees are in the Langstroth Patent Hive, and are making Honey very rapidly. Purchasers are invited to call and examine them. They are worthy immediate attention as the undersigned desires to sell them at once.

"Big Tree Store," Corner of Eighth & I Streets, 13.

Purchasers can refer to Col. Warren, Editor Farmer, as to their value. He will also receive orders for same.

## Full-blood Merino Sheep.

Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address Editor Farmer.

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## Full-Blood Durham Stock.

Purchasers of very choice Durham Stock will do well to call and see our Lists of Stock for sale. We have some for sale as fine as can be found in this country.

We have a number of Full-Blood Durham and also Devon Stock, of perfect pedigree, worthy the attention of those who desire to find the very best blood. The pedigrees we can show, and give full particulars.

Also, about twenty fine Grade animals, of superior stock and parentage, to which we invite particular attention.

## Agency California Wool-growers' Association.

J. W. CLARK, Late of J. H. Coghill & Co. J. E. PERKINS, Sec. Cal. Wool-growers' Ass'n.

## CLARK &amp; PERKINS,

Wool Commission Merchants,

Northeast Corner Front and Clay streets, (UP STAIRS) SAN FRANCISCO.

## LIBERAL ADVANCES

MADE ON...

## CONSIGNMENTS OF WOOL.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH WOOL SACKS

Furnished to Order.

23

## Wool, Hides, and Skins

Purchased AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,

R. FEUERSTEIN & CO., 212 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

17

Established for sale of Humboldt Co. Produce.

W. J. SWEASEY, and vicinity that he has opened the store on Front street next to the Reverse House, for the sale of Dairy, Orchard, and Garden Produce, and he hopes by strict attention to the wants of the community, to merit a share of their patronage. Humboldt County, that he has prepared to receive and sell all kinds of Produce on Commission, and he guarantees to all who are supplied with the best and most reliable goods at the lowest prices. Field and Garden Seeds at sale, five; at retail, ten per cent.

Agents for the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

## TRAVELING.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

THE FOLLOWING STEAM-SHIPS will be dispatched

In the Month of July, 1882:

ORIZABA, Captain FARNWORTH, Friday, July 13th.

GOLDEN GATE, Captain PEARSON, Monday, July 16th.

From Panama street wharf, At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually,

## FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.



# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES

VOLUME XVII.

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AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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### THE VINE AND WINE IN EUROPE

LETTER NUMBER THIRTEEN.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

#### Make Pure Wine—No Imitations.

EPERNAY, April 4th, 1862

EDITOR FARMER: I received with usual joy the Farmer of 17th January, 1862, and gave a double welcome to the letter from the able pen of Mr. Louis Emil Miller. Those of your subscribers who have not yet read the letter of that gentleman, let them do so by all means; those who have done so, let them learn it by heart.

With him, I believe that California will produce as good a wine as is made in any other part of the world. But, as he justly remarks, "not in every place where every person fancies to lay out a vineyard, and make wild calculations." The ground must be well chosen—and what manner is more simple than that indicated by Mr. Miller? We cannot too much insist upon our wine-makers to keep the juice of the grape in all its purity. If the detestable practice of alcoholizing and sugaring the grape-juice once takes in California, our reputation is forever lost. Only ignorant persons, whose throats are already burnt with gin and brandy, will put either sugar or alcohol in their California juice to give it a higher degree. Its natural degree, from the report made by Messrs. Blake & Simmons to the State Agricultural Society, is 15 per cent of alcohol (see transactions for 1859, page 300-304).

At such a degree, who, but those guided by darkness and ignorance, would think of putting in sugar or alcohol? Persons as a general thing always prefer the natural to an imitation. If we then imitate Port-wines, Rhine-wines, etc., the real article will always be preferred to our imitations; and thus, by our own folly, we will acquire a disrepute and create a discount for our wines. If Burgundy produced the same wines that Bordeaux makes, they would not sell at half their present value. No, believe me, dear sir, the value of each wine is its own separate character; the value of every Vineyard is the qualities that distinguish it from its neighbors. The consequence of reducing all wines to the same standard and character, is fraud and miserable adulterations. Suppose we would all wish to make Port-wine; our wine marking but 15 per cent, and Port marking about 21 per cent, we would have to add 6 per cent of alcohol. This addition of alcohol is, in its mildest term, an adulteration. But if it is sold, as the case invariably is, for pure juice, it becomes an abuse of confidence. And when, by its unhealthy effects, it carries desolation into the hearts of mothers, of wives, of sisters, it becomes criminal! Wine-makers of California, reflect well before you act!

There may be climates in California where 21 per cent of alcohol may be obtained with certain varieties of vines, and such a wine as a Dessert-wine might be excellent; but not so with every species of grape, and wherever you choose to plant it.

We must create for ourselves a wine that has its own type, that bears its own name. Without this we will never find a ready market for our produce. I do not pretend that we can all make the same wine. No, California is too large and possesses too many different climates and soils; but what I do pretend is, that each part of our State have its own original type, not imitating European or other wines. If the quantity of alcohol be above 15 per cent, make Liquor wines, but without adulterating. If the quantity of alcohol be less, make simple white or red wine.

I have heard repeated that our California citizens pretend our wine is not good because it has a "queer taste." Poor fellows; they don't know that at the Court of France, before the sixteenth century, only Champagne (not the frothing Champagne of our day) was known. It was then the Burgundy that had the "queer taste." Later, when the Physician of Louis XIV recommended him to drink only Burgundy wine instead of Champagne, its taste was no longer "queer;" it was then the Bordeaux's taste that became "queer." Since then, neither the Champagne, Burgundy, nor Bordeaux have been found to have a queer taste.

Bordeaux has debauched the dethroned! What

would it now be, had the wine-makers of that country simply imitated the Burgundy in its happy days? Nothing, less than nothing. Now, the wine of Bordeaux is not left lying for years in the wine-producer's cellars, but is bought while still fermenting in the tubs.

Since I have mentioned the words "queer taste," I now declare before the world, and upon the very best European authorities, that a wine without a queer taste is not a great wine!

Mr. Miller further remarks that there is no secret whatever in making wine, and that persons pretending to have secrets of this kind are charlatans. This is most true; there is no secret for making wine. Every one who is not a simpleton can make wine, and good wine, too, at that, with the proper care. There are secrets for making better brandies or cognacs; but these can be made without those secrets. There are secrets for curing sick wines; but a wine that is made as it ought to be, and is well cared for, will never become sick. Then away with the secrets, for they are useless. Those who have any, so much the better for them; but that will not prevent me from making every bit as good wine, without their secrets and mystifications. All that our farmers need is a few years' experience, a subscription to the FARMER, a close attention to Mr. Miller's letters, and their wines will rivalize with the best of the world.

Our glorious State is golden, for the glitter of its shining ore! Golden, for the beautiful hue of its harvest! Heaven grant it golden for the beautiful color of its Wine! That day will be the proudest of my life.

Believe me, truly yours,

ABRAHAM HARRISSTHY.

#### More of the Borers, Etc.

COLUMBIA, June 28, 1862.

EDITOR FARMER: You will receive with this a small package containing some insects and pieces of Pear limbs, where they do their mischief. I never had the plague of them before, and as they are doing me a great deal of damage on a few of my pear trees—I can count nearly 50 or 75 cavities in one small tree where they have been at work. They make the small trunks break down badly, as most of them have fruit on. Can you tell me what to do, and if they are the same as I sent you a few weeks ago?

Very truly yours,

D. PARKER.

P. S.—As regards those trees I complained of as badly diseased and I cut down, they were in a very clayey place, where the surface was mined off and after they had been set out I filled in some, and I presume they were too damp in the clay; but they could not have had any tap-root. I think you were right on the cause of their being diseased, and I thank you for your advice. D. P.

Our crowded columns prevented us replying to our correspondent before. The insects sent us are the regular beetle-bug borer, and are ever the attendant on sickly trees. They come to a diseased tree the same as crows come to the carrion, and it will be found almost always that the trees that have their circulation impeded will be attacked by the borer. If our correspondent will turn up stones and billets of wood after a wet spell he will find snails and worms of various kinds. So likewise the borer goes to the sickly trees. After they are diseased the only remedy we know of is to dig round the tree to a goodly extent, give it new soil, cut out the borer with a sharp knife, cover the wound with earth clay, shorten the limbs by careful pruning, wash the tree with strong soap-suds, and thus renew its circulation. That will save the tree if properly done. Will our neighbor try it and give us the result? The trees were in-

jured by the deep planting, and especially in the clay soil.

In addition to this we give what a correspondent of the Gardener's Monthly says on the subject of borers.

#### TO KEEP THE BORER OUT.

"If the earth is removed from the stem of apple trees so that the bark will harden down to the collar, the attacks of the borer will be prevented, inasmuch as, it is well known, this enemy to the apple orchards never penetrates the tree at any point than where the bark is made tender by its contact with the soil. This is doubtless correct, and sustains our own practice with dwarf pears, set no deeper than they stood in the nursery, and exposing the quince stock to the ravages of the insect. We banded the trees for six inches above and two below the surface of the ground, with coarse muslin, and never had a worm in one of them where the work was properly done, or where free of it when planted."

"The same course observed toward the apple tree would no doubt operate as a complete protection. It might require the bandage only for three or four years, which can be applied—once a year—so rapidly that one hand could go over at least one hundred trees in half a day, when the bandages and trees are prepared for the operation."

#### Duties on Agricultural and Horticultural Productions—Seeds, Plants, &c.

We publish the following sound views in corroboration of what we have heretofore said upon the subject of "Imported Seeds." We endorse every word. In regard to the propriety of such a tax, it would be most ridiculous, as well as impolitic and unscientific, as Trees, Seeds, Plants, &c., among all nations of refinement are made free, to promote the general good of all. We can hardly believe any respectable Nurseryman or Seedsmen would lend his name to such a plan. The N. Y. Working Farmer, says:

A writer in the Germantown Telegraph asserts, that "a few of our large Nurserymen and Seedsmen in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, are strenuously working, under the form of patriotism, to put money into their own pockets, at the expense of the whole Agricultural and Horticultural community, by urging on Congress to place a duty of either 30 or 50 per cent, for we cannot learn exactly which, on all seeds, trees, plants, and flowers, brought from abroad."

We cannot but doubt the correctness of the above statement, both because we have heard of no such efforts, and because such a course would be most suicidal in its effects. Many of the seeds imported are of kinds which cannot be raised here of good quality, and while the revenue to the Government, even with full importations, would be very slight, it would be still less with a heavy duty imposed.

It is true that Pears are imported in part from Canada and from Europe, but they are mainly of kinds which cannot be grown equally well from our own seed, and without importation would deteriorate, while the seed of Cauliflower, Evergreen Seedlings, and many others, cannot be raised here at all, without expensive hothouses, etc., and would even then be of inferior qualities. The proportion of price the seed bears to the product, is most trifling, and such a policy should not prevail. We presume no precedent can be found for such a course, and while our postoffice department carries seeds for newspaper postage, to secure their dissemination, it scarcely seems possible that in another direction the Government would discourage the same desirable end.

It is true that very young trees are imported from Europe of some kinds, because they are grown there with cheap labor at much lower cost,

and after standing in nursery rows until old enough to be handled by less skillful operators, they find their way on the market at increased prices. Their increase in value here is much greater than their cost when imported, and even at the present low prices without duty, the supply is materially short of what is required, without increasing their price.

Again, if trees and plants are to be detained at the Custom House, and particularly if handled, they will in most cases be injured.

If some are to be taxed for revenue purposes, they should be carefully selected; but, as a general rule, the taxing of living plants in transit, would tend to render them valueless by detentions. Those imported are generally brought in steamers at high freights, to insure short voyages, and even with this caution, a large proportion is lost by delays; let them be assorted at Custom Houses to ascertain which are taxable, and a majority would be lost.

It has ever been the policy of our Government to encourage the introduction of new and useful plants of all kinds, and the country at large has benefited millions of dollars within the last few years, while the amount imported as to cost, has been comparatively most trifling. As an example, we would cite the seed of the Imphee and Sorghum, now so largely raised in the West and North-west; the value of foreign seed used before we produced our own, was not the millionth of one per cent on the value of the crop of last year. There is no end to the objections, and not one argument in favor of a duty. New varieties now frequently imported for trial and very uncertain of sale, would not be imported at all with such a duty as 30 to 50 per cent, and as a consequence, we would be held to old sorts entirely.

#### Durham Stock

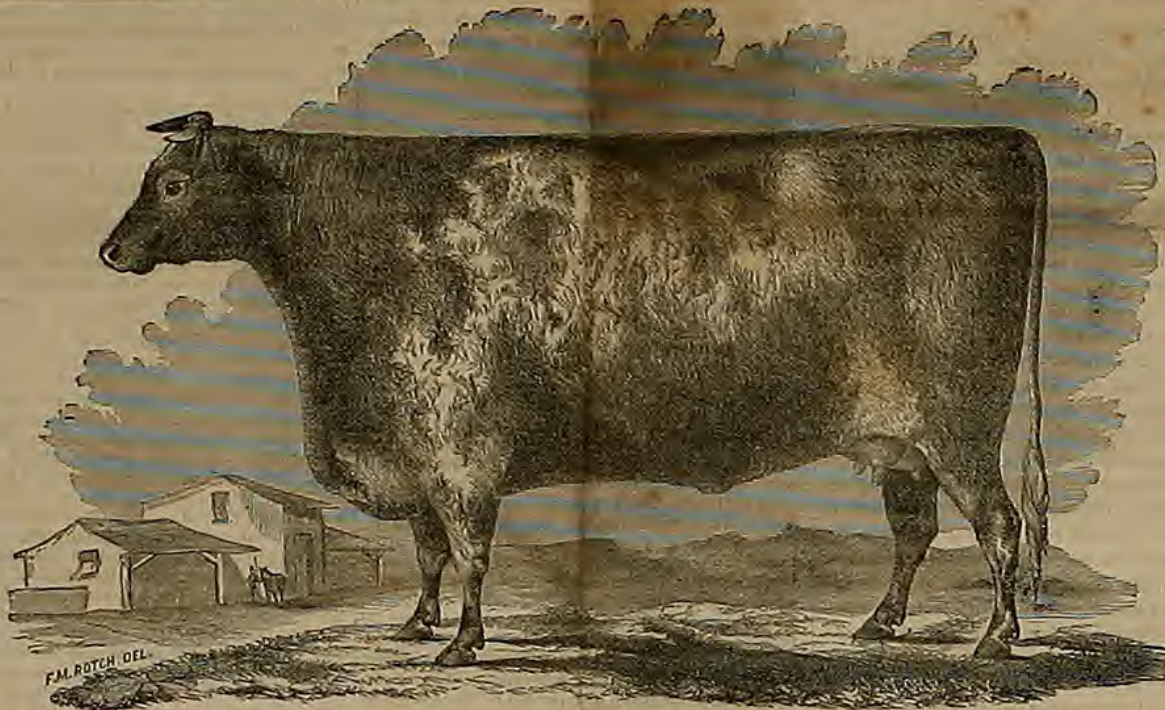
While so much is being said and done about Dairy-Stock and Beef-Cattle, it is well that we should sometimes take a look at good Stock. For this reason we give a picture worth looking at, "Diana Gwynne," as she appeared at 3 years old, the property of Samuel Thorne, of Thorneville, N. Y., the owner of that magnificent Herd, the Duchess Stock, for which large orders came from England. This is the kind of stock that pays to raise.

#### 1800 Packages of Butter Imported from the East by the last Steamer!

WHAT a commentary on the Dairy business of such a country as California. Every week we chronicle sales of cows at from \$5 to \$10 each; land can be had for taking up; the soil will yield fifty tons of sugar-beet or ruta-baga an acre; and yet 1800 packages come to our shores and sell at from 28 to 30 cents a pound! Such a statement indicates a wrong management somewhere, for we can make butter here for 20 cents a pound, and make it profitable; and yet we import it in large quantities, while the fact is we should be exporters—not importers.

#### Linseed Meal for Calves.

Linseed meal is highly nutritious, and a useful auxiliary for feeding calves; each calf may get from one-half to one pound per day, according to the size and age. The best way to prepare it is—steep a quarter of a pound for each feed in cold water, for twelve hours, then either dilute it with warm water, till of the temperature of new milk, making a gruel equal in bulk to the quantity of milk usually given, or boil it for twenty minutes, and let it stand till luke-warm; in the beginning but a small quantity should be given, mixed with the milk; till at the end of a month or six weeks, the calf may be fed alone on the linseed, and may be allowed some grass, hay, and finely cut roots. [Irish Far. Gazette.



A DURHAM COW AT THREE YEARS OLD: "DIANA GWYNNE."

#### Ringling, Summer Pruning, and the True Sap of Trees.

THE Isabella Grape may be accelerated in ripening, and produce larger berries, by a process of ringling the shoots in June and July. Vines treated in this manner produce fruit nearly twice the usual size, when girdled an inch in width; the shoot operated upon to this extent, dies of course, the following winter; but on the contrary, when the ring of the bark is taken off, only one-half an inch in width, the fruit grows larger, but the bark coming together before winter, a connection is formed, and the shoot is not thus destroyed. In explanation of this effect we would say that the crude sap of the vine, after passing up through the *Alburnum* or sap wood to the leaves, where it is concentrated, returns through the nerves of the leaves, to the base of the leaf stock, and then downward between the bark and young wood called *Cambium*. This is the true sap of trees; it is wholly generated in the leaves, descending to the extremities of their roots, depositing in its course the matter which is successively added to the tree.

When the enlargement and more early maturity of the fruit be the object, the operation of ringling may be performed as above, but if made on the small branches of the new wood, the fruit does not acquire a proper state of maturity; it should be done on the previous year's shoots. The effects of ringling are more obvious on the grape, pear, and apple, than upon some fruits; we have attempted it on the peach tree without any seeming effect. If, by the agency of leaves, the gases extracted from the atmosphere by these organs, and the juices drawn from the earth by the roots are mixed, assimilated and rendered subservient to the tree, thereby increasing its growth, and perfecting its fruit, the question arises, Is summer pruning beneficial or injurious? We apprehend that it is improper; for by this process, we diminish the resources of the tree, in thus removing so many leaves, as we must, of necessity, in this operation. The above, if true, shows the folly of taking off the leaves of any fruit tree, to accelerate the ripening of its fruit.

The *Alburnum* is the outer coating of young wood, often called sap-wood. The *Cambium* is mucilaginous matter found between the bark and young wood.—[J. M. Ives, in N. E. Farmer.

#### Causes of Pestilence.

A writer in the Louisville Journal argues that pestilence is invariably caused by vegetable decay, never by putrescent animal matter. We extract the following paragraphs from his remarks:

All human experience teaches that accumulations of vegetable filth, if moist, under the dominion of a daily mean temperature of 60° Fah, will produce sickness. If the filth remains, and is moist, and the daily mean temperature increases, the pestilence widens and deepens its ravages. There never has been, and never will be a departure from these truths. Every spot on the earth, where the conditions we have named existed, has produced severe sickness, and the conditions will always produce it.

There is no instance in human history where a pestilence has been produced by the decay of animal matter. Medical records are full of impressive and instructive facts on this point. Take, for example, the butchers of Louisville. They live in such close proximity to one another, that the locality is called Butchertown. Their slaughter-houses are near their dwellings; glue manufactories and other disagreeable establishments abound in the locality, and the summer's breath is loaded with the offensive odors of putrid animal matter. The butchers live among these odors through the day and sleep among them at night; yet there is not a more healthy class of people in this city.

An old grave-yard in the heart of the city of Paris, emitted such odors that it was determined by the authorities to remove the dead bodies. This was done in hot weather, but, although twenty thousand bodies in all stages of putrefaction were thus removed, no fever or pestilence was produced. Some of the workmen were knocked down by the overpowering odor, but the effect was momentary.

During the epidemic fever in Spain in 1800, there were buried in Seville 10,000 bodies in one burying ground, and 12,000 in three others. In Cadiz, also, equally as extensive burials occurred, and in the spring the earth cracked open and emitted the most noxious odors. The churches were filled with these odors, but there was no epidemic in either city, nor any sickness traceable to this putrefaction.

In Smyrna, the French governor of the hospital said, that during an epidemic of plague, large numbers of dead bodies were laid in the burying grounds unburied, and that his house was rendered intolerable by the stench, but himself and family were in perfect health throughout the visitation.

A man with his wife and two sons lived under the anatomical rooms of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. They lived amidst the most reeking odors of putrefying flesh, but he never had any sickness in his family during the ten years.

During the manufacture of adipocere, in England, the entrails and useless parts of the carcasses, of hundreds of animals were left around the manufactory, and the odors were horrible to the workmen, but during the years the men worked among these odors, there was not a case of sickness among the workmen.

Dr. Gordon gives an account of the stranding of a whale on the island of Santa Cruz. Its putrefaction loaded the air for weeks with the most offensive odors, but there was no sickness from the effluvia. Dr. Gordon also speaks of the putrefaction of one thousand barrels of beef on the same island, which gave rise to such odors that men were employed to throw the barrels into the sea. None of the people in the neighborhood, nor any of the men employed in removing the nuisance, had any sickness.

In various parts of this country myriads of fish are strewn over the land for manure, which load the air with flagrant odor, but no case of fever nor any form of pestilence has ever been known to spring from this source.



**LETTER FROM JAVA.**  
[We present the promised letter from Batavia. The reader will find it even more interesting than we had described. Such letters should receive a careful reading, and the valuable information conveyed should not be lost. We have dispatched orders for such articles as can be imported direct, and hope by such means to do a portion of the good hinted at by our esteemed correspondent, whose interest and sympathies have always turned in favor of California.]  
Batavia, Java, March 7th, 1862.  
Col. Warren, Ed. California Farmer:-  
My DEAR SIR: Permit me to express my gratitude and pleasure in receiving two copies of the CALIFORNIA FARMER by the last mail; it was doubly appreciated and refreshing inasmuch that they are the first American papers that I have yet received, notwithstanding I had subscribed and made arrangements for some twelve or fifteen different papers are sailing. Moreover, I get as late information via California and China, as via Europe and India; and when direct communication can be made, the quickest and most reliable news comes and goes via San Francisco, even to the East Indies. And I am pleased, as well as deeply interested, to see the movement made, both by Californians and Senators Latham and McDougall, for steam mail communication with China, which, as a matter of course would reach this place, as the Dutch mail steamers connect with nearly all the East India Islands, and connect with the English overland mail at Singapore, whither the Dutch have even a submarine Telegraph some 700 miles; unfortunately, however, now out of order, but is being repaired.  
The development and improvement in this part of the world, though slow, are wonderful, and if California fulfills her high mission, which her important position gives her, she will soon be linked by steam, telegraph, commercial and financial relations and interests, with this wonderful and Oriental or rather Occidental world, with her teeming millions, her variety and wonderful productions; and looking at the future interests and bearings of these countries, I cannot sympathize with the exclusive and oppressive spirit manifested to drive all Asiatics from our golden shores and deprive others of visiting them, and certainly if we indulge the one, cannot blame Japan, China, and the Indies, for their seclusion. Civilization, Agricultural developments, the Arts, Sciences, Education and Religion, all, all, demand that the gates and highways of the world be thrown open and left open for Commerce and her attendant train. This is an important fact to us now, and in case of war with England, as a neutral port, already four or five American vessels have repaired here for news and safety, as in case of war the Indian and Atlantic oceans would be cut off from our vessels and these neutral ports, and the Pacific left to us to fight our battles. And looking at the future, as the present marches of civilization and war are indicating, I am reminded of reading in the "Annals of San Francisco," in substance, that the great battles for Commercial supremacy and Naval power will finally have to be fought in the Pacific and China seas. See Russia slowly, but gradually, aye, majestically, marching Eastward, and strengthening herself from St. Petersburg to Sitka, opening to Commerce and Civilization, the Amoor and fertile fields of Manchuria, fortifying herself on the Amoor, Petropavlovsk in the Adriatic seas and Pacific coasts. We have now the visit of a Russian war-steamer here, well equipped with noble looking officers, speaking English fluently, and apparently quite friendly and sympathetic, which is certainly refreshing to us here, now in our troubles, with no war vessels or protection here whatever, save the "Saginan" of California notoriety, now rotten and useless in China, and from all I can learn may be set down to California Secession swindles; be that as it may, she is rotten and condemned, and I would remind Californians, they must do better with over one-fourth of a million of dollars than send out such workmanship to ruin her reputation. [Since our correspondent wrote, the Saginan has been brought back here by officers sent out for the purpose, and the condition of the steamer seems not so bad as represented. Instead of condemning the vessel, it is most likely some of her former officers will be condemned for secession proclivities.—En. C. F.] We are surrounded here by English and French war steamers which looked forbidding in case of war, but we are glad to say the cloud of war has passed over. The warriors have left and our vessels proceeded homeward with their valuable cargoes. I need not say foreign war would be disastrous to our Commerce in these seas at present. Then we have wars and rumors of war all around us, war in Borneo, Cochinchina, rebellion in China, Northern India, and a skirmish between Japan and the Russians; the most civilized nations warring with civilized and semi-civilized, solving the problem of humanity and the destiny of races. Truly, there is "an irrepressible conflict." But enough, and now  
SOMETHING OF JAVA,  
which is a wonderful island with a wonderful people, and with wonderful productions. With only 37,029 geographical square miles, or only about one-fifth as large as California, she has some 11,000,000 inhabitants, and with Madura included has only 52,000 square miles, increasing the population, as some say to 14 millions, while the population and prosperity is rapidly increasing—say from 150 to 700 per cent. The island of Java lies between 105° 12' and 114° 4' East longitude and 5° 52' and 8° 40' South latitude. Its extreme length is 575 geographical miles. Its breadth varies from 50 to 120 miles, and is the only great land of the old world of native civilization within the Southern hemisphere. You see it is long and narrow, with a chain of volcanic mountains running lengthwise through it, some of these mountain peaks reaching the height of 12,000 feet; and in its general outlines and features resembles California very much. 46 of its peaks are volcanic, 20 more or less active. It has a coast-line of 1400 English miles in extent, with a number of bays. It has but few harbors. Its ports are mostly

of the sea, and refreshed by its breezes, so that we have delightful sea breezes in the afternoon and night, with strong land breezes from the mountains in the morning, giving it a delightful climate, insular and salubrious. From the height of its mountains and refreshing breezes, it possesses almost every variety of climate and productions, all within sight and a day's journey. Thus it is said to contain some of the finest fruits, birds, animals, and flowers, in the world. The Botanical Garden of Bortenzos, 40 miles from here, at the foot of the mountains with 1000 feet elevation, claims to have the finest collection and varieties in the world. I have not yet seen it, but had the pleasure of contributing some 50 varieties of American flower-seeds with 44 varieties of our vegetables to its collection, with a promise to have a supply of its own in return, when I shall be happy to send you some. In its physical outlines, the country is divided into five different sections, much like our California divisions: bays, valleys, and mountain districts.  
**THE GEOLOGICAL FORMATION**  
of Java is eminently volcanic. Its peaks and volcanoes already given. The separate mountains of the range are of a conical form, having a central tube or chimney, ending in a crater. In one of these is said to be the far-famed, but fabulous "Poisoned valley and Upas Tree." One of these craters of the Tengge mountain is said to be the open roadstead with good anchorage, and with its regular monsoons, can be made to serve every purpose. Every portion is close to, if not in sight largest in the world; the diameter is 3 miles. One of its peaks is called the abode of the "Celestial Nymphs." It is covered with sand, but its top has never been ascended or examined. One of its peaks, still active, is called Brams, from the Hindoo God, whose emblem is fire. As a matter of course, the mountain-sides and valleys are covered with volcanic rocks, and most all the splendid antiquarian carvings of the temples are of these volcanic porous rocks; many of them are now here in the Academy of Arts and Sciences. By the way, the Batavia Academy of Arts and Sciences has the largest and most perfect collection of East Indian Antiquities in the world, and is worthy a visit and examination, and at my leisure I intend to examine it more perfectly, when I shall be able to give you a better description of it. Hot-Springs, as a matter of course, are abundant, mostly strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. Mud volcanoes exist in the low lands, yielding muriate of soda. The valleys of Java are innumerable, with six extensive plains, which remained me again of California. There are but few mountain lakes. The rivers are almost innumerable, but small and short, and few navigable beyond the reach of tide; excellently adapted for irrigation by their nimble flow and perennial supply of water, to which Java is said to owe more for its immemorial civilization than even to the great fertility of its soil. Then the Dutch have introduced their Holland canalizing system, which adds to the utility, commerce, and scenery. Thus you find her cities here thoroughly intersected with canals, and the borders planted with trees. What a transformation, a garden, such a system would make of California!  
**THE SEASONS**  
are nearly the same as California just reversed. The wet monsoon, or summer, begins with October and ends with March, and winter, or the dry season, from April to October. The monsoons are somewhat irregular, and there is dry weather in the wet, and some rains in the dry season. During the change of these monsoons (just now) the weather is quite unsettled and tempestuous. Thunder-storms are then frequent. The temperature is equable, so far as the seasons are concerned; that is, the whole year is one continual summer. The thermometer, Fahrenheit, varies only from 70° to 90° on the sea level, all the year, though on the mountains there is ice and hoar-frost, called "poison-dew," from its pernicious effect on vegetation. In the mountain valleys 4000 feet above the sea, the difference of the thermometer is 20°, where corn, fruits, flowers, and excellent vegetables of temperate regions have long been acclimated, and where the European or American constitution finds an agreeable and congenial climate.  
**THE BOTANY**  
of Java is truly rich and diversified. The whole island, in fact, presents throughout, few of the plants being deciduous, the same appearance at all times, as the most fertile temperate regions at the height of summer. I think so far as seen, the scenery and vegetation far exceeds anything I ever saw in Central America. The vegetation varies much with the soil, whether composed with the debris of volcanic matter, or the calcareous rock, or of sand-stone. There are said to be at least 6 different botanical zones. More of those anon.  
**THE FAUNA**  
of Java is proportionately as varied as its botany. It is said to have no less than 100 species, several peculiar to it. The species of bats are numerous, from the size of a small mouse to raven, crow, and vulture, called flying-foxes. I believe several hundred thousand came out from under the tiles or garret of the house next our hotel, forming a vast army as they fly out at dusk in one continued stream as far as you can see. I am told the excitement is regularly collected by its aristocratic inmates, and sold for the manufacture of salpeter, from which they desire quite a revenue. The large ones feed on fruit and frequently devour in one night the products of several trees. Their flesh is considered esculent. Buffaloes, oxen, rhinoceroses, alligators, hogs, leopards, tigers, deer, &c. constitute most of its wild animals. The domesticated mud buffalo here is used extensively, single and double, and draws immense loads, and if acclimated would just be the animal for labor and profit for all the tule-lands of California. I should like to see a few of them imported. But more of them anon. The goats are abundant, but generally small. There are some Persian goats here, large with long black wool, just the thing for California. Six different species of deer.  
**BIRDS**  
are ad infinitum, the species large, but the individ-

uals generally small. There are truly a thousand around our hotel and yard every day. In the zoological enumeration I find 176 species. A fuller description, however interesting to some, I must defer for a separate article, for I am interested to see California well stocked with all the varieties that will bear transportation and acclimation. Strange that the most numerous bird in Batavia is the imported Holland, or European sparrow, and if any Californian will defray the expenses I should be happy to send him any quantity and variety. They cost a mere trifle here. There eight species of eagles, eleven species of waders, stork, herons, &c. The swallow abounds; of the esculent swallow, I must write and send you a nest to eat.  
**FISH**  
are plentiful on the coast and in the streams. Crustaceous fish are abundant, especially oysters. But to write you of this world of life in a communication, is impossible. I touched only on those belonging generally to your department, on agriculture. I must devote an article, and endeavor to send specimens in miniature of all their implements, which are rude, antique and few, with no Yankee inventions. More anon.  
**The White Mountains.**  
**THE MOUNT WASHINGTON CARRIAGE-ROAD FINISHED.**  
The following is from the correspondence of the N. Y. Times, dated Mount Washington Summit, in August, 1861:  
The 8th of August, 1861, will be forever memorable in the history of the White Mountains. The summit of Mount Washington has invited the curiosity of the naturalist and scientific explorer, and attracted hither the footsteps of the pleasure-tourist and the scholar, from the first discovery of the coast of New England. The most extravagant stories were told as to its height, and the mineral treasures contained within its rocks. An estimate from partial measurement by the celebrated Dr. Belknap, 70 years ago, made Mount Washington from 11,000 to 12,000 feet above the sea level.  
In 1851, Prof. Guyot established the height of Mount Washington at 6,291 feet, by the most careful barometrical observations; and subsequently, in the same year or next succeeding one, the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad Company caused a measurement by the spirit level, by W. A. Goodwin, Esq., Civil Engineer, who fixed the height at 5,285 feet. The Engineers of the Coast Survey, in 1853, found the height of Mount Washington 6,293 feet, by a similar measurement. The slight difference arose from a variation of the base line or the different methods of ascertaining the sea level. The mean of the two measurements by Guyot and Goodwin, 6,288 feet, has been adopted as the true height of the summit of Mount Washington. The other peaks of the group are as follows:  

Peak	Height, ft.
Mount Washington	6,288
Mount Adams	5,734
Mount Jefferson	5,714
Mount Madison	5,669
Mount Monroe	5,524
Mount Clay	5,333
Mount Franklin	4,904
Mount Clinton	4,329
Mount Pleasant	4,764
Gap between Washington and Clay	5,417
Gap between Washington and Monroe	5,100
Gap between Adams and Clay	4,979
Gap between Adams and Jefferson	4,929
Gap between Jefferson and Madison	4,919
Limit of trees on Washington, north side	4,150

  
I am, therefore, writing you to-day at an elevation of 6,288 feet above New York Harbor, 2,138 feet above the limit of trees, and in a temperature of 48° at noon. Ice of considerable thickness formed here in the open air last night. The air was clear till within a few rods of the summit, when a fleecy cloud occasionally visited the summit, and then passed off to the East or vanished out of sight.  
Before describing the events of the day, I must give you some account of the enterprise that has brought us to this spot.  
The Portland and Montreal Railroad, which was projected in 1844, and commenced in 1846, ran its line along the valley of the Androscoggin east and close to the base of the White Mountain group. The approach to the summit of the mountains on the east was far more difficult than on the west, but far more imposing also, from the fact that they fell off into precipitous cliffs on the south and east, while long slopes mark their outline on the north-west. All the earlier travelers ascended from the east, but for years and years the western sides were sought for their easier means of ascent.  
The railroad changed the course of travel. The Alpine Station, at Gorham, was only seven miles from the Summit of Mount Washington in a direct line, but a circuitous route of fifteen miles was the most agreeable for tourists. The spacious Alpine House, at Gorham, became at once the central point of all the Mountain travel, and under the management of the enterprising and successful Hitchcock, it has become the finest Mountain House in this part of the world.  
Private enterprise soon opened various routes to the mountains from Gorham, and a carriage-road to the Glen House, eight miles from Gorham, produced its appropriate results in the noble hotel of Thompson, enlarged from time to time, but still retaining its original name, the Glen House. In reaching Gorham, 91 miles from Portland, the railway ascended 802 feet. From thence to the Glen House, 8 miles, 830 feet more were overcome, and from the Glen House to the Tip-Top House, where I now write, 4,655 feet more of elevation are to be accomplished. A public house was soon erected on the summit—a rude structure, of course—and a second one followed, and the stream of travel at length followed, and the ascent was not much diminished. The railway reached the Alpine Station, 1851, and its opening was made the occasion of an imposing celebration July 23, 1851. The Portland and Montreal Railway, 293 miles in length, was opened through July 18, 1853. This event gave a rapid development to the spirit of mountain travel. In the course of this year, 1853, Mr. Joseph S. Hall, the successful guide of the Mountain, proposed to Mr. Abner Lowell, an intelligent citizen of Portland, on his way over the mountains, the plan of a carriage-road over the summit. They together propounded the idea to Portland, then at the Alpine House. These three Whitesboro, New York, then stopping at the hotel, Mr. Macomber took up the idea at once, came to Portland, and set the plan on foot. The first public statement of the project, written by John A. Poor, Esq., of Portland, was published in the State of Maine newspaper, in August, 1853. Eight years of persistent labor have witnessed the success of this project, and Mr. Hall and Mr. Lowell and Mr. Robinson to-day shared the honors they so richly deserve.  
The work proved more expensive than the estimates, and the company broke down under the load, and Mr. Macomber left the charge of it as President. The work was stopped. The contractors, Messrs. Rogers & Rich, persevered, and through the efforts mainly of Mr. J. P. Rich, a new company was formed. Hon. David Pingree, of Portland, the proprietor of Mount Washington, became enlisted with Mr. Rich, and President of the new corporation, with Messrs. William Hayward,

of Lancaster, N. H., Messrs. William Senter (of the firm of Lowell & Senter), J. P. Rich, and R. I. Robinson, of Portland; A. B. Morrill, of Boston, and Mr. Martin, of Salem, as Directors.—Mr. Hayward acting as Clerk, and Mr. Senter as Treasurer. Mr. Rich has been the manager, and more to his exertions than to those of any other, is the success of the road due. The Road Company have an authorized capital of \$100,000, and have expended \$63,000 in fashions the road so far. Mr. Lowell has been from the first, with R. I. Robinson, its fast and steady friend in the way of material aid, though not now in the Direction of the Company.  
Much work was done on this line in 1855, and so on from year to year. But three miles of distance from the summit remained for this year's work. The line has been most scientifically determined by Mr. J. S. Ricker, Civil Engineer, who felt his way from the Summit by every possible route, and by winding along, over and around every projecting spur or shoulder of the mountain, reached the Glen House in a distance of 8 miles, averaging 586 feet of ascent to a mile, or one foot in nine. In no case does the ascent exceed one foot in five horizontal.  
The ride up is slow and tedious, but so thoroughly protected is the outer line by a stone parapet wall, that the descent is an unbroken trot of eight miles, requiring at most only one hour's time. So we are assured by those who have tried the experiment.  
Our return yesterday was accomplished in one hour and eight minutes, including stoppages on the road. So that one hour is sufficient from the Summit House to the Glen. The historian of the occasion has told the story of what was done so briefly and so well in the register of the Alpine House, that I cannot do better than to copy it. It is as follows:  
"The Directors of the Mount Washington Carriage-road Company, with twenty-four invited guests, made to-day (August 8) an informal opening of this road. The entire party were driven to the door of the 'Tip-Top House' in three of John B. Hitchcock's mountain carriages, built expressly for mountain use, and tendered by him for this occasion. The Directors carriage was driven—the first to the summit—by Abraham Bedell. The entire party dined together at the 'Tip-Top House' by invitation of the proprietor, Mr. D. N. Cushman. The workmen on the road, in a body, paraded before this company in honor of the occasion, marshaled by Mr. Joseph S. Hall and brother. A national salute was fired from a rifle cannon (6 pounder) brought up to Gorham for this purpose by Mr. S. T. Corser, Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railroad. The departure from the 'Alpine House' took place at 7 o'clock, and the return was at sunset; the day was beautifully auspicious, and the time upon the mountain was spent in services appropriate to this extraordinary occasion. Speeches were made by J. P. Rich, Esq., in behalf of the Corporation, and by Hon. Wm. Willis, Hon. J. S. Little, John A. Poor, Esq., Robert I. Robinson, Esq., Mr. Hamilton Willis acted as Marshal. Some charming echoes were produced by cannon firing, and the National Flag was tastefully displayed at eligible points on the mountain top. Numbers of the citizens of the neighborhood participated in the celebration, and the entire day passed off with much elation."  
One hundred and thirty names were registered at the Summit House before the return of the party, and including the workmen, 50 in all, over 200 persons stood together on the summit of Mount Washington yesterday. The weather was agreeable, and very nearly clear. South, the eye took in the valleys of the Saco and Ellis Rivers, and the long range of mountains that cluster and converge between them and Lake Winnepesaukee. East, the range of hills that stretch from Paris to Umbagog Lake, including Speckled Mountain and Bald Pate, lying between Newry and Andover; northeast the Valley of the Androscoggin and its tributaries, and the waters of Umbagog Lake, overlooked from the north by Escoboc Mountain and Camel's Rump. Directly north the peaks of Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Clay shut off the distant mountains of Canada, while northwest lies the Valley of the Connecticut, with its smooth fields and smiling villages of Lancaster and Jackson. The Green Mountain range stretches along from the Mansfield Mountain, the highest peak of it, 4,436 feet in height—to the sharply defined summit of Jay Peak further north. The rounded, white summits of the Stratford Peaks form a singularly pleasing contrast to the otherwise unvarying scenes of the distant landscape. Southwest, the Franconia Group and the Moose Hills, varying in heights from 5,290 feet—of Lafayette Peak or Great Haystack Mountain—to 4,780, the highest peak of the Moose Hillcock Mountains, seem to lift their gray summits above Mount Washington. In fact, the refraction of the rays of light produces a singular illusion on the vision, and one feels an inevitable conviction that all the distant ranges of mountains rise higher than the spot from which you observe them. All strangers concur in this statement, that the most distant view from Mount Washington, on all sides, is like that of a huge wall of mountains, raised far higher than this monarch of them all on which you stand.  
In a perfectly clear day the range of vision from the summit of Washington takes in every variety of landscape, from the placid waters of the Atlantic, over 70 miles distant, to the pyramidal summit of Katahdin, 120 miles east, and west, the range of the Green Mountains, hill and valley,—bald, granite peaks and wooded mountains,—countless streams, stretching their silver threads through green fields and meadows, lake and pond, whose glassy surface reflects the glancing sunlight, the broad expanse of ocean, sprinkled with snowy sails; the flags that float so free over the good city of Portland, distant 70 miles from the spot on which we stand, are seen from the top of the mountain.  
But of the attractions of this mountain scenery in its natural features, I do not propose to speak, except as connected with the enterprise that brought us hither. It was a far-seeing and generous spirit that animated those who projected it and carried it successfully through. Its economic and its scientific results will fully compensate them. While yielding a fair rate of profit as an investment of capital, it will add to the means of knowledge in all branches of natural science. The base and sides of these mountains are clothed with a rich and luxuriant forest of the country. Pine is found in the lower regions, with maple and birch, till you pass upward, through a range of vegetation equal to 20° of north latitude, into Alpine plants, mosses and lichens, affording the varieties of vegetation, like the north of Europe or of Labrador. We brought back beautiful specimens of Alpine flora, such as are common in Lapland, Greenland, and Siberia.  
As you pass up the side of the mountain, you are interested in the constant changes of vegetation, of the varieties of the flora, till you emerge into open space, without any obstruction of the view. This is, to many, the most fascinating of all the sights of the mountains. The nearer landscape has all the distinctness of a picture, and the richness of verdure is more pleasing than the indistinct outline produced by a more elevated point of view.  
What the influence of this work of carrying people to the top of Mount Washington, without labor and without fatigue, is to accomplish, no one can yet, with certainty, predict. But that it will induce the building of a first-class hotel on the summit, no one can for a moment doubt. The carriage-road will, with equal certainty, soon be extended along the crest of the ridge that connects Clay, Jefferson, Adams and Madison with Mount

Washington; and the rivalry of hotels on the tops of the mountains will be as sharp as at Newport, Saratoga or Niagara. Where one pleasure tourist seeks Niagara, hundreds will rejoice in the opportunity of visiting two zones of Nature in a single trip, and learn more of the beauties and the wonders of the universe than can be elsewhere found in any one spot on the continent. Placed in the midst of the temperate zone, and accessible to all who seek pleasure in the more refined enjoyment of scientific knowledge, the White Mountains are for the first time practically brought to the knowledge of men. He who writes from this place in twenty years hence will promise greater results in the future than I have hinted at to-day.

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## California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANITY OF CALIFORNIA  
THIRD SERIES.

No. 94 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of July 11, 1882.

XVI.—P.

The Indians of the Coasts North of California  
Note 3 April, 1881.

Dr. Scouler made some valuable notes on the Indian tribes of the Northwest American Coasts, which may be found in the eleventh volume of the Journal of the London Geographical Society; vide Findlay, chap. 13.

Descriptions of all these tribes will be found in the volumes of the Spanish navigators, Cook, La Perouse, Vancouver, Beechey, Wilkes, the American expedition of Ringold of 1856, and the various works of voyagers on Northwest discoveries. Findlay (ch. xiii.) gives the following nomenclature of the Vancouver Island Tribes, "according to the last census," as he says:

1. The Songwee,	700 souls, inhabiting SE. part of the island.
2. Saanich,	500 " " NE 60 miles NW of Mt. D's "
3. Kwakwaka,	1753 " " country NW of Saanich "
4. Uchulka,	1000 " " Kewitchea country in do "
5. Ninkie,	500 " " Uchulka country "
6. Quakwaka,	1000 " " Ninkie country "
7. Newwika,	500 " " NW end Johnston's straits "
8. Quakwaka,	1000 " " NW coast of the island "
9. Nooka,	1000 " " on the west coast "
10. Nulnat,	1200 " " " " " " " " " " " "
11. Klay quak,	100 " " " " " " " " " " " "
12. Saka,	100 " " " " " " " " " " " "

Total...11,463

We are unacquainted with any account of a later census of these Indians to the present year of 1881. In Schoolcraft's six volumes on the History of the U. S. Indian Tribes may be found also enumerations, etc., of the NW Coast Indians, and as we have been informed, in the 12th or 13th volume of the Railroad Reports, which is a continuation published by subscription, and stated to contain the valuable observations and notes of Mr. George Gibbs on the Indianity of those parts collected during an eight years' residence. Sir George Simpson's Journey Round the World (London, 1845) may also be consulted on these tribes with great profit.

**The Shell-Money of Vancouver Island.**—Findlay (ch. xiii.) says the white shells, "biquays," found only on the west side of Vancouver, are used as small change all along the coast (northwest), and in many parts of the interior; thus practically corresponding to the Cowry of the East Indies and Africa. They also form them into fanciful ornaments.

The discovery of Fraser-river Gold in the spring of 1857 has made great changes in the status of all the Indians of Vancouver Island and those of British Columbia, as also of Washington Territory, as well as of Queen Charlotte's and other island and other countries of the old Northwest Coasts.

## THE STORY OF AN INDIAN CHIEF—"CAPTAIN JOHN" OF THE NORTH.

An account was given in October, 1860, of the death of a famous Indian Chief at Victoria, V. I., under peculiar tragic circumstances. The British Colonist relates the following interesting particulars of this personage:

The adventures of this famous Indian Chief, who, with his brother, met with so tragic a fate within the walls of the city prison on Monday last [2d July], would fill a book. At the time of his death, John was aged 45 years, and was a very athletic, fine-looking man. He was supposed to have Russian blood in his veins, and was particularly proud of his glossy black mustache and whiskers, so much so that he has been known to offer fifty cents to his white friends for every gray hair that could be detected among them. He was born in the Russian Possessions, but at an early age took up his home among the Hydahs, and eventually married a Hydah woman. John spoke very good English, a knowledge of which he acquired while on board a "Boston" trading ship, about twenty-one years ago. This ship was commanded by a Captain Lucas, who had visited John's home (on the main land, above Queen Charlotte's Island), on an expedition to exchange Yankee notions for furs, etc.

Captain Lucas took a strong fancy to John, who was then living in all the primitive simplicity of his people, and was quite a young and handsome man. John was anxious to see the world, and the American captain, being short-handed, shipped the young Indian as cabin-boy. On board this ship he received the name of "Captain John," and was a great favorite. The ship touched all along the coast, and stopped some time in San Francisco, which John used to describe as "no account," owing to its being so small a town. He also visited Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Diego, and various ports on the American coast. San Diego, he used to say, was a *hyas klosh* (very good) city—for at that time (he said) it was much larger than San Francisco.

While at San Francisco, wandering about among the sand hills, John had a difficulty with a Mexican, who kept a small store there, about a hat which the latter wished to sell him. Words led to blows, and the end of it was that John resorted to cold steel, and conquered his antagonist by giving him a stab in the thigh. The Spanish population were very indignant at this outrage, as they called it; but John, protected by his shipmates, got safe aboard his vessel, and remained concealed until she was ready to leave. Captain Lucas knew that if John was not returned safely to his people, the days of his trading among the Hydah Indians were at an end, so he took particular care of his aboriginal sailor boy.

After an absence from his home of a year and a half, John returned, and recommenced his savage mode of life. The Hydahs were then, as now, the Ishmalites of the northwest coast, and universally dreaded by all the other tribes. Numerous were the fights in which the sailor Indian "took a band," and many a scar was found upon his body after death, which he had received in mortal fray with dusky antagonists.

About twelve years ago the measles broke out among the Oregon Indians, and after almost exterminating some of the tribes in that territory

(particularly those living on the Columbia river), it spread up the coast and finally reached the Hydah lodges. A slight knowledge of the treatment of the disease, which "John" had acquired during his sailing with Captain Lucas, proved of great use to him now; and he not only cured those of his own family, but such others of his tribe as sought his assistance. The cunning fellow, however, knew how to charge a good price for his services, and like many white physicians, always exacted a good round fee. By this means he acquired (for an Indian) great wealth, and eventually became chief of the Hydahs.

John continued in the enjoyment of his wealth and influence until the Fraser-river gold-fever broke out in 1858. Lured by the reports of the great riches which the natives of this vicinity were acquiring through trading with white emigrants, he came to Victoria, in company with the celebrated blind chief of the same tribe, "Paul Jones," and, with the exception of one short visit to his native land, has remained here ever since, but has been gradually losing the power and influence he once possessed over his people.

During his stay here John was noted for his urbanity and politeness to the whites, who from time to time visited him at his lodge—although he has been engaged in several slight scrimmages with the "King George's" and "Bostons" during the past six months. About four months ago, a white man on Johnson street offended him, and John drew a knife and attempted to stab him with it. For this he received a severe beating with a club, which he never had an opportunity of resenting, although he is said to have watched for the man several days, bent on revenge.

## THE INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A gentleman said to be well acquainted with the different tribes of Indians in British Columbia, furnishes the British Colonist (Victoria, V. I.) the following sketch of their names and characters:

Every summer, in the month of July, from fifteen to twenty different tribes of Indians assemble to fish for salmon below Langley; that is, between Langley and the mouth of the Fraser river. These Indians draw their main support from this fishery, and with the supplies they receive from traders for all the salmon they catch over and above their own annual consumption, they return to their homes, and occupy themselves in hunting and potato growing. There are three other fisheries on the Fraser besides that at Langley; one at the forks of Thompson and Fraser, which is frequented by the Lillooet Indians; another, called formerly the Point, now Bridge river; the third called Pappilion. This latter is situated above the forks. At all these places the Indians assemble and collect salmon for their winter use.

The character of these Indians varies somewhat, according to the peculiar circumstances in which they are placed. The Coateaux, who live at the forks, and who have never had a trading-post among them, have carried on trade with the Thompson river Indians. The salmon they caught was exchanged to other Indians for goods, and as usual, trade with kindred races, instead of a superior race, has tended to make them more predatory and warlike than any other tribe in British Columbia. On the other hand, the Thompson river Indians (the Shooswabs), who have had the advantages of trade with the Coateaux, by which they acquired knowledge and experience, and with the Hudson Bay Company, by which they gained an introduction to civilization, have cultivated large tracts of land on the south branch of the Thompson, and are rather a superior and clever race. The other tribes in the country are Atanals, who live by fishing and the cultivation of potatoes round about Fort Alexander; the Carriers (Tuk-kola), a numerous tribe who fish and hunt from Alexandria to Fort George, Fraser Lake and Stewart Lake; the Chinlees, a fishing race living on Fraser Lake; the Chilcats, a large tribe who reside about two days' march from Millbank Sound; and the Sicannies, a very wild and solitary race, living in the mountains between McLeod's Lake and Connolly's Lake.

It is doubtful whether the Okanagan Indians come under British rule or not, but the Boundary Commission will settle that question. From time immemorial, however, a portion of those Indians have resorted to Nicholas Lake annually, for the purpose of fishing, and the remainder have been in the habit of frequenting Colville. This place is situated about half way between Okanagan and Langley.—[Oct. 1860.]

## Wonders of Sleep.

In Turkey, if a man fall asleep in the neighborhood of a poppy field, and the wind blow toward him, he becomes narcotized, and would die, if the country people, who are well acquainted with the circumstances, did not bring him to the next well or stream, and empty pitcher after pitcher of water on his face and body. Dr. Appenheimer, during his residence in Turkey, owed his life to this simple and efficacious treatment. Dr. Graves, from whom this anecdote is quoted, also reports the case of a gentleman thirty years of age, who, from long continued sleepiness, was reduced to a complete living skeleton, unable to stand on his legs. It was partly owing to disease, but chiefly to the abuse of opium; until at last unable to pursue his business, he sank into abject poverty and woe. Dr. Reid mentions a friend of his who, whenever anything occurred to distress him, soon became drowsy and fell asleep. A student at Edinburgh, upon hearing suddenly of the unexpected death of a near relative, threw himself on his bed, and almost instantaneously, amid the glare of noonday, sank into a profound slumber. Another person reading to one of his dearest friends stretched on his death bed, fell fast asleep, and with the book still in his hand, went on reading utterly unconscious of what he was doing. A woman at Ham-ad, slept seventeen or eighteen hours a day for fifteen years. Another is recorded to have slept four days. Dr. Macolish mentions a woman who spent three-fourths of her life in sleep, and Dr. Elliotson quotes a case of a young lady who slept for six weeks and recovered. The venerable St. Augustine, of Hippo, prudently divided his hours into three parts—eight to be devoted to sleep, eight to meditation, and eight to converse with the world. Maniacs are reported, particularly in the eastern hemisphere, to become furiously vigilant during the full of the moon, more especially when the deteriorating rays of its polarized light are permitted to fall into their apartments, hence the name of lunatics. There certainly is greater proneness to disease during sleep than in the waking state, for those who pass the night in the Campagna di Roma inevitably become infected with its noxious air; while travelers who go through without stopping, escape the miasma. Intense cold produces sleep, and those who perish in the snow, sleep on till the sleep of death.

## SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S

## Third Annual Fair,

AND

## INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

TO BE HELD IN THE

## CITY OF STOCKTON,

ON

Tuesday, September 9th, 1882,

CONTINUING FOUR DAYS.

## PREMIUMS

Amounting to

## Over Six Thousand Dollars!

## BOARD OF MANAGERS:

E. S. HOLDEN.....President.  
J. S. JARLES.....Vice President.  
W. B. WEST....." "  
J. A. ANDERSON.....Secretary.  
H. O. MATTHEWS.....Treasurer.  
C. T. MEADER.....Director.  
W. H. BRIGGS....." "

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS WILL AWARD SPECIAL AND LIBERAL PREMIUMS TO ANIMALS AND ARTICLES FROM OTHER DISTRICTS AND THE STATE AT LARGE.

If placed on Exhibition and recommended by the Committee, they will also award SPECIAL PREMIUMS TO ANY AND ALL ARTICLES not enumerated in their Schedule of Premiums, that may be placed on exhibition, if deemed worthy.

E. S. HOLDEN, President; J. A. ANDERSON, Secretary, and H. O. MATTHEWS, Treasurer, will exhibit Articles and Animals, but will not compete for premiums.

CASH can be had in place of Silver-plate or Diplomas. SILVERWARE or DIPLOMAS can be had in place of Cash Premiums.

## REV. T. STARR KING

Will Deliver the Annual Address.

## THE MILITARY REVIEW

Will be made on FRIDAY, September 12th.

Experienced Judges, selected from the State, will preside over the Horse and Cattle Departments.

## THE GRAND ANNUAL BALL

Will take place on FRIDAY NIGHT.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

No Animal will start for the Society's Purse while other persons than the Judges and the Members of the Press are in the stand.

Parties desiring stalls for Animals, or room in the Hall for articles, will confer a favor both upon themselves and the Managers, by notifying the Secretary of their wishes at the earliest date.

A steam-engine will be furnished for the driving of machinery, provided applications be made to the Secretary by the 1st of August.

## Order of Exercises.

Tuesday, September 9th.

At 10 o'clock a. m. the Hall and Cattle Grounds will be opened for exhibition.  
At 3 p. m. the Horses and Cattle will be ordered out and paraded for a Grand Display.

Wednesday, Sept. 10th.

Members of the various Committees will please report themselves at the Office of the Secretary, in the Hall, at 10 a. m. to receive orders for their various duties.  
At 9 o'clock a. m. will commence the Grand Exhibition of Horses; after which the Cattle will be paraded.  
Society's Premium for speed of Horses will be determined as follows:

At 1 p. m. a Running Race, mile heats, free for all horses and mares.....\$50  
At 2 p. m. a Walking Match, free for all horses and mares, 1 mile.....15  
At 3 p. m. a Trotting Race, mile heats, for Stallions.....50  
At 4 p. m. 3-year-old, Running Race, single dash of a mile.....25  
At 8 p. m. the President of the Society will deliver the Opening Address at the Hall.

Thursday, Sept. 11th.

From 8 to 10 a. m. the Hall will be closed to all except the Committees of Award and Superintendents.  
At 10 a. m. the Grand Review of the Military will commence, which will take place, after which the cattle will be paraded.

At 12 m. Harness and Saddle Races—  
Best span Carriage Horses in Harness.....\$20  
Best span Roadsters in Harness.....20  
Best single Horse in Harness.....10  
Best Cart Horse.....10  
Best Saddle Horse.....5

At 1 p. m. the Military Companies will compete for the Target Prizes.  
At 1 p. m. a Trotting Race, mile heats, free for all horses and mares.....\$50  
At 2 p. m. a Trotting Race, mile heats, for Stallions.....50  
At 3 p. m. Trotting, 5 mile race, free for all horses and mares.....50  
At 4 p. m. Trotting, 3 year-olds, one mile.....25  
At 8 p. m. at the Hall, the Annual Address, by Rev. T. STARR KING.

Friday, Sept. 12th.

At 9 a. m. will commence the CLOSING EXHIBITION of Horses and Cattle, at the Cattle Grounds. All animals on exhibition, excepting sheep and swine, will be ordered out for a Grand and Final Parade, and the Prize Animals receive their Awards; after which, all Carriage Horses, Roadsters, Trotters, Pacers, and Running Horses, will be required to move around the Track, showing their movement and speed, and receive their badge of award.

At 1 p. m. the Grand Review of the Military will commence.  
At 1 p. m. the Award of Premiums will be made at the Hall.  
At 1 p. m. single dash of a mile, three-year-olds, Running.....\$25  
At 2 p. m. three-year-olds, Trotting.....25  
At 3 p. m. Horses from out of this District will be exhibited on the Track for trial of speed.  
At 4 p. m. Sweepstakes Premiums will be awarded at the Hall.  
At 8 p. m. the Military Companies will be awarded at the Hall.  
At 9 p. m. precisely, the Grand Annual Ball will open.

## PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Single Admission to the Hall or Cattle Grounds.....50 cts  
Season Ticket, admitting Gentlemen and Lady to the Hall and Cattle Grounds.....\$3.00  
Season Ticket, admitting one person.....2.00  
Membership Ticket, admitting Family.....5.00  
Life Membership.....25.00

## PREMIUMS OFFERED.

[The following are among the Premiums offered by the Society. These, however, are but a small portion of the very large number offered, and which can be seen in the "Large Poster" distributed over the State, to which reference is made.—FOR.]

**Farms, Orchards, Vineyards, Field Crops, Etc.**

For the best and 2d best Grain Farm \$25 and \$15; also the same for Improved Farms, Vineyard, and Orchard.  
For Kitchen Garden and Flower Garden, each \$10.  
Nursery of 5000 Timber Trees \$10, and not less than 3000 \$5.

Wheat and Barley, 10 acres or more, at \$15, \$10, \$5; Oats, \$5 and \$3; 5 acres of Rye \$10; 5 acres of Corn \$10, of Buckwheat, Potatoes, and Onions, each \$5.

Quarter acre of Cheating and Smoking Tobacco, each \$25.  
Prepared Smoking and Cheating Tobacco, 5 lbs, each \$10.  
10 lbs of Rice and 5 lbs of Cotton, each \$20; 5 lbs of Flax \$10, of Hops \$5; 5 lbs of Broom-corn \$10, sample \$5.

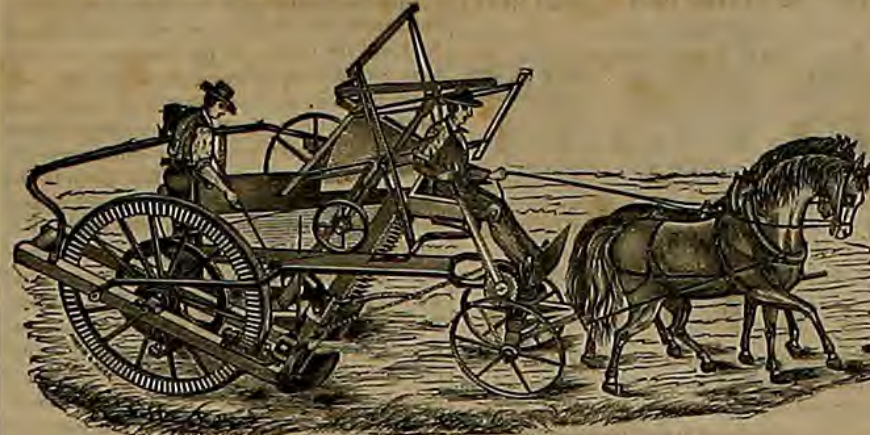
Acres of Chinese Sugar-cane \$20, gallon Molasses from do \$10.  
3 lb Sugar from do \$5; acre of Hungarian Grass or Alfalfa, 5 lb sugar from sugar beet, and half acre Flax, each \$10.  
1 lb Flax cotton \$2; acre of Hemp \$10, 5 lb Hemp \$5.

Nursery of Hedge Plants, half bushel of Grass-seed cultivated for each kind, and Ornamental Hedges, each \$5.  
Competitors in the foregoing must give notice before 1st July.

Premiums on all kinds Agricultural Implements and Domestic Manufactures and Mining Implements range from \$25 down. Also, Liberal Premiums in Horticultural Department, Floral, Ladies' Home Work, Paintings, etc., on various Wines, Preserved and Dried Fruits, Cabbages, Ware and Essays.

The Stock Premiums embrace Thorough-bred Cattle of the approved breeds, with Grade and Fat Cattle, and Herts; also, thorough-bred Horses, and Horses for all purposes; with sweepstakes; also, Jacks, Mules, Improved Sheep, Cashmere Goats, Fleece Wool, Swine and Poultry, for all which the prizes are liberal. Special Prizes for Military Companies, Competitors in the foregoing must give notice before 1st July. Premiums on all kinds Agricultural Implements and Domestic Manufactures and Mining Implements range from \$25 down. Also, Liberal Premiums in Horticultural Department, Floral, Ladies' Home Work, Paintings, etc., on various Wines, Preserved and Dried Fruits, Cabbages, Ware and Essays.

## ESTERLY REAPER.



## The Esterly Machine for a Mower and Reaper

IS ONE OF THE BEST TO BE HAD IN THE MARKET. ITS GREATEST ADVANTAGES consisting in its extreme Light Draft, freedom from Side-draft, and the Simplicity and Durability of the Machine.

We have, also, the—

## Esterly Reaper with Header Attachment.

## THRASHERS.

We have for sale, and are SOLE AGENTS FOR—

## The Sweepstakes Thrasher,

MANUFACTURED BY O. AULTMAN &amp; CO., CANTON, OHIO.

This Separator has taken the lead in the Western States during the last few years, and now

## STANDS UNRIVALED.

For the Purpose of Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at One Operation.

Superiority is claimed for it in the following particulars, over all other machines, viz:

"For Thrashing and Cleaning, fit for market, more Grain, and doing it better, than any other."  
"For being more Durable, and less liable to get out of repair."  
"There is no other machine that will do the same amount of work, with as little power."  
"The only limit to the amount of work it will perform is entirely dependent upon the facilities for getting the 'Bundles to the Machine, and taking care of the Grain and straw after being thrashed."

Part of our Machines have got the

## IMPROVED PIVOT SIDE GEAR,

which belongs EXCLUSIVELY to the SWEEPSTAKES THRASHER. Its introduction into the Western States among the Farmers, has met with decided success, and is pronounced to be, the

Strongest, most Durable, Simplest, Lightest Running, and least liable to get out of Repair, and is taking the place of the Belted Machines.

We warrant the Sweepstakes Thrasher to do what we have claimed for it.

Farmers, give us a call, and judge for yourselves.

....ALSO....

## A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

## HAWLEY &amp; CO.,

Corner California and Battery streets, SAN FRANCISCO. (113)

And E and First streets, MARYSVILLE.

THE VERMONT MOWER,  
AND  
COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER  
FOR THE HARVEST OF 1882.

The attention of Farmers is invited to the celebrated

## Vermont Reaper and Mower,

Which is unsurpassed for Simplicity, Durability, Convenience, and Thoroughness of Work. The high estimation in which this Machine is held by these Farmers who have used it, justifies the expectation that, with the late improvements, it will become the LEADING MACHINE when its superior qualities are generally known.

Some points of Excellence and Peculiar Advantages which this Machine possesses over others, are as follows:

1st. Having the cutter-bar hinged to the farmer, so as to adjust itself to uneven surfaces.  
2d. Having two Driving-wheels; if one slips, the other does the work.  
3d. When the Machine moves to right or left, the knives are kept in constant motion by one or other of the wheels.  
4th. It can be oiled and thrown in or out of gear without the driver leaving his seat.  
5th. The whole weight of Machine is on the wheels, where it is required to give power and stroke to the knives.  
6th. When the Machine is backed, the knives cease to play; consequently you back from obstructions without danger of breaking the knives.  
7th. The Cutter-bar to the Machine, being hinged, can be packed up without removing bolt or screw.  
8th. The Cutter-bar is easily raised by a lever, which is very convenient at the corners of the land; when raised, the Machine will turn as short and as easily as any two-wheeled cart.  
9th. It is mostly of iron, simple in construction, and a boy can manage it easily.  
10th. It has no side-draft.  
11th. The Combined Machine has two sets of Cutter-bars and Sickles, one for Mowing, the other designed expressly for reaping; which, with Other Improvements, should Command the Attention of Every Farmer.

We invite Farmers wishing a Machine, to call and see before purchasing.

## KNAPP, BURRELL &amp; CO.,

310 Washington street, near Front, - - San Francisco.

## To Dairymen.

## SALT! SALT! SALT!

## THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECEIVED, DIRECT

from Liverpool, ex Golden Rule, an invoice of

## FINE STOVED LIVERPOOL SALT.

This salt is manufactured expressly for Dairy Use, being free from all impurities or specks.

ALSO—Constantly on hand;

LOS ANGELES DAIRY SALT;

CARMEN ISLAND ROCK SALT;

SAN QUENTIN ROCK SALT;

SANDWICH ISLAND ROCK SALT;

GROUND ALUM SALT;

COARSE LIVERPOOL SALT.

For sale, in lots to suit,

J. C. HOLLENDECK,

513 Front street, corner of Oregon.

## Flax-seed Wanted.

100 000 LBS. FLAX-SEED WANTED BY CONTRACT, from parties who are the growers of it.

Persons who are now growing Flax, if they will please inform us of the number of acres they are growing, and the probable quantity they will desire to sell, we shall be glad to enter into contract for same.

Address Cor. WARREN, Editor of the Farmer.

Established for sale of Humboldt Co. Produce.

W. J. SWEASEY, RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of EUREKA and vicinity that he has opened the store on Front street, next to the Borden House, for the sale of Dairy, Orchard, and Garden Produce, and he hopes by strict attention to the wants of the community, to merit a share of their patronage.

W. J. S. would also inform the Dairymen and Farmers of Humboldt county, that he is prepared to receive and sell all kinds Produce on Commission, and be guaranteed to all the best market price and prompt returns. He is also prepared to supply all kinds of Field and Garden Seeds at San Francisco, Prices..... Commission on all sales at wholesale, 5%; at retail, ten per cent.

Agent for the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

OAKLEY & JACKSON,  
STATE SALT COMPANY,  
SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE  
San Quintin Salt.

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast.

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

200 tons Extra San Quintin Dairy, 50's and 70's  
300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's  
3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.  
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

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300 tons SAN QUINTIN ROCK;

400 do CARMEN ISLAND;

250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price, At the Office,

320 Front street.

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Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Etc.

Importer and Manufacturer of

REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, MILITARY EMBROIDERY

Robes, Caps, Seals, and all Goods required by

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## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,

No. 420 East Side of Davis street,



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1862.

Do you take the FARMER? If not send and subscribe at once. You are a loser of many times the cost of the FARMER in the information it gives its readers. As a FAMILY PAPER, it has no equal.

We invite all our friends to send us their names and four dollars, and become the patrons of the Pioneer and only Agricultural Journal in California. Those who desire to send important information to their friends abroad, can find no paper that will convey so full an account of the real industry and rural condition of our State as the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

**Sales of Grain and Wool.**  
Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

**Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Bred and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale.** See advertisements in the Special column.

We hope our subscribers will not forget that we need their kind remembrance, and by reference to our book there are several hundred of good names that we should be happy to hear from. Those who have received bills, and those who may now receive, we hope, will not forget that we depend upon them for the reward of our labors; and we desire to feel that they appreciate a good paper, by a cheerful and prompt remittance.

**Pay Us Through the Mail.**  
We are often inquired of by our subscribers, "How can we send our dues?" We answer: Send by Mail. Money is always safe in the Mail. We have agents in many important places, but distant subscribers can always send by Mail safely.

**As Experienced Man, who understands the best mode of manufacturing Lined Oil—a man who is familiar with the various processes of converting flax-seed into oil—can hear of an excellent opportunity and a permanent engagement in the business. Apply at the FARMER Office.**

**Send us the Produce.**  
We shall be glad to receive any kind of Family produce, from our subscribers, in return for dues to this office; or for new subscriptions. Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Flour, Grain, etc., will all be useful, and the better in quality, and the more of it, the more acceptable to us. One thing is sure, those that send us the most, and the best, shall not have their talents hid under a bushel; we will set them—not on the house top, but on our table, and will prove them by a special committee of our own choosing; so send along friends! We will only say: "The liberal, devise liberal things; and by liberal things they shall stand!"

**Time of Holding Agricultural Fairs.**  
Below we give the times fixed for holding Agricultural Fairs of the State and various District and County Societies, so far as ascertained:  
State Agricultural Society—At Sacramento; time, September 30th, October 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th.  
San Joaquin Valley District—At Stockton; time, September 9th to 12th.  
Bay District—At Oakland; Tuesday, Oct. 7th to 11th.  
Northern District—At Marysville; time not yet announced.  
Sonoma District—At Sonoma; time not yet announced.  
Contra Costa County—At Pacheco; Oct. 7th to 10th.  
Santa Clara County—At San Jose; time, September 20th to October 3d.  
Tehama County—At Tehama; time not named.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.**  
We have received Sketches of Emigrant Life No. 5—it will appear next week.  
Also, Lines suggested by reading the Poem "Our Country," this will also appear. These are from the pen of our correspondent, Agnes.  
"Madeline Gray" and "Lesser Lights" will be read with pleasure by our patrons. The effusions of the author are gaining the favor and approval of all our readers.

The valuable letter from our Batavia correspondent will be found all we promised; and so will the interesting letter from France.

The White Mountain celebration sketch will be found interesting, and we hope ere long we shall have similar roads to ascend Mount Diablo, the Yuba and Shasta Buttes, and to the Yosemite Valley. This is what we want to make our State valued in her rich and grand scenery. We hope the builder of the Mount Washington road will, now he is here, turn his thoughts to these great objects, as also to the Sacramento levee and the great Pacific Railroad.

**THE WATERS ARE RECEDING.**—The waters are fast passing away from the long flooded city of the plains. Patiently and hopefully the citizens have waited, nobly and earnestly they have toiled, manfully and heroically they have struggled, and steadily and continually they have paid out their hard earnings to save their city, and they will triumph. And, strange to say, we have hardly seen an encouraging word from the Press of that city to cheer them on! To us this seems strange, for we have seen cases enough to call forth words of praise.

**PEACHES** made their first appearance in the market this week, said to be from the Pato. In Marysville, peaches were received from Briggs Orchard on the 14th, the variety being the early Coolidge Favorite.

## Agricultural Bureau at Washington, D. C.

This all-important Bill has passed both Houses in Congress, and will soon become the law of the land, and the Cabinet of the President will then have the Secretary of Peace (Agriculture) as well as the Secretary of War. This is glorious news for the cause of Agriculture, and should be received with almost as much joy among agriculturists as the Pacific Railroad Bill, for it is the railroad to their prosperity. We presume now there will be a scramble for the office of the Secretary of Agriculture for the Cabinet at Washington. We have heard no name yet announced, but we venture to present the name of Hon. Marshall P. Wilder of Boston; a man whose name and influence, in every way, has added glory to the cause of Agriculture and Horticulture at home and abroad. We do not believe there could be found a man more eminently qualified for this post than Marshall P. Wilder, if he could accept the position. As a merchant, manufacturer, and scientific and practical Horticulturist, and for years President of the National Agricultural Society, he is preëminently qualified for this position, and we sincerely hope he will receive the appointment. We hope this Bureau will not be prostituted to political purposes. Our Agricultural interests should be spared this calamity. Every other office in the nation goes for party, let us have one cause where we can rally upon the principles and cause espoused, without reference to party. From this Bureau appointments must be made in every State, here a vast interest is at stake; if politics have away the cause of Agriculture must suffer. God grant that we may have such an influence exerted at the head of the Bureau that we can keep Agriculture out of the whirlpool of party. When it is once realized that of all the immense value of the products of our country in Manufacturers, the Arts, Minerals, and Agriculture, five-sixths of all is derived from Agriculture, then we shall realize that this great interest should be cared for and guarded, and kept free from the curse of political partisanship, and be kept and sustained and supported by practical men. No other should have charge of its numerous interests.

## California the Home of Enterprise and Science.

The History that is yet to be written of "Men and Times of California's Rise and Progress," would startle the most unbelieving. A brief glance at what has already been accomplished is sufficient to show that there is no work or device, no enterprise or plan, however stupendous, but that here in California we shall find men and means for the occasion. In a review of what has already been done in Manufacturing and the Mechanic Arts, there has never yet been a sample or pattern of goods attempted to be made but what an improvement has been attempted if not accomplished. And in inventions, all the various implements of husbandry needed, California has improved upon all that she has attempted.

There is a feature in California character that stamps it with the spirit of progress; and now as comes the dawn of great internal improvements by railroad and steam navigation, we shall find that we have the men here for the times and for the labor that California will be called upon to perform to accomplish her high destiny. Already we find we have some of the best and most accomplished Engineers in the United States in our midst, with bridge builders, ship builders, levee contractors, and all manner of skillful artisans—who, in the providence of God, are in our midst, and coming to us to help accomplish the work preparing for the future of California.

We have some interesting and curious Records of the past, which in due time we shall give to the public, to prove this singular, or more properly speaking, providential feature of California History. For some years past we have had among our readers and correspondents numerous men of science and mechanical skill, who were looking to California as the Mecca of their hopes; and year by year, and month by month, we have had the pleasure of welcoming many to our State, whose presence with that of their families were indeed an acquisition. Very recently we were agreeably surprised to receive a call from Mr. J. P. Rich and lady at our office, who with four children have come to take up their home in our fair land; and also, Mr. S. S. Saul, who with wife and four children have come to dwell here. These and many others we could name we have gladly welcomed, and hope they will never be disappointed in the country of their adoption.

In connection with this subject we refer our readers to the sketch of the Great Triumphant Road to the White Mountain House, which was opened with success last August, and we are happy to say the successful Engineer of this great work was one of the gentlemen named above, whose labors as a skillful and practical worker we know will be duly appreciated in our midst. Such are the men we gladly welcome; they come bringing their "jewels" with them.

**VERY GRATIFYING COMPLIMENT.**—We received the following complimentary note from a gentleman who is well qualified to judge of the merits of a newspaper, being himself a newspaper man. The letter speaks for itself. We return our acknowledgments for the compliment. We have numerous others of like character, which have encouraged us in our labors. Writing from Sacramento, he says:

"On my way up on the boat the other night I read the FARMER completely through, and as you asked me to give you my opinion of it, I can frankly state that in every department, both literary and mechanical, and in point of contents and appearance, it is the best specimen of a newspaper that I have seen from the press of this coast. Without drawing any invidious distinction, I was especially pleased with the article of Mrs. Neall upon the subject of Exhibitions of Works of Art at Agricultural Fairs. She takes an earnest and sensible view of the matter, and her suggestions are worthy of adoption. I have shown the number of the FARMER to several friends of taste, who indorse the opinion I have expressed."

## The Letter on California Wines.

The letter from our regular correspondent from France in this issue we esteem one of the best letters ever written for the cause of the Vine-grower and wine-maker of our State. It is directly to the point; it embraces the whole theme, is brief, explicit, clear, and undeniable. It brings home facts, stubborn facts; it takes in all the important facts which directly interest the vine-grower and wine-maker; and it appeals with earnest honest patriotic feeling to all who regard this great and growing interest, to look to the character, credit, and honor of the State, in the matter of wine-making. The facts given are susceptible of proof. We know and have for years shown how many advantages California possesses for the growing of the vine and wine-making. We have often, too, spoken of the base adulteration of wines in California—of which it is notorious there are the basest impositions, persons who make great pretensions in offering pure wines, which when tested prove the vilest compounds. We hope this letter will receive that careful attention which its high merits richly entitle it to.

The compliment paid to Dr. Miller, in the opening paragraph, was well deserved. His was a noble, practical letter of high moment for the vine-growers' interest and the best interest of our State.

On the subject of wine adulterations our correspondent takes the right ground. Our vine-growers should know what they desire to do before they begin their work, and understand their business; then they will succeed.

We repeat what we have often said, California can make for herself a name that shall command confidence, and place a high value upon her wines, if the whole business is not ruined by vile adulterations. If the vine-growers will but take the right ground, call in the aid of the law and punish these adulterators of wines, they will soon increase the reputation, character and value of California wines, and make it a very lucrative, permanent and prosperous business, the value of which shall tell by millions and tens of millions annually.

We need not further refer to this all important letter; it will command attention and be read with deep interest, we hope with enduring profit, and result in great good to our State. If the Press will but herald such facts to aid California it will not be long before we shall see a different state of things for our wine interests, and so with all our home interests. These are matters paramount to all others. We will make known these truths whenever we can, and hope our correspondent will continue his earnest and truthful appeals until there shall not be a single gallon of poisonous wines made in our State.

## A Grand Water-Power for a Woolen Mill.

We would call the attention of wool-growers in Sacramento county, and the adjoining counties, to the important opportunity that presents itself at the "Granite Mills," Folsom, for the establishment of a Woolen Factory. As this place is one of the very best water-powers in the country, and for the purpose of advancing such an interest it can be had on the most advantageous terms.

If the wool-growers of this section wish to increase the value of their wool clip, and to enhance the value of their flocks, let them move in this matter and form a company. There are capitalists that will join them, for it is a certain thing. We really hope this matter will not be passed by without reflection. Here is an opening that will secure to this branch of our great interests a large and important increase in relative and permanent value. We call attention to this subject now, from the fact that wool is advancing steadily in value at the East. Fine Merino Sheep are also advancing in price—selling there at high prices, as we noticed in a late issue; and this rise is owing to the present and prospective scarcity and high price of cotton, thus bringing into use a large amount of wool and woolen goods.

We wish our sheep-raisers would give heed to the condition of things East. Sheep in this State are selling at less than one-half their real value, and there is no reason for this depreciation in value or dullness of sale. We do not believe there is a branch of business so sure, safe and profitable, as sheep-raising and wool-growing. We mention this fact in connection with the water-power, for sheep-raisers and wool-growers should be the very men to move in this matter, it is looking after and guarding their own interests.

We know in this case there is a grand opening at this point for a woolen-factory, and we hope the chance will not be lost.

**A FEW MORE OF THE SAME SORT.**—This phrase of the "Razor-Strop Man" saluted our ears as we promenaded the deck of the splendid Chrysopolis on Monday evening last, and turning we saw the "Razor-Strop man," one who should be cheerfully aided and liberally patronized wherever he may go—patronized most cheerfully for the good he has done to humanity. The Hillman's Temperance House, of San Francisco, was the first opened, we believe, in the State, and it was opened upon the true principle, and while Mr. Hillman kept it, its doors were never closed against the poor and needy. Numerous calamities and losses, the fate of old Californians, has stripped this good old man of his property. Yet, with patient fortitude, he cheerfully meets his fate, takes his basket on his arm and goes forth to sell "Razor-Strops," of which he is the maker, and they are the genuine kind. No one need doubt their excellence, but can buy with confident assurance that they will not regret it, for they will get a good strop, double the value of their fifty cents, and a very worthy, conscientious, and honest old pioneer, who deserves a better fate in his mature age. We make this notice hoping to aid one so worthy.

**THE "LICK HOUSE," SAN FRANCISCO.**—This magnificent and extensive Hotel, but recently opened, is now thronged. Nearly every suite of rooms is bespoken, and the parlors now present of an evening a gay and fashionable assemblage, giving the appearance of an elegant soiree. Messrs. Tabbs & Patten are on the tide of public favor.

## The New Levee at Sacramento.

It has been said that "experience is a good teacher," but from what were we doing at Sacramento at the present time, either this old adage is not true, or else those who are at this time engaged in the work have had no experience in the past. We have waited for some weeks to hear from the Press of Sacramento upon the subject as a guide of the feeling that exists in relation to this all important matter, but we have looked in vain to the Press there, and we had, as an only alternative, to go and see for ourselves, and to meet and converse with those who are acting or are directly interested; for we find the mass of the citizens take little or no interest in the matter save to inquire and learn if a committee are at work, or that the city will be leveled, and with this fact they rest, aye, rest and sleep, as it were, over a volcano that will one day burst upon them and overwhelm all in a general ruin. This ruin will assuredly come unless the citizens, generally, awake and examine for themselves the present line laid out, and which is now advertised to be contracted for. If the experience of the past be any guide, then those portions of the river bank which have remained firm should be the line, and those parts which are weak should be made strong, for nature teaches where the levee should be very plainly. All the levees that have left the river banks and been built away from them, that above 31st street, in '52, and that on 31st street, in '53, have all been carried away; but had the river banks been properly graded at each season when the city was threatened, Sacramento would never have been flooded. The levee on 31st street was built directly facing the whole current of the flood, and so with every levee save the original banks of the river, and all have been washed away, and in the face of these facts the present committee again propose to build a levee to face the current, to build it upon a low soft sandy flat, leaving the bank of the river and going back to where the land is 3 to 5 feet lower than the very bank of the river, and there merely forming a breast-work to oppose the tide, instead of repairing the original bank and grading it, which can be done at one-half the cost of the proposed levee back from the bank of the river.

In all our experience in the examination of crevasses and the ruin caused by floods in this country, and this information is not trifling, we have never seen so shortsighted a plan, one so unscientific and wanting in good common sense, as the present attempt to go back from the high and solid banks that nature has formed, where a goodly portion of the banks are guarded by large forest trees, and attempt to build a levee upon a low soft place 3 to 5 feet lower than the river bank and leave the banks to wash away and make an avalanche to pour down upon the new made levee a broadside current that must inevitably carry away any levee that can be built; be it ever so high or wide, it will and must yield, be undermined and carried away.

Sacramentans! remember this! one more flood upon Sacramento and that city goes by the board. No human agency could save Sacramento, if again flooded. The present levee commissioners have a fearful responsibility devolving upon them. We feel an interest, a deep interest, in this devoted city, and we hope the citizens generally will feel it their duty to go and look into the subject, for it is now life or death with them.

The main thing now to be decided by the whole people of Sacramento is, are those who have charge of this great work men of experience in this matter? have they ever had experience as levee-men? if not, shall the city of Sacramento and her 10,000 citizens and the \$6,000,000 of property, be placed in jeopardy by resting on the judgment of five men? or even eight men? We ask these questions in all earnestness, and for the good of the city. We have never known a case of so much moment left at so great a risk, and unless the citizens awake, if the present levee is carried forward and built upon the low flat of the present line, the first heavy rise of water will assuredly flood the city and seal its final ruin. Built on this contemplated line, confidence can never be established in the safety of the city, nor will people think of becoming citizens with this danger before them. No! They will sell out their property and retreat and leave the city to its own ruin. The noble manner in which Sacramentans have borne up under their calamities thus far, deserves a better fate than to be ruined at last, and if the citizens will but call into requisition the judgment of disinterested U. S. Engineers, those who are not to be personally or locally influenced by any circumstances around them, the present contemplated line will be condemned. Having thus done what we esteem our duty, we await the result.

## The Grain Crop in Yuba Valley.

A merchant from this valley, who has a good opportunity of knowing, informs us that there never has been so heavy a crop. The grain there will yield, of Wheat, 40 bushels, and often 50 and 60 bushels to the acre, while Barley will give 30 bushels, and more, to the acre, and this by immense fields. This seems to be universal.

## Grain in Yolo County.

We learn direct from this section that the grain never looked so well, Barley 60 and 80 bushels, and some larger, while Wheat will yield 40, 50, and even 60 bushels to the acre. Everywhere the grain is heavy. This is just as we have all along believed and predicted, heavy crops from a large area planted.

## Grain in Butte County.

From this section we have the most favorable accounts. Grain heavy and straw bright, and every indication of clear and bright grain in large quantities, wheat averaging 40 bushels, and some 60 bushels to the acre. Barley, 70, 80, and 90 bushels to the acre.

**RECEIVED.**—We acknowledge complimentary card from the State Ag. Society, for their Annual Fair in September and October.

Also, volume on Commerce and Navigation, from our Senator, Hon. M. S. Latham, for which, with other valuable documents, we return thanks.

## Forwarding Merchandise to the Interior.

The contrast between the years '49 and '50, and the present time in sending goods from the head of navigation, is truly astonishing. We spent a little time one day this week at the large forwarding house of D. W. Earle, Esq., at the Sacramento Levee on Front street, and watched with interest to see how carefully goods were packed, how each box, bale, and barrel, was carefully packed in hay. In those early years, no care was given to this matter, the goods were hurried on to the wagons and off went the teams; the price paid for hauling being so great that the extra time paid for the goods several times over if lost or damaged. We give the price now of freighting to some points and the price of '49 and '50, and though it will seem incredible, yet, nevertheless, it is true, as all who remember those times will fully recollect. The price of freight now to Folsom by the railroad, is \$3 a ton. We paid in the years '49 and '50, for many a ton of goods, \$500. The regular price was 25c a pound, or \$500 a ton, 25 miles, to Folsom or Mormon Island. We were at the latter place for years at that early price. The difference between that time and the present is only \$497 a ton. The present price of hauling goods to Placerville (or "Hangtown," as it is called), is 75 cents a hundred, or \$15 a ton. The price in '49 and '50 was \$1 a pound, or \$200 a ton, making only the difference of \$195 between the two times. We remember houses doing business then, who paid in the memorable winter of '49 and '50, for freighting goods, the various sums of \$10,000, \$20,000, \$30,000, and one house as high as \$40,000, merely for teaming goods to the interior. That was the winter when hard bread and pork sold from 50 cents to \$1.50 a pound, flour the same, and all other goods in proportion; the year when many merchants and traders paid fortunes out of their pockets, and when the very teamsters were lawyers, doctors, ministers, and even Ex-Governors; that was the year when the "people saw the Elephant."

Go now to Sacramento and see the teams loading! Everything done in workmanlike style, and in this connection we take pleasure in recommending the house of Mr. D. W. Earle, who has a house also in Folsom, and branches at every point, and is now doing a large and prosperous business, and doing it well, and persons sending goods to the interior to any point, will do well to avail themselves of this house as their agents; their Charges are very moderate.

## Fine Fruit at Sacramento.

We called at Smith's Garden Depot, 44 J Street, the early part of this week, and was gratified to see a very fair display of Fruit from that Garden. Although the floods had shown its power there, yet now we see, brought from thence, very fine Red Astrachan Apples, Golden Drop Plums, Apples, Royal George Peaches, Cherries of excellent quality, and early Pears. Nobly done for "Smith's Garden."

Prices of fruit at Sacramento: Cherries, 75c per pound; Peaches, 40c and 50c; Plums, 30c; Apricots, 30c; Apples, 15c; and all this fruit of very superior quality.

## The Lawton Blackberry.

We have received by the polite attention of Mr. A. W. White, of Oakland, a box of the Lawton Blackberry, the finest we have ever seen grown—the largest and most even in size, all being of extra size and fully ripe. We do not think the fruit can be shown in such perfection, even when it originated. The "Lawton" is now one of the very finest "dessert" fruits; it is also one of the safest fruits for eating—delightful as a cooked fruit, or jam, or for pies and tarts; and when made into wine will be found to be a very strengthening cordial for invalids. Mr. White is one of the earliest and most successful growers of this fruit, gathering large quantities.

**A TRIP TO SACRAMENTO WITHOUT COST.**—Sacramento is now emerging from the floods and the Gardens are sending forth their fragrant odors. Our citizens that complain of cold winds should take a trip up river and they will find a warm climate at Sacramento; and they can see the result of the floods, that alone is worth a trip. The elegant steamer "Chrysopolis" is a "Palace," and there is real comfort in going up river in this steamer; or the fleet "Antelope" will convey you quickly and safely. Capt. Poole and his officers will insure you a pleasant trip. Now to go without cost. We suppose every gentleman for a pleasant trip would take his wife, or sister, or future bride, and of course the change of climate requires a change of dress; the gentlemen should go to R. F. Brown & Co.'s clothing warehouse, on J street, there they will get the best and at low prices. The ladies will of course go to Hardy & Hall's. Now at both these stores the saving of price on the goods will be equal to the cost of the passage, and thus the trip would be without cost, for the purchases are a necessity. Messrs. Hardy & Hall have an elegant stock of ladies' summer dresses, goods at lower prices than have ever been sold before, and we take pleasure in calling attention to the fact.

**PRECEPT VS. PRACTICE.**—The State of Illinois gave a large majority for Lincoln and the Chicago platform. On the 18th ult. a majority of the people of that State gave their votes for the following article in the new constitution:

"No negro or mulatto shall migrate to or settle in this State (of Illinois), after the adoption of this Constitution. No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage, or hold any office in the State. The General Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this article."

**CAPITAL OF OREGON.**—The total vote of Oregon on the question of locating the State Capital was 8,384, of which the town of Salem had the highest vote—3,213, and is accordingly the future seat of government for Oregon.

**ONIONS IN WASHOE.**—Onions are now selling in Virginia City at twenty cents per pound.



## STATE SUMMARY.

The thermometer stood 96° in the shade in Marysville on the 12th inst.

There are now at Fort Humboldt some 400 Indian Prisoners.

The Folsom and Auburn railroad is now open to general travel from Folsom to Wildwood station, a distance of seven miles.

The engineers have commenced the survey of the route between Stockton and Copperopolis upon which it is proposed to construct a railroad.

To Semite Valley is flooded, says the Mariposa Gazette, but the Falls look grand and the sight repays one for many inconveniences.

Custox Woodford, Inspector of Customs at the town of Trinidad, was shot on the 2d inst., by some person unknown.

The river at Sacramento is now lower than at any time since the winter, being now only 11 feet above low water mark.

E. SHARP, of Arcata, has a calf that weighed three hundred and fifty pounds when three months old.

Mr. Bottsford, of Oak Grove, has succeeded in raising 225 bushels of barley to the acre, on a field of 10 acres, from one seeding and three harrowings.

The Merced Banner is the name of a new weekly published at Snelling, Merced county, by Robert J. Steele, and edited by Robert J. Steele and Rowena Granite Steele.

AMANDA, youngest daughter of Job F. Dye, Esq., of Antelope, Tehama county, fell from the bridge across Antelope Creek on the 8th inst., and was drowned.

The first watermelons of the season made their appearance in Marysville on the 16th inst. The appeal says they were fine and large, and were raised in the tule lands south of the Buttes, and sold from 60 cents to \$1 each.

JOHN W. DAVIS, aged thirty-eight years, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and a member of Company A, 2d Infantry, C. V., was accidentally drowned while attempting to swim across the bay from Backport, on the 21st ult.

A RATT of sugar pine lumber arrived at the Sacramento levee on the 16th inst., from Shingletown, Shasta county. It contained 26,000 feet, and is consigned to Frederick Klotz. The raft was floated down from Shasta in seven days. Several similar rafts were brought from the same place about two years ago.

Three months ago the farmers in Hoopa were much discouraged with the prospect for crops in the valley. The late rains have materially improved the chances for an abundant yield. The crops are looking well, and will fall but little short of the average of former years. The farmers are all encouraged, as the Quarter Master has already advertised for as much oats and hay as will be for sale in the valley. And they think that flour will bring a good price.

The Contra Costa Gazette says: We think the farmers generally are now satisfied that the crops will be better than they anticipated a few weeks since. The cool weather and heavy dews have been extremely beneficial. Had the weather been hot and dry as usual at this season of the year we fear the yield would have been remarkably light. As we stated in a late issue, the entire region about Mt. Diablo will have unusually good crops. In San Ramon and the neighboring valleys, too, there will be more than an average yield.

As the waters of the Sacramento and American rivers fall a fine opportunity is offered of observing how immense are the deposits of last Winter's floods. A bar of sand and sediment has been formed on the south side of the American from ten to twelve feet deep, which extends more than half way across the former bed of the river at Swift's bridge. It is about half a mile long, and must cover twenty acres. Further up the river a bar of equal extent has been formed on the opposite side. The river is cutting away the bank at both points opposite the bar. From these deposits an abundance of material can be obtained for the I and Front street levees.

Some ten days or two weeks ago a drove of ten deer passed several miners at work about a mile below Sweetland, on the creek. About the same time, as Nelson Hammond and another gentleman were riding in a buggy, between Camptonville and the Mountain House, they were stopped for a few moments on their journey, by an enormous grizzly bear, which appeared suddenly on the road, some two or three hundred yards in advance of them, and reared up on its hind legs. After snuffing the air, and looking leisurely around, it got upon all fours, and with a hurried pace disappeared in the woods.

**Downing's Ever-Bearing Mulberry.**—This remarkable variety of mulberry was produced a few years since, from seed of the mulberry, by that distinguished horticulturist, Charles Downing, of Newburg, N. Y. It is a fruit of rare excellence, specimens being from an inch to an inch and a half in length, and a half an inch in diameter, of a purplish, black color, and a rich, spicy, sub-acid flavor. It is highly esteemed as a dessert fruit, and is excellent for pies and puddings. It is also preserved in the same manner, as other small fruit, in which state it has been kept for two years or more, perfectly retaining its flavor. The tree is very beautiful, thrifty, and perfectly hardy. The term "ever-bearing" has been applied to it on account of the unusual length of its fruiting season, which is about ten weeks, commencing just as the strawberry season is drawing to a close, or in this climate from the last of June to September. It requires no more care than an apple tree, and deserves a place in every garden. [Boston Cult.]

**Ticks on LAMBS.**—Dip lambs infested with ticks in New-England rum, or good alcohol, diluted with three parts spring or rain water. Alcohol is much preferable for this purpose to a decoction of tobacco, which produces an emaciating effect, and often results fatally in very young animals. Care should be taken not to strangle the lambs with the liquid during the operation. Rum or alcohol enlivens instead of torpefying and weakening them, and is highly promotive of activity and health.

**Lice on CATTLE.**—When your cows become infested with vermin, shear off the hair from the neck, immediately back of the horns, and over the spine where it connects with the head, and apply blue ointment. Rub it in well, and brush a little of it into the hair between the fore legs and the chaps. This is a certain remedy, and will be found very easy of application. [Ger. Tel.]

## BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

The news received the past week is of considerable interest, but not much is said of operations about Richmond, from which there is all anxiety to hear, and no material change is reported there. Guerrilla bands are causing excitement in other portions of the country.

A Federal prisoner, escaped from Richmond, estimates the number of rebel troops previous to the recent battles at 220,000. Large reinforcements from the direction of Petersburg had been arriving for the previous ten days, which were said to be from the coast. Beauregard has been very sick at Richmond for several weeks. Neither Generals McCall nor Reynolds were wounded, as reported. A gunboat on the plan of the Merrimac, though smaller, is rapidly approaching completion at Richmond. Some difficulty is experienced in procuring iron for the armor. The obstructions in the James river are considerably weakened by the recent freshets. Fort Darling has been greatly strengthened. The whole division of the army crossed James river to assist in its defense against the army of the Federal land forces. Gen. Jackson's forces had moved in the direction of Fredericksburg.

A desperate fight between 3000 or 4000 rebel guerrillas and two Michigan and Minnesota regiments at Murfreesboro, on the 15th is reported. Numerous guerrilla bands are said to be operating in Kentucky and Tennessee, and attacks on Nashville, Memphis, Frankfort and other places are anticipated.

From Memphis, July 14th, it is reported that part of the force of Colonel Fitch had an engagement, on the 6th, with a body of rebels numbering 450; the Federal force was 200. The rebel loss was 84 killed, wounded and missing; the Federal loss, 20 killed and wounded. In another engagement on the 7th, Col. Fitch took all the enemy's camp equipage and provisions.

Dispatches to military headquarters say that Gen. Curtis' command, 14,000 strong, reached Helena, Ark., where they are resting.

It is reported that Baton Rouge was recaptured by General Van Dorn, and that he took 1,500 Federal prisoners.

The City of Boston has appropriated \$300,000 from the city treasury, to be expended in the payment of bounties and other expenses in raising their quota under the recent call for more troops.

The State of Maine has decided to pay a bounty of \$30 to each recruit mustered into the service of the United States, in the new regiments, and \$35 in the old ones.

O. W. Rand has been appointed Marshal of the Northern District of California, vice Rabe, removed. Secretary Chase declines to investigate the charges against Collector Rankin, until he gets an impartial report from the Special Agent sent to California.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held in Union square, New York, on the 15th. Five different stands were occupied by eminent speakers, who were vehemently cheered in their patriotic remarks.

The British steamer *Ann* arrived at New York, on the 16th inst., as a prize. She was discovered under the guns of Fort Morgan, in Mobile Bay, unloading cannon and gunpowder. The *Saguhanna* and gunboat *Kanaka* sailed into the bay; the former engaged the battery while the latter succeeded in cutting out the British neutral vessel. The crew of the *Ann* deserted after trying to sink her cargo, consisting of gunpowder, arms, cartridges, etc.

The Senate passed the drafting bill, by which the President is authorized to call out the entire militia of the country for a period not exceeding nine months. The bill also provides for the use of slaves of rebels in the army, and giving them their freedom in consideration of their services. The House passed a bill abolishing Congressional mileage, and extending its provisions to the present Congress. It is said that the Committee of ways and means agreed to report to the House, a bill, making Postage Stamps a legal currency.

The House postponed until December the bill admitting Western Virginia. The bill authorizing the President to contract with any foreign power to receive for colonizing recaptured Africans, passed. Both Houses passed a resolution postponing the time of adjournment until Thursday (17th July).

New York, July 16—Sterling Exchange, 128½ @ 129; gold bar, 174½; gold bars, 181; Government stocks, lower, U. S. 5's '81—99½ @ 100; 7-3-10 notes, 102½; Panama, 128; Pacific Mail, 105½.

HEIMSTREET'S  
INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.  
IT IS NOT A DYE.

But restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All *trichosporia* ages are composed of lunar caustic, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's infallible coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a

**LUXURIOUS BEAUTY,** promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of D. S. BARNES, proprietor, New York. HOTTETTER, SMITH & DEAN, Agents, San Francisco. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1. v17-1400 y

## Lyon's Magnetic Flea Powder.

In Summer when the sun is low, Come forth in swarms the insect foe, And for our blood they bore, you know, And suck it in most rapidly.

But fleas, roaches, 'kecters—black or white—In deadly embrace are stifled quite, If Lyon's Powder chance to light In their obscure vicinity.

Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plantbugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere. D. S. BARNES, New York. REDINGTON & CO., Agents, San Francisco. 13-1m

University of the Pacific,  
SANTA CLARA.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY AND COLLEGIATE Departments of this Institution will commence July 24.

## Female Collegiate Institute.

The Next Session of the Institute will begin also as above, July 24. For information apply to the President, 15-1m Rev. E. BANNISTER, Santa Clara.

## "SPEED THE FLOW"

**THE CALIFORNIA FARMER** IS NOW IN THE NINTH YEAR OF ITS PUBLICATION. It will always be the aim of its conductors to furnish the most useful data for the practical Agriculturist, and to present all the most important practical results, obtained from authentic sources, in our own State and abroad.

To present the latest and most important facts from our sister States and Europe, relating to Agriculture, in all its branches.

To furnish familiar illustrations of valuable Agricultural Implements, together with remarks explanatory of their character and success.

To furnish complete Grain Tables and Market Reports, with other important data.

To present General and Critical Notices of the various Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of our country and of Europe, sufficient to guide our Cultivators, and to keep them advised of the progress of the Science.

A portion of the *Journal* will be devoted to Select Literature, the aim of which will be to exhibit the influences which flow from the pursuits of Agriculture, Horticulture, and rural life. Politics and Sectarianism, and all improper and impure advertisements, will be rigidly excluded from its pages: our aim being to cultivate a love for and an interest in those useful Sciences which must ever add to the happiness of mankind.

Cultivators of the Soil, and all who feel an interest in these all-important and fundamental sources of our prosperity and happiness, are cordially invited to communicate with us freely, and furnish us with all important facts. Their valuable aid is what we earnestly desire.

Advertisements in this *Journal* will reach a circulation heretofore unattained, extending to the remotest Agricultural Districts particularly, and also widely abroad—thus making it of the highest interest for all matters pertaining to Agriculture and all industrial pursuits.

This *Journal* is issued every Friday, and in the very best style, with large and clear Type, at \$4 a year, or \$5 when payment is delayed six months.

All communications for the Editorial columns should be addressed: COL. WARREN, *Editor California Farmer*.

Communications on business, Reports on Agriculture, Advertisements, etc., should be addressed to J. K. PHILLIPS & CO., *Publishers*, San Francisco. N. B.—Those who wish to act as Agents will address us as above.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY  
District Agricultural Society.

THE SOCIETY WILL HOLD THEIR  
**Third Annual Fair**  
...AT THE...  
Grounds of the Alameda County Agricultural Society,  
...IN THE...  
CITY OF OAKLAND,

Commencing on the 7th October, prox., and  
To Continue Four Days.

By Order. EDWARD HOSKINS,  
17th Secretary.

ANTON ROMAN. FRANK D. CARLTON.  
**A. ROMAN & CO.,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

## BOOK ESTABLISHMENT,

417 and 419 Montgomery street,  
(Leconte's Building)

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE WOULD CALL THE PARTICULAR  
attention of

**Dealers in Books,**

To our immense stock now in store and on the way, all of which has been carefully selected expressly for this market.

Years of experience in buying for this Coast, and the care and labor bestowed, justify us in saying that we can sell

CHEAPER

Than any House in the Trade.

## On New Books

We offer special inducements. We have a resident partner East, and Agents in Europe, enabling us to get with dispatch and sell beyond competition, everything in our line.

We solicit Orders from the Trade, having every facility for filling them, fully and promptly, and from Buyers visiting our city, we would respectfully request a call to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

15

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSON.  
HENRY CARLTON, JR.

**WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,**  
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

**DOMESTIC EXCHANGES,**  
New York and San Francisco.

**San Francisco Cordage Company.**

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF  
**CORDAGE.**

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER  
At short notice.

**TUBBS & CO.,**  
15 611 and 613 Front street.

## FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, WITH excellent Out-buildings, a fine Garden, Vineyard of four acres, with a field of sixty acres more, for pasturage or cultivation. The whole will be sold a great bargain if applied for immediately.

For particulars apply at California Farmer Office. 10

## WHEELER &amp; WILSON'S

FAMILY  
SEWING MACHINES

The Handsomest,

Cheapest,

Fastest,

AND BEST

## SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.

THE STITCH BEING ALIKE UPON BOTH SIDES OF THE FABRIC, IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO EVERY VARIETY OF FAMILY SEWING.

The Seam CANNOT be RIPPED Or RAVELED.

FULL PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS accompany each Machine; as, also, all necessary Tools, &c. &c. Machines for the Interior will be packed in shipping order without extra charge.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

**H. C. HAYDEN,**  
AGENT,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

This Company, as will be seen by Journals at home and abroad, have those New Improvements not possessed by any other Company—made to keep pace with the spirit of the age, made too, at the cost of the most liberal appropriations. The machines of this Company are now universally admitted to be the best machines in this country, and the best proof of this is their immense sales.

## GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

## STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,  
KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

...OF...

And will Sell Cheaper than any House in the State,

## All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS.  
CAMPBENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE, COAL-OIL, KEROSENE OIL.  
COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL, LARD OIL, MACHINERY OIL, RAPE-SEED OIL, CHINA NUT OIL, LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled, POLAR OIL, SHARK'S OIL, NEATSFOOT OIL, TANNER'S OIL, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

## Vance's First Premium Gallery.

THIS WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT HAS been entirely refitted in every department, and is NOT SURPASSED in any of the Eastern cities.

The Public are assured that the high reputation of this Gallery will be sustained. None but FIRST-CLASS PICTURES will be put up. Our "CARDS DE VISITE" are admitted by all to be unequalled.

We invite particular attention to our plain PHOTOGRAPHS, and to those who wish them retouched in India Ink or Colored in Water-Colors or Oil, we would say, that we employ none but the BEST ARTISTS, and A Correct Likeness is Always Guaranteed.

All are invited to call and examine our Rooms and specimens.

## NOTICE.

THE LIQUOR IMPORTING AND JOBBING BUSINESS heretofore conducted by the undersigned, under the name and firm of S. H. MEERER & CO., has this day been sold to Messrs. Alexander R. Baldwin and James Michael, who will hereafter conduct the same, and for whom a continuance of the liberal patronage and confidence so long bestowed upon the house of S. H. M. & CO., is respectfully solicited.

San Francisco, July 1, 1862.  
CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day purchased the entire interest in the wholesale liquor business heretofore conducted by S. H. MEERER & CO., and will conduct the same under the name and firm of A. R. BALDWIN & CO., at the old stand, 219 Front street.

ALEXANDER R. BALDWIN, JAMES MICHAEL.

San Francisco, July 1, 1862.

**S. W. SHAW,**  
Portrait Painter.

Number 15, 3d floor, Mercantile Library building, Corner of Bush & Montgomery streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

## FURNITURE!



**N. E. GRIMES,**

IMPORTER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

## Furniture

...AND...

## Bedding,

722 Montgomery street,

BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND JACKSON,

SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFERS TO THE TRADE

And the public generally, the most complete assortment

...OF...

## FURNITURE,

IN THE MARKET,

AT REDUCED RATES.

Country Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

**N. E. GRIMES,**

No. 722 Montgomery street,

Between Washington and Jackson.

GRIMES & FELTON, 49 and 51 Fourth street, between J and K, SACRAMENTO.

## DRY GOODS!

## KIRBY, BYRNE &amp; CO.,

HAVE OPENED A NEW AND SPACIOUS

Dry Goods Store,

In LICK'S BLOCK, No. 7 Montgomery street, SAN FRANCISCO,

And will always keep on hand a most extensive and varied stock of

## GENERAL DRY GOODS,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Our stock at present is almost entirely new and comprises, SILKS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, CALICO, GINGHAMS, LAWNS, HOSIERY, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, SHEETINGS, LINEN, TABLE-CLOTHS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, EDGINGS, COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERGARMENTS, PARASOLS, MEN'S SHIRTS, LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN DAMASKS, HOOF-SKINS, ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES, And a variety of other Goods generally kept in a well stocked DRY GOODS STORE.

N. B.—Although the store is new, the firm of KIRBY BYRNE & CO. is old and well versed in the wants of the California public in the DRY GOODS LINE. Our store is large and well fitted up, and customers can depend on being waited upon with every attention.

We particularly invite STRANGERS visiting San Francisco to call and examine our stock, as we know it will be to their advantage. Our stock is so well assorted that persons can make all their purchases of DRY GOODS at our store, and be saved the disagreeable task of being obliged to search a strange city to supply their wants. We advise all buyers of Dry Goods to give us a call.

Our store is pleasantly situated on Montgomery street, No. 7, next door to MASONIC TEMPLE, and a few steps from the MARKET-STREET RAILROAD.

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

Lick's Block.

## SNEATH &amp; ARNOLD,

408 Front street Block ..... San Francisco.

AND

103 J street, corner 7th..... Sacramento.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Also—

DEALERS IN

Flour, Corn-meal, China and Patna Rice, Teas, Tobaccos, Etc.

CHAMPAGNES AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

## Butter,

SELECTED BY OUR AGENT IN NEW YORK, FRESH by every steamer. Goods purchased through us, forwarded by our houses without charge.

## BRANCH HOUSE.

SNEATH, BOARDMAN & CO..... RED BLUFF.

QUICKSILVER!—FROM THE NEW ALMADEN MINES. A full supply always on hand.

SNEATH & ARNOLD, Agents, Corner of J and Seventh streets, Sacramento.

## INSURANCE AGENCY,

FOR THE IMPERIAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Risks taken at reduced rates.

15 SNEATH & ARNOLD, Corner of J and Seventh streets, Sacramento.

D. D. SHATTUCK. A. C. HENDLEY.

SHATTUCK & HENDLEY,

DEALERS IN

## PROVISIONS,

Butter, Cheese, Cranberries, &c. &c.

No. 204 FRONT STREET,

Near California street, SAN FRANCISCO.



## Home Miscellany.

## MADELINE GRAY.

What's come to the house of the widow Gray?  
It stands so silently over the way.  
It looks like the time when in the dead years  
They carried the Deacon away from her tears;  
When a small child stood at the coffin-head  
And broke her heart over the silent dead.  
What's come to the house of the widow Gray?  
It stands so silently over the way.

You knew the beautiful Madeline Gray,  
She who was to have been a bride they say;  
She sings no more in the village choir,  
Nor nods to the bow of the wealthy squire,  
But shuts herself up in a strange mad way  
In the lonely house of the widow Gray;  
She who was to have been a bride they say—  
Alas! poor beautiful Madeline Gray.

O, Madeline Gray, poor Madeline Gray,  
Young William has stolen her heart away,  
And carried beneath his sash to the wars  
His own dear heart beating wildly as hers.  
But soon came a list of wounded and slain,  
And Madeline Gray never smiled again.  
What's come to the house of the widow Gray?  
It stands so silently over the way.

CLAYTON FRENCH RICHARDS.

## OLD AND BLIND.

[These lines were written by Milton in his old age  
They were recently discovered, and published in the  
latest Oxford edition of his works.]

I am old and blind!

Men point to me as smitten by God's frown,  
Afflicted and deserted of my kind—  
Yet I am not cast down.

I am weak, yet strong—  
I murmur not that I no longer see—  
Poor, old and helpless, I the more belong  
Father Supreme! to thee.

O, merciful One!  
When men are furthest, then Thou art most near!  
When friends pass by, my weakness shuns,  
Thy chariot I hear.

Thy glorious face  
Is leaning towards me—and its holy light  
Shines in upon my lonely dwelling place,  
And there is no more night.

On my bended knee  
I recognize thy purpose, clearly shown—  
My vision thou hast dimmed, that I may see  
Thyself, Thyself alone.

I have sought to fear;  
This darkness is the shadow of thy wing—  
Beneath it I am almost sacred—here  
Can come no evil thing.

O! I seem to stand  
Trembling where foot of mortal ne'er hath been,  
Wrapped in the radiance of thy sinless land  
Which eye hath never seen.

Visions come and go—  
Shapes of refulgent beauty round me throng,  
From angel's lips I seem to hear the flow  
Of soft and holy song.

It is nothing now—  
When Heaven is ripening on my sightless eyes,  
When air from Paradise refresh my brow,  
That earth in darkness lies.

In a purer clime  
My being fills with rapture: waves of thought  
Roll in upon my spirit—strains sublime  
Break in upon my thought.

Give me now my lyre:  
I feel the stirrings of a gift divine,  
Within my bosom glows unearthly fire  
Lit by no skill of mine.

For the California Farmer.

## Lesser Lights.

FAME, the most feeble of all the results of human  
exaltation, the acme of all human endeavor,—is  
the most ephemeral bubble that sparkles in the  
vision of men. Those who toil most ardently  
for its possession seem furthest from attaining  
the goal; while those unthinking lesser lights  
that loom up in the darkness, shine on, undimmed  
in its atmosphere.

The great pyramids of the Desert have with-  
stood the stormy flight of ages but to render the  
name of their builders back to oblivion; while  
the story of the "Widow and her Mite" comes  
down through the centuries, brightening to the  
eme rald hue of immortality. The man who should  
fix positively the source of the Nile, after a life  
long ambition, would shine like a star in the an-  
nals of to-day. But long after his name is erased  
from the pages of African history, will go down  
from generation to generation, the name of Jud-  
son. The heroes of Sebastopol will be woven,  
like threads of gold, in the loom of the English  
historian; but when futurity will have shrouded  
these names in darkness, that sweet poem of wo-  
man's charity, the life and virtues of a Florence  
Nightingale, will be sung by the minstrels of  
time's remotest verge. When the builder of that  
storied mausoleum, inscribed to the orphan—when  
the name of Stephen Girard, and his marble fame,  
shall have crumbled back to dust, memory will  
still linger over the pathetic page that registers  
the poverty-stricken boyhood of a Franklin. An  
Astor or a Vanderbilt may open their coffers la-  
bially for the salvation of their country, or lay all  
their wealth on the sacrificial altar of war—but  
their magnanimity fades after a little; while the  
humble tribute of tattered linen, for quenching  
the blood of the wounded, marked by the names  
of the Careys, nestles in the heart like a bright  
winged memory, singing forever of woman's gentle  
love, and refusing to depart. Above all, when the  
giant potentates of earth—the lions of the nations  
—the Cæsars, the Alexanders, the Napoleons, and  
the Washingtons—shall have crossed the Ægean  
night of oblivion, and rest unknown and black-  
ened in the catacombs of fame—that sweet story  
of old, a man, meek and lowly, going about doing  
good, healing the sick and cheering the hopeless  
—the man Jesus, humble and despised, shall still  
walk on the turbulent waves of the troubled deep,  
and the nations shall know his voice, "Peace, be  
still."

CLAYTON FRENCH RICHARDS.

The First Message Carried by Morse's Tele-  
graph.

WHEN Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the  
present method of electric telegraphing, first ad-  
vanced his project before Congress, at the same  
time asking for an appropriation to enable him to  
test its practical application, the whole scheme  
was considered by many to be but little better  
than the delusions of Mesmerism, and its projector  
too wild to command the attention of grave legis-  
lators. There were, however, some exceptions to  
this, and through the influence of a few warm and  
powerful friends, Mr. Morse succeeded in procur-  
ing a report from a committee in favor of his pro-  
ject; but it was not until the session of 1843 that  
a bill appropriating thirty thousand dollars was  
passed in the House of Representatives, by the  
small majority of 89 yeas to 83 nays, to enable  
him to construct a line of telegraph from the cap-  
ital to the city of Baltimore, a distance of about 40  
miles.

But the action of the House was but one step in  
the advancement of the measure. It yet required  
the concurrence of the Senate and the sanction of  
the President to become a law; and although no  
opposition to its passage was apprehended in the  
Senate, yet the brief space intervening between  
the 23d of February and the 3d of March, upon  
which day the session was terminated, seemed to  
render it doubtful whether the bill could be  
reached in time for the action of the Senate. This  
apprehension increased as time wore on, until at  
last the 3d of March arrived, and the bill in nu-  
merical order stood far down on the calendar.

Mr. Morse consulted with Mr. Huntington, a  
warm friend of the bill, to ascertain his chances  
of success. The opinion given was so discourag-  
ing, that the disheartened inventor relinquished  
all hope, and returned to his lodgings, under the  
belief that it was not possible his bill could be  
reached, and that he must again turn his attention  
to those labors of the brush and easel, by means  
of which he might be enabled to prosecute ap-  
peals to Congress at a future time.

He accordingly made his preparations to return  
to New York on the following morning, and retir-  
ing to rest, sank into a profound slumber, from  
which he did not awake until a late hour on the  
following morning. But a short time after, while  
seated at the breakfast-table, the servant announ-  
ced that a lady desired to see him. Upon entering  
the parlor he encountered Miss Annie Ellsworth,  
the daughter of the Commissioner of Patents,  
whose face was all aglow with pleasure.

"I have come to congratulate you," she remark-  
ed, as he entered the room, and approached to  
shake hands with her.

"To congratulate me!" replied Mr. Morse, "and  
for what?"

"Why, upon the passage of your bill, to be  
sure," she replied.

"You must surely be mistaken; for I left at a  
late hour, and its fate seemed inevitable."

"Indeed I am not mistaken," she rejoined;  
"father remained until the close of the session,  
and your bill was the very last that was acted on,  
and I begged permission to convey to you the  
news. I am so happy that I am the first to tell  
you."

The feelings of Mr. Morse can be better imagined  
than described. He grasped his young companion  
warmly by the hand, and thanked her over and  
over again for this joyful intelligence. "As a re-  
ward," concluded he, "for being the first bearer  
of this news, you shall send over the telegraph the  
first message it conveys."

"I will hold you to that promise," replied she.  
"Remember."

"Remember," responded Mr. Morse, and they  
parted.

The plans of Mr. Morse were now altogether  
changed. His journey homeward was abandoned,  
and he set to work to carry out the project of es-  
tablishing the line of electro-telegraph, between  
Washington and Baltimore, authorized by the bill.  
His first idea was to convey the wires, inclosed in  
a leaden tube, beneath the ground. He had al-  
ready arranged a plan by which the wires, insu-  
lated by a covering of cotton saturated with gum  
shellac, were to be inserted into leaden pipes in  
the process of casting. But after the expenditure  
of several thousand dollars, and much delay, this  
plan was abandoned, and the one now in use, of  
extending them on poles, adopted. The season,  
however, had so far progressed, that it was found  
impossible to complete the undertaking that year,  
and it was delayed until the following spring.

By the month of May, 1844, the whole line was  
laid, and magnets and recording instruments were  
attached to the ends of the wires at Mount Clare  
Dépôt, Baltimore, and at the Supreme Court Cham-  
ber, in the Capitol at Washington. When the cir-  
cuit was complete, and the signal at the one end  
of the line was responded to by the operator at  
the other, Mr. Morse sent a messenger to Miss  
Ellsworth to inform her that the telegraph awaited  
her message. She speedily responded to this, and  
sent for transmission the following, which was the  
first formal dispatch ever sent through a tele-  
graphic wire connecting remote places with each other:

"What hath God wrought?"

The original of the message is now in the ar-  
chives of the Historical Society at Hartford, Con-  
necticut.—[Condensed from Harper's Monthly  
Magazine.]

A FOURTH OF JULY TOAST.—A letter received by us,  
has the following postscript: As this is July 4th,  
I will give you a Toast for the times:

Uncle Sam—May he never succumb to the desires  
of traitors; may he forever keep his right foot on  
South Carolina, his left on Massachusetts,—his  
body, heart and soul over his Capitol, his eyes on  
Europe, and with his brawny arms may he hold  
up the Stars and Stripes, so high that John Bull,  
Louis Napoleon, the whole world, and "the rest  
of mankind" may read, without glasses, these  
words inscribed upon its folds: "Thirty-three in  
one!" "More a-coming," "Union Now, Union For-  
ever!" "England, I forgive you—Ireland, I wel-  
come you!"

YANKEE DOODLE.

## Original Eagle Hat Store.

COLLINS & CO.,  
HATTERS,  
Again in the Field.

C. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and  
J. C. COLLINS, late of Washington street;  
Have formed a Partnership for the  
purpose of carrying on the  
HAT AND CAP BUSINESS  
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES  
And Judges of Material, our patrons may rely on Goods  
bought at our store being  
The BEST in Every Respect.

HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
MADE TO ORDER,  
At the shortest notice.

WE MOST RESPECTFULLY INVITE OUR OLD FRIENDS  
as well as the Public generally, to give us a call.

We claim to be the BEST in the State to RESTIFFEN  
and REJUVENATE

Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats.  
Orders and Hats from the Country will  
receive our particular attention.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—  
Tucker's Hall,  
113m 323 Montgomery street.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

## AGENCY

OF THE

## Mission Woolen Mills

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1861.

Gents: The proprietors of the MISSION WOOLEN  
MILLS respectfully announce to the trade, that they are pre-  
pared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the  
following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;  
MACKINAW " " " "  
SCARLET " " " "  
BLUE " " " "  
GRAY " " " "  
GOLDEN STATE GENTS' LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with  
plaid or graduated borders;  
TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable  
colors;  
EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;  
OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are  
made of Selected Wools of California production, and are  
superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and  
being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, pur-  
chasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture  
and finish.

LEONARD &amp; McLENNAN, Proprietors.

OFFICE—Over Parrott & Co's Bank, cor Montgomery  
and Sacramento streets

## RASCHE &amp; SONS,

131 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter

## DEALERS IN

## PIANOFORTES,

## SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,

## Musical Instruments, Strings, &amp;c.,

Agents for the Celebrated Manufacturers,

A. H. GALE &amp; CO., New York,

C. MEYER, Philadelphia,

T. GILBERT, Boston,

Whose Pianos they keep constantly on hand, for SALE  
and for RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet  
Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is con-  
stantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer  
from the principal publishers in the East. They have a  
full supply for the following combinations: Violin and  
Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and  
Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large,  
etc. etc. etc.

PIANOS AND ALL OTHER MUSICAL  
INSTRUMENTS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music copied and arranged for all Instruments; New  
Music published; Music arranged and bound;  
Genuine Silver Strings manufactured on order.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,  
No. 5 Montgomery street,

In the New Masonic Temple..... SAN FRANCISCO.

## LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

This being the only regular LADIES' DRESS TRIM-  
MING Store in San Francisco, ladies can always rely  
upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods  
in the city.

Having just received the East, and completed all our  
arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe  
for the importation of Fine Goods, as also with the largest  
and heaviest factors of our own country, thereby having  
all our goods come through first hands, we flatter our-  
selves our facilities are such as to make it an inducement  
for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for

UNDER LINEN,  
HOSIERY

And all Goods in our line.  
MRS. D. NORCROSS.

No. 5 Montgomery street, New Masonic Temple

MME. DEMOREST'S  
QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS,

With Great Improvements and Additions.  
THE SUMMER NUMBER contains Four Large and Splen-  
did Fashion-Plates, Three Full-sized Patterns of Dresses,  
Mosses Sack, and a Sheet of new and beautiful Braid, and  
a Embroidering Patterns, together with nearly 100 Engravings,  
Children's Dresses, etc., and valuable information to Milliners,  
Dress-Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the  
largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published  
monthly, on receipt of the amount, in stamps or silver.  
Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the  
selection of 50 Cts. worth of plain patterns, from the designs  
in the book, or from the show-room, or they may be ordered  
and sent by mail any time during the Year, by paying the  
postage.

SUMMER NUMBER NOW READY.  
Subscriptions received at this Office.

SEED WAREHOUSE.  
(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)S. W. MOORE,  
IMPORTER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,  
Agricultural

Ornamental Tree and Shrub  
SEEDS,

NO. 110 CALIFORNIA STREET,  
Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



HAS FOR SALE  
Alfalfa or Chile Clover,  
Hungarian Grass,  
Kentucky Blue-grass,  
Orchard Grass,  
Red-top Grass,  
Sainfoin Grass,

English Rye-grass,  
Timothy Grass,  
Red Clover,  
White Dutch Clover,  
Crimson Clover,  
Lucerne, &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY VARIETY OF  
BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP,  
CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS,  
TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS,  
BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

## Havana Tobacco Seed.

## COTTON SEED.

## GUANO from Johnson's Island.

## FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties).

## BULBS:

LILIES, Tulips, Hyacinths,  
Amaryllis, Anemones, Ranunculus,  
Narcissus, Tulip-trees, Peony-roots,  
Gladolus, Iris,  
and in endless variety; imported direct from FRANCE  
and GERMANY.

## Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,  
For Exportation.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE  
facilities and  
Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,  
Can offer unusual inducements to  
MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS,  
AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,  
Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that ORDERS FOR SEED be sent  
DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or  
by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being  
imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled at  
some INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENT.  
The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express are  
hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned,  
in taking Orders for Seeds and receiving for the same.  
Send for a Circular.

S. W. MOORE, Seed Warehouse,  
110 California street, SAN FRANCISCO

## IMPORTED SEEDS

ARE THE ONLY KINDS THAT CAN BE RELIED UPON.  
See the CALIFORNIA FARMER of Jan'y 11, 1861.

JOHN GEORGE WAITE,  
SEED MERCHANT,

181 High Holborn,  
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Has the largest stock of Vegetable, Agricultural,  
and Flower Seeds, in the world,  
And can supply Dealers on better terms than any other  
Wholesale House, as he makes most extensive arrange-  
ments, with none but experienced Growers, to produce  
his supply of Seeds, which are raised and grown from  
Stocks selected under his own Personal Superintendence,  
and as they are all cleaned and picked in his own ex-  
tensive Warehouse by an auxiliary strength of several  
Hundred Men and Women, kept for that purpose, he is  
enabled to recommend with the greatest confidence,  
every description of Seed offered by him for sale; he  
therefore invites Seed Dealers to apply for his Catalogue.  
TERMS—Cash or satisfactory reference in ENGLAND.  
14-61

## To the Seed Trade!

## J. M. THORBURN &amp; CO.,

15 John street,  
NEW YORK,

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF  
VEGETABLE,  
Flower, Field, Fruit,  
AND  
TREE SEEDS,

Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest  
Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising  
every tested desirable variety known in the several depart-  
ments.  
By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we  
are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE  
PURCHASERS OF  
First-Class Seeds.

For further particulars and Trade-Catalogues, address as  
above, or to  
THOS. DAY,  
No. 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

## Important to Farmers!

ENGLISH  
WHITE BINE HOP-ROOTS

...FOR SALE BY...  
GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,  
Pacific Fruit Market,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## LICK HOUSE,

On Montgomery, corner Sutter street,  
OPENED FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS and  
Visitors, July 1st, 1862.

TUBBS & PATTEN,  
Proprietors.

GOLDEN EAGLE  
HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,  
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC as  
a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to  
make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and  
pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious  
Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged  
accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always  
be satisfied and feel at home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the com-  
fortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated  
Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention  
to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be  
provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad  
Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the  
Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE,  
expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the  
Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,  
PROPRIETOR.

## STAR BAKERY

## RESTAURANT,

Commercial street, --- Auburn, Cal.

HAVING opened a Restaurant, I am now  
prepared to entertain the people in the  
style and at moderate rates. Game Supper,  
Oysters, and all the Good Things in the mar-  
ket, furnished at a moment's notice, and get up in a style  
suited to the tastes of the greatest epicure.

## MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

I intend to keep a First-class Restaurant, and as such  
I recommend it to the people of the town and county at  
large. Those persons who relish a Good MEAL will  
be well to call and see for themselves.

## THE BAKERY.

The Bakery is supplied at all times with a choice  
variety of Bread, Cakes, etc.

Parties, etc., furnished with Cakes of all kinds  
at short notice. MILES FURNISS, Proprietor.

## EDUCATIONAL.

## Stockton Female Seminary,

UNDER THE CHARGE OF  
DR. CYRUS COLLINS AND LADY,  
Assisted by competent Teachers.

## TERMS:

For Board and Tuition, in common English Branches,  
per session of five months.....\$12  
For Tuition in Latin, per session.....\$8  
For Tuition in Painting or Drawing.....\$5  
For Tuition in Ancient or Modern Languages, each.....\$5  
Washing per dozen.....\$1  
Payable Quarterly in advance.

## TRUSTEES:

Dr. E. S. Holden, J. M. Huntington, Austin Ferry,  
Andrew Wolf, H. H. Hewlett, Dr. C. Graham,  
J. S. Bates, B. W. Owens, P. E. Connor.

## COURSE OF STUDY:

The first aim of this Institution is thoroughness; and  
though any plan proposed can only be disciplinary, yet we  
choose that course which will be the most practical, thereby  
those sciences most available in common life. Beginning with  
fundamental principles, the student is carried by natural  
graduations, through a course of study, calculated to  
strengthen and invigorate the mind, and prepare it for  
full action.

Our course of study comprises Two Departments, a Pre-  
paratory of two, and an Academic of three years.

## THE STUDIES OF THE PREPARATORY COURSE

Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic (Thompson's  
Rudiments), Primary Geography, Grammar, and Composition.

## THE STUDIES OF THE ACADEMIC COURSE

Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Etc.,  
Physical Geography, and Composition.

Trigonometry, Astronomy, Natural History, Botany, Logic,  
Intellectual Philosophy, and Composition.

Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Chris-  
tianity, Belles-Lettres, and Composition.

The Ancient and Modern Languages, Music (Instrumental  
and Vocal), Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needlework  
optional through the whole course.

Parents can omit, with the consent of parents or guardians,  
any of the above studies, but none will be entitled to the  
Diploma of Graduation who have not completed the whole  
course.

## CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

We have established a Department for Boys. The cost  
of study the same as in the Female Department. Particular  
attention paid to those preparing for College.

Terms the same as in the Female Department.  
Dr. CYRUS COLLINS, A.B., Principal.

We can accommodate 10 or 12 small Boys in our  
Family.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,  
MANUFACTURERS



To All whom it may Concern :  
BE IT KNOWN THAT I,  
**THOMAS OGG SHAW,**  
208 Sacramento street, - - - San Francisco.  
HAVE NOW ON HAND, FOR SALE



### 8 AND 10-HORSE TEAM THRASHERS FOR 1862.

8 AND 10-HORSE-POWER MACHINES OF JOHN A. PITTS' GENUINE MAKE, Buffalo, N. Y., with all of C. M. Russell's Improvements in the Shoe and Cylinder; as it runs on Steel Pyrote, and in all other respects superior to the Russell make of Machine, both in material and workmanship, as well as finish; with the large-sized, improved Jack.

**Six 12-Horse-Power Steam-Engines on Trucks,**  
And capable of running the largest-sized Separator, and Thrashing in one day, in a good and workmanlike manner, 2000 Sacks of Grain.

### 4 AND 6-HORSE MACHINES

In all respects the same as the large Machine, to run with GEAR, same as old style Pitts'. All of the above Machines are made at Buffalo, N. Y., expressly for me and under my direction. Any person in want of such machines cannot fail to be pleased, as this Machine stands unrivaled for Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at one operation. It is acknowledged to be superior to any other Machine in the WORLD, in its Operation, Finish, and Mechanical Construction.

EXTRA EXTRAS of all parts of the Genuine Pitts' Machine constantly on hand.

The Machines Genuine except those made at Buffalo, N. Y., and marked "J. A. PITTS."

List of Articles Manufactured at Thomas Ogg Shaw's Agricultural Works:

PECK'S CALIFORNIA CLIPPER OR HEADER. TUSTIN'S CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER. RIDER'S PATENT EQUALIZING SCREW HORSE-POWER. EGGLESTON'S BROAD-CAST PATENT SOWING MACHINE. CALIFORNIA FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. FAN-MILLS. HAY-PRESSERS. ROAD SCRAPERS, ALL SIZES.

### Among the Leading Articles are

PECK'S HEADER OR HARVESTER, which is by far superior to any imported Machine, and took the First Premium at the State Fair held at Sacramento. This Machine is both light and durable.

TUSTIN'S CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, which cuts six feet in width, and is the best Machine on this Coast, as it possesses many advantages over those made in the States. This Machine took the First Premium at the Sacramento Fair, over all other Machines.

This Machine is so constructed, that it NEVER CHOKES UP, having two sets of Knives, moved by the same crank, thereby causing twice the velocity of the knives, over that given by any other machine; and preventing the possibility of choking, no matter how slow the team may travel.

Attention is particularly called to the RAKING DEVICE, which will rake off the grain more Regularly and evenly than can possibly be done by hand, thus saving the purchaser the neat sum of \$2.50 per day.

The Machine is very light and durable.

RIDER'S PATENT EQUALIZING SCREW HORSE-POWER. This Power Possesses great advantages over any other Power in use, and is well calculated for doing all kinds of work usually done by Horse-Powers, and being simple in its construction, can be easily repaired, and at little expense.

EGGLESTON'S BROADCAST PATENT SOWING MACHINE. This is the only Seed Sower ever invented that can be depended upon for sowing various kinds of grain, on all qualities of soil, in all kinds of weather.

CALIFORNIA FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, which have been tested at various times and found to be superior to any imported. They are warranted to be Fire-proof, and entirely free from sweating or dampness, which is the great complaint of the imported Safes, as they gather moisture on their passage.

Our Wrought and Chilled Iron Safe, with Steel Vault, and Combination Locks, is unsurpassed by any.

All orders promptly attended to.

And in conclusion I will add, that all the above lists of Goods are made of the very best material that the country will afford. Also, all the mechanics employed in superintending the putting up of these goods, are men of long experience, and the best of workmen in our country, and every article manufactured is of the most approved style, and has the latest improvements of the day, and cannot be surpassed in point of durability, practicality, beauty, and workmanship, and while I feel thankful for all past favors, I trust that I may meet with good encouragement in the future.

Every article that I import is of the very best style and most improved goods in the market, and can be sold as cheap as the cheapest, as I purchase all my goods direct from the Manufacturers, saving all the commissions, thus enabling me to sell cheap. All persons in want of any of the above goods, will please read in their orders in time, to

THOS. OGG SHAW, 208 Sacramento street, SAN FRANCISCO.

### Homesteads Cheaper

Than Proposed under the Shafter Bill.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF WHAT IS KNOWN as the Shafter Bill, it is proposed to sell the City title to Homestead Lots from \$25 to \$200 each. The undersigned will sell Homestead Lots within the limits of the City, and make severer to the business center than many of the lands covered by the Shafter Bill, and place the party in immediate possession of the same, without present trouble or prospective law suits, for

FROM \$10 TO \$200 EACH.

THE TITLE IS ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

Wagon Spanish grant, finally confirmed, and patented by the United States.

The Shafter Bill respects this title; the City authorities respect it; the District Court and Supreme Court of the State, as well as the District Court and Supreme Court of the United States respect it; besides,

The Title has been forever Quieted

BY A FINAL DECREE AND JUDGMENT AGAINST THE CITY, so that there is not even a cloud or shadow upon it. Whoever purchases one of these lots will buy a LOT, and not a lawsuit.

Office, No. 19 Nagle's Building, corner of Montgomery and Market streets.

HARVEY B. BROWN.

### The Best Location For RESIDENCES.

HAVING LAID OUT MY PROPERTY, WHICH IS situated in the

CITY OF SAN JOSE,

Into Lots and streets,

I am now ready to sell one or more LOTS, very cheap.

Terms made easy, to convenience of purchaser.

THE TITLE WARRANTED PERFECT.

L. PREVOST, San Jose Nursery.

### PREMIUM Marble Works,

P. J. DEVINE,

Corner of K and Sixth streets, SACRAMENTO.

MARBLE MANTLES, GRATES, MONUMENTS, Tomb and Grave-Stones, Table and Counter-Tops, Marble and Freestone Tiles.

Constantly on hand, and made to order on reasonable terms.

All kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK done with neatness and dispatch.

v17-14

### New Employment Office.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they have opened a first-class EMPLOYMENT OFFICE at 603 Market street, opposite Montgomery, where all in want of help for the city or country, can be supplied at short notice, by having or sending their orders to them.

In connection with the above they have also a HOUSE BROKERAGE and REAL ESTATE AGENCY, and will pay particular attention to the renting of Houses and Lands, Col. of Edits, Rents, etc.

DEWITT C. PARISH & CO., 603 Market street.

Also, W. Gove, 1001 Broadway, Eq., Messrs. Dodge & Shaw, John P. Buckley, Eq., Messrs. Stevens, Baker & Co.

### Thrashers, Attention!

### THE HALL MACHINE

IS NOW IMPROVED IN ALL YOU HAVE DESIRED

36-inch Cylinder, hung with set screws; having

The Largest Separating Capacity

of any Machine made, the Shoe being 10 inches longer, having a Sieve 40 inches wide and 54 inches long.

ALSO—The celebrated

PLANET HORSE-POWER,

made 12 inches larger, and stronger; will now stand 25 Horses. I have also, 30 inch

Ball Machine,

AND—40-inch Genuine

PITTS' STEAM THRASHER,

Come and see them. They will be sold at Low Rates.

Now on hand, and Made to Order, SEPARATOR BELTS, for all Machines in use.

All descriptions of Extra Castings.

EXTRAS for Ball Reapers.

W. M. LYNE, 424 Davis street, near Jackson.

### MASONIC RECALIA.

BLUE LODGE,

R. A. CHAPTER,

COUNCIL,

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,

NO. 6 POST STREET,

Above Montgomery. In the New Masonic Temple, SAN FRANCISCO.



NEW ENGLAND SOAP FACTORY

DYER'S SOAP FACTORY

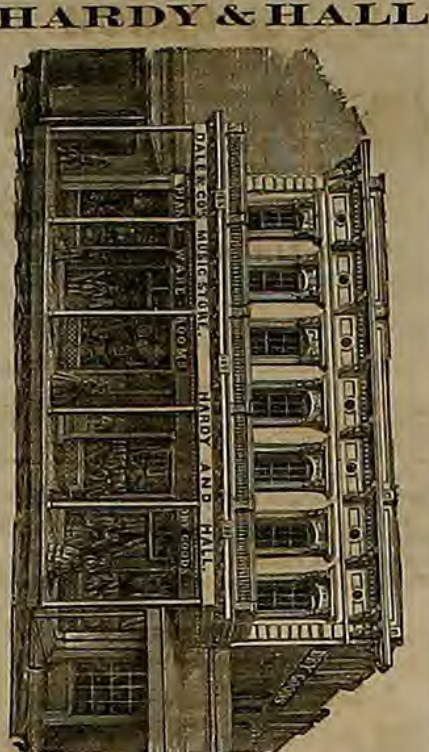
J. P. DYER

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

### SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

### HARDY & HALL



ONE PRICE STORE.

American, English, and French

DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

J street near corner Seventh,

SACRAMENTO.

NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT think it only necessary for them to state, that their stock will comprise the most USEFUL, SELECT, and FASHIONABLE Goods, embracing every variety of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Silks, Laces,

Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, &c. &c. &c.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

The whole business conducted on the

ONE PRICE SYSTEM,

and that price the LOWEST rates in the market for the character of the Goods sold.

Patrons can always send their orders by mail or express, with full confidence; they will receive the same attention as if present.

LAMOTT, Hatter,

No. 37 J street, - - Sacramento.

The Finest assortment in the State,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES



No. 37 J street, - - Sacramento.

The Finest assortment in the State,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES

REDINGTON & CO.'S

SUPERIOR

YEAST POWDERS,

WARRANTED TO MAKE

Light, Sweet and Nutritious Bread.

EQUALLY ADAPTED TO LOAVES, HOT BISCUIT,

BUCKWHEAT AND OTHER CAKES! GINGER-BREAD, AND CAKES OF ALL KINDS.

Warranted fully Equal to Any

In the Market.

ASK FOR

Redington & Co.'s Yeast Powder,

And take no other, if you would have uniformly

GOOD BREAD.

Manufactured and sold at wholesale, by

REDINGTON & CO.,

410 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

For sale by all respectable Grocers, everywhere.

J. W. TUCKER & CO.,

505 Montgomery street, 505

SAN FRANCISCO.

JOHN G. THWING,

314 Pine street, San Francisco,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

CONCORD AND ALL OTHER

KINDS OF

HORSE COLLARS.

COUNTRY TRADERS

Supplied with large or small quantities, of all sizes, at the lowest market prices.

Always on hand a large supply and variety of Collars.

Call and see.

13

### The Question Solved.



**COOK'S**  
Improved Portable  
**SUGAR EVAPORATOR**  
FOR MAKING  
SORGHUM AND MAPLE SUGAR.

ALL DOUBTS ARE DISPELLED! THAT CHINESE SUGAR-CANE YIELDS

TRUE CANE-SUGAR

IS A SETTLED QUESTION.

The difficulties in securing its Granulation have been entirely overcome by the invention of

**Cook's Evaporator.**

By its peculiar arrangement it throws off all solum and feculencies, and secures a deposit of a kind of wax, which would otherwise prevent granulation, and WHICH HAS YET BEEN REMOVED BY NO OTHER PROCESS.

Thus in this machine are combined all the requisites for DEFEATING WITHOUT CHEMICALS, and evaporating with an unparalleled rapidity.

Attention is called to the following Claims of this Valuable Invention:

1st. It so liberates the sirup from its gummy and glucose matters that crystallization may readily be secured.

2d. It will make more and better sirup in a day than any other evaporator.

3d. Being made of sheet metal it is more sensitive to heat than cast iron, and can suddenly be brought to a very high heat without cracking, a danger to which cast iron Evaporators are greatly subject.

4th. It consumes less fuel by one-half than any other Evaporator.

5th. It is the only one in which great heat can be applied to shallow bodies of sirup without danger of scorching; hence its greater rapidity of evaporation and more certainty of success.

6th. It is more convenient for use than any other style; always ready for work without calling upon all the neighborhood mechanics, and causing great delays when you are in the greatest haste.

7th. It thus combines in an eminent degree all those essential requisites of sugar machinery, viz: speed, superiority of work, convenience, and economy.

We will furnish Evaporators adapted to brick arches at the following prices, LIBERALLY REDUCED to meet the state of the times and to promote the successful manufacture of Home Products:

No. 3—Copper Pan, 45 by 90 inches.....\$100

No. 4—do do 45 by 100 do ..... 125

No. 5—do do 45 by 144 do ..... 150

Two Skimmers, one Door, and one Grates accompany each Pan.

Copper Pans are used for this Evaporator, on account of their great durability and cleanliness.

In connection with the EVAPORATOR, we shall also Manufacture

**Sugar-Cane Mills,**

OF THE LATEST AND BEST PATTERNS

now used, for descriptions and prices of which we refer to our advertisements

For any further information and Pamphlets containing full directions for the Culture and the Manufacture of Sorghum, also for testimonials of its successful Manufacture by this Evaporator in the hands of Farmers of the different States; and for Orders for the Machines, address—

CAROTHERS & BATES,

MANUFACTURERS,

Sacramento.

N. B.—A MODEL of this Evaporator, and Samples of Sirup and Sugar made with it, can be seen, and important information had, at California Farmer Office, where Orders can also be left.

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### Literary Shrubbery.

EDITORS' FAULTS.—If an editor omits anything, he is inattentive or lazy. If he speaks of things as they are, he is mad. If he glosses over, smooths down the rough points, he is bribed. If he does not furnish his readers with jokes, he is a muller. If he does, he is a rattlehead, lacking stability. If he condemns the wrong, he is a good fellow, but lacks discretion. If he lets wrong and injury go unmentioned, he is a coward. If he upholds a public man, he does it to gratify a spite—is a tool of a clique, or belongs to the "outs." If he indulges in personalities, he is a blackguard. If he does not his paper is dull and insipid.

We clip the above from that excellent family journal the Germantown Telegraph—and indorse every word of it—having had occasion to hear numerous opinions of numerous papers on our extensive travels.

MAGAZINES AND IRON-CLAD VESSELS.—A young Lieutenant of Light Quadroneers, who is on my staff here, has just entered and asks me why the iron-clad vessels make such an excitement, when the country has been accustomed for years to Magazines embellished with Steel Plates.

I endeavored to point out the difference.

"The plates," I said, "are on the outside of one, and inside the other."

"Well," he replied, "I don't quite see it. You know the magazines were Regularly Mailed!"—

[Vanity Fair.]

"If I should be drafted into the service, what would you do?" said a gentleman to his wife, lately. "Get a substitute for you, I suppose," whereupon the worst half changed the subject of conversation.

A MILKMAN was awoke by a wag in the night with the announcement that his best cow was choking. He forthwith jumped up to save the life of his animal, when lo! he found a turnip in the mouth of his pump.

PRENTICE says, unquestionably the rebels have an immense deal of energy, but it has all settled in their legs.

The surrender of Norfolk was rather a sheepish affair: Mayor Lamb surrendered to General Wool, and the ram Merrimac was blown up.

Farms, Vineyards, and Gardens.

Those in want of either should call at our office and gather information about several which we have for sale. Those who wish to sell should call and see us about them.

FRUITS, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE.

J. W. GALE. ROBERT HOWE.

J. W. GALE & CO.,

Fruit and General Commission

MERCHANTS,

409, 411, and 413, Davis street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

In calling the attention of FARMERS and

FRUIT-GROWERS to the above Card, the advertisers

would respectfully inform them that having been engaged in the above Business during the past Five years, and received during that time Consignments from the principal Valleys and Fruit-growing portions of the State, their facilities for the disposal, to the best advantage, of any Consignments with which they may be favored, are surpassed by none.

CONSIGNMENTS OF

Fruit, Butter, Eggs, Poultry,

&c. &c. &c.

Will be thankfully received and returns promptly made.

Reference can be made to some of the principal Farmers in various parts of the State, with whom we have transacted business during several years.

LIVE STOCK.

Our arrangements are such that we are prepared to receive

CONSIGNMENTS OF LIVE STOCK,

and dispose of the same at the Highest Current Rates.

March 1st. 21-6

PACIFIC

FRUIT MARKET.

OUR ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW COMPLETED to supply our customers with the choicest Fruit of California production. We receive consignments daily from

OK KNOLL, NAPA.

SUSCOL, NAPA.

FERNSIDE, ALAMEDA.

WASHINGTON NURSERY, SACRAMENTO.

SANTA CLARA NURSERY, SANTA CLARA.

And many other Orchards, embracing Fruits of every variety and flavor.

OUR







# CALIFORNIA FARMER

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#### The Agricultural College Act.

As Act Donating Public Lands to the several  
States and Territories which may provide  
Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the  
Mechanic Arts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America in  
Congress assembled. That there be granted to the  
several States, for the purposes hereinafter  
mentioned, an amount of public land, to be ap-  
portioned to each State, in quantity equal to 30,-  
000 acres for each Senator and Representative in  
Congress to which the States are respectively en-  
titled by the apportionment under the census of  
1860; provided, that no mineral lands shall be se-  
lected or purchased under the provisions of this  
Act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the  
land aforesaid, after being surveyed, shall be ap-  
portioned to the several States in sections or sub-  
divisions of sections not less than one quarter of  
a section; and whenever there are public lands in  
a State subject to sale at private entry at one dollar  
and twenty-five cents an acre, the quantity to  
which said State shall be entitled shall be selected  
from such lands within the limits of such State,  
and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby direct-  
ed to issue to each of the States in which there is  
not the quantity of public lands subject to sale at  
private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents  
an acre to which said State may be entitled under  
the provisions of this Act, land scrip for the  
amount in acres for the deficiency of its distribu-  
tive share; said scrip to be sold by said States,  
and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and  
the purposes prescribed in this Act, and for no  
other use or purpose whatsoever. Provided, That in  
no case shall any State to which land scrip may  
thus be issued be allowed to locate the same  
within the limits of any other State or any Ter-  
ritory of the United States; but their assignees may  
thus locate said land scrip upon any of the un-  
appropriated lands of the United States subject to  
sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five  
cents an acre. And provided further that not  
more than one million acres shall be located by  
such assignees in any one of the States. And pro-  
vided further, That no such locations shall be  
made before one year from the passage of this  
Act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the  
expenses of management and superintendence and  
taxes from date of selection of said lands, pre-  
vious to their sale, and all expenses incurred in  
the management and disbursement of the moneys  
which may be received therefrom, shall be paid by  
the States to which they may belong out of the  
treasury of said States; so that the entire proceeds  
of the sale of said lands shall be applied, without  
any deduction whatever, to the purposes hereinaf-  
ter mentioned.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all  
moneys derived from the sale of lands aforesaid by  
the States to which the lands are apportioned, and  
from the sales of land scrip hereinafore provided  
for, shall be invested in stocks of the United  
States, or of the States, or some other safe stocks,  
yielding not less than five per centum upon the  
par value of said stocks; and that the money so  
invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the  
capital of which shall remain forever undiminished  
(except so far as may be provided in section  
fifth of this Act), and the interest of which shall  
be lawfully appropriated, by each State which  
may take and claim the benefit of this Act, to the  
endowment, support, and maintenance of at least  
one college where the leading object shall be, with-  
out excluding other scientific and classical studies,  
and including military tactics, to teach such  
branches of learning as are related to agriculture  
and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the  
Legislatures of the States may respectively pre-  
scribe, in order to promote the liberal and practi-  
cal education of the industrial classes in the sev-  
eral pursuits and professions in life.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the  
grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized  
shall be made on the following conditions, to  
which, as well as to the provisions hereinafore  
contained, the previous assent of the several States  
shall be signified by legislative Acts.

First. If any portion of the fund invested, as  
provided by the foregoing section, or any portion  
of the interest thereon, shall by any action or con-  
tingency, be diminished or lost, it shall be re-  
placed by the State to which it belongs, so that  
the capital of the fund shall remain forever un-  
diminished; and the annual interest shall be regu-  
larly applied, without diminution, to the purposes  
mentioned in the fourth section of this Act, ex-  
cept that a sum, not exceeding ten per centum  
upon the amount received by any State under the  
provisions of this Act, may be expended for the  
purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms,  
whenever authorized by the respective Legisla-  
tures of said States.

Second.—No portion of said fund, nor the in-  
terest thereon, shall be applied, directly or indi-  
rectly, under any pretense whatever, to the pur-  
chase, erection, preservation, or repair of any  
building or buildings.

Third.—Any State which may take and claim  
the benefit of the provisions of this Act shall pro-  
vide, within five years, at least not less than one  
college, as described in the fourth section of this  
Act, or the grant to such State shall cease; and  
said State shall be bound to pay the United States  
the amount received of any lands previously sold,  
and that the title to purchase under the State shall  
be valid.

Fourth.—An annual report shall be made re-  
garding the progress of each college, recording  
any improvements and experiments made, with  
their cost and results, and such other matters, in-  
cluding State industrial and economical statistics,  
as may be supposed useful; one copy of which  
shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all  
the other colleges which may be endowed under  
the provisions of this Act, and also one copy to  
the Secretary of the Interior.

Fifth.—When lands shall be selected from those  
which have been raised to double the minimum  
price, in consequence of railroad grants, they shall  
be computed to the States at the maximum price,  
and the number of acres proportionally diminished.

Sixth.—No State while in a condition of rebel-  
lion or insurrection against the Government of the  
United States, shall be entitled to the benefit of  
this Act.

Seventh.—No State shall be entitled to the ben-  
efit of this Act unless it shall express its accept-  
ance thereof by its Legislature within two years  
from the date of its approval by the President.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That land  
scrip issued under the provisions of this Act, shall  
not be subject to location until after the first day  
of January, 1863.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the  
land officers shall receive the same fees for locating  
land scrip issued under the provisions of this Act  
as is now allowed for the location of military  
bounty land warrants under existing laws; provided,  
their maximum compensation shall not be thereby  
increased.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the  
Governors of the several States to which scrip  
shall be issued under this Act, shall be required  
to report annually to Congress all sales made of  
such scrip until the whole shall be disposed of,  
the amount received for the same, and what ap-  
propriation has been made of the proceeds.

#### Cucumber Pickles.

FREQUENT inquiries are made of us for the best  
manner of pickling or curing the cucumber, or in  
other words, "making pickles." The very best  
way to make pickles we believe to be as follows:  
Gather the small sized cucumbers and place them  
in a good strong brine, keeping them in the brine  
for two weeks or more, observing that they retain  
their color, a bright green and remain hard. When  
the cucumbers are well pickled take them from the  
brine and soak in pure water until the brine, or  
salt, is all taken out. This will require about  
three weeks, and when this is done, procure pure  
cider vinegar (wine and slop vinegar cannot make  
good pickles), and boil it in a brass kettle, put-  
ting into the vinegar 1/2 of an ounce of alum to  
the gallon (this gives the crisp to the pickles),  
pour this hot vinegar over the pickles and let it  
remain till next day, then take out the pickles and  
put them into jars intended for them, and pour into  
the jars cold vinegar. We repeat, be sure and use  
only cider vinegar. This can always be found at  
"Oakley & Jackson's," on Front street, San Fran-  
cisco. Those who wish to make the choicest  
pickles know, should raise the true English  
Gherkin, they are only the smallest size, short,  
and prickly, and very fine. This is the best kind  
known, they grow quick and produce abundantly.  
They can be planted as late as August and do well.

STEAM PLOWING IN ILLINOIS.—Mr. Fawkes is now  
in Illinois, offering to take jobs at plowing and  
ditching on the prairies, with his steam plow, at  
no risk to the employer. All he wants is pay for  
what he does. As there is much plowing and  
ditching which must be done, Mr. F. will doubt-  
less find sufficient opportunity to demonstrate the  
feasibility of working prairies by steam-power.

Rich and extensive deposits of iron ore have  
been discovered in Nevada Territory.

#### The "Trembles" in Sheep.

THE Los Angeles News says: As wool growing  
is fast becoming one of the most important indus-  
trial pursuits in this southern region of Califor-  
nia, and as our wool is yearly enhancing in qual-  
ity and price, a knowledge of how to best preserve  
the lives and health of our sheep is a matter of  
not less consequence than of how to improve the  
breeds. The disease which has made the most  
havoc in our flocks, and entailed the greatest an-  
noyance and loss upon our shepherds, is known as  
the "trembles" or "staggers," and, as well as we  
can learn, has no exact counterpart in either the  
Atlantic States or Europe. As our shepherds have  
had too many vexatious reasons for becoming fa-  
miliar with the characteristics of this disease, there  
is no necessity for us to describe it. Our worthy  
and intelligent friend, Mr. J. H. Hollister, of San  
Fernando Valley, who grazes about eight thousand  
of the best blood sheep in California, confidently  
assures us that, after careful observation and ex-  
periment, he has discovered the cause and the pre-  
ventive of this baleful malady. There is a plant,  
widely scattered over the grazing lands of this  
region, called by the native Californians "Malva,"  
and which we believe to be identical, or nearly so,  
with the "Ground Mallows" of the Eastern States,  
and it is the eating of this plant, while green,  
which, as Mr. Hollister is convinced, occasions the  
"Trembles." When dry, either the sheep do not  
feed on it, or it is perfectly innocuous. It is only  
when its green state, and while the healthful  
grasses around it are dry, that it is dangerous. It  
acts as an immediate and potent diuretic, stimu-  
lating the kidneys to excessive action, as is evi-  
denced by almost constant effort to stale. Extreme  
thirst, with incapability of swallowing, and a  
general derangement and prostration of the nervous  
system, inducing trembling and staggering as the  
invariable symptoms, and death, with rare excep-  
tions, is the inevitable result. Malva is the cause  
according to Mr. Hollister, and the preventive  
which he suggests is to carefully prevent the sheep  
from feeding in, or passing over those spots in  
which the green plant appears. There may be an-  
tidotes to this vegetable poison, but Mr. H. prefers  
his system of prevention to any specifics or panaceas,  
however highly recommended or lauded. In  
thus making known the result of his experience in  
this matter—experiments which have cost him the  
lives of many of his best woolled sheep—he is in-  
fluenced only by the patriotic and generous mo-  
tives of benefiting his brother shepherds, and ad-  
vancing the industrial prosperity of the commu-  
nity of which he is a member.

NOTE.—The above named fatal plant remains  
green after all other vegetation becomes sun-cured,  
and streaks of it may be easily distinguished, and  
which it is thought sheep feed upon in preference  
to taking hold of the withering grass.

PACIFIC.—The San Jose Mercury says: We al-  
luded recently to what we regarded as a prolific  
yield of Barley, twelve stalks growing from a  
single stool, shown us by Mr. Bottsford, of Oak  
Grove. Twelve stalks only! Humph! That  
number is just nowhere. Mr. John Hanna brings  
us in three separate bunches, the product of as  
many grains of seed, the smallest of which cluster  
contains over seventy thrifty stalks of Barley.  
We have also a cluster of forty stalks of Wheat,  
some of the heads of which are six inches in length,  
grown from a single grain of seed. How things  
do grow here, to be sure. Mr. Bottsford has suc-  
ceeded in raising 225 bushels of Barley to the  
acre, on a field of ten acres, from once seeding and  
three harrowing. Farmers who toil and sweat,  
in the New England and Middle States to raise  
thirty bushels of Barley, and twenty bushels of  
Wheat to the acre, wouldn't believe this story, nor  
that seventy-five bushels of Wheat to the single  
acre will be grown on many an acre of ground in  
this valley the present year.

VEGETABLE-PRODUCING INSECTS.—The Territorial  
Enterprise says: We see going the rounds of the  
California press a story of a certain species of  
caterpillar, found in New Zealand and Australia,  
out of the back of whose head a vegetable sprout  
is frequently found growing. We have seen the  
same thing happen in the older States. In Ohio,  
the year of the war with Mexico, and also the year  
of the visitation of the seventeen-year locusts, the  
common grub of the fields—a species of white  
worm with a brown head, familiarly spoken of as  
the grub-worm—were found by hundreds in plow-  
ing up meadow-land, with the blanched sprouts of  
some vegetable growing from the joint back of the  
head. This shoot was generally from one to three  
inches in length and slightly curved. It was  
thought by many of the common people, espe-  
cially by the Pennsylvania Dutch of that region,  
that these worms portended a bloody season of  
war throughout the world, the commencement of  
which was seen in the war between the United  
States and Mexico. Said they: "The locusts have  
'w' for war, on their wings, and the grub-worms  
have swords—its an omen!"

SALT LAKE SUPPLIES AT HUMBOLDT.—A large train  
from Salt Lake recently arrived at Humboldt,  
bringing 180,000 pounds of flour, 600 dozen eggs,  
and a large quantity of butter. That looks like  
living.

#### The Coal Mines of the Eastern Slope.

THE Editor of the Esmeralda Star has recently  
visited these mines. He says: We left Aurora in  
the morning, and on arriving at the Five Mile  
Ranch remained there about two hours waiting  
for Col. Moorman, one of the original discoverers  
of the mines. From thence we rode on to the  
Nine Mile Ranch, owned by Mr. Gardner. From  
this place we pushed on for about seven miles over  
a sage-brush country towards a gap in the moun-  
tains, and reached the rim of a basin about a mile  
in diameter and about four hundred feet in depth.  
The bottom of this basin is broken up into small  
hills and are nearly as white as chalk. On its  
northern side are high hills of the same character;  
descending the slope on the south side and passing  
over these small hills, we found them to be like  
ash heaps, our horses sinking in over their fet-  
locks. This substance on examination proved to  
be a burnt or bleached clay and in small flakes or  
shales. This basin is totally destitute of either  
water or soil. On leaving the bottom and ascend-  
ing a gradual slope of this same white shalestone  
or tabular spar, on the northeastern side we came  
to a small pine bush and found two notices read-  
ing thus:

"This is to certify that I the undersigned A. B.,  
claim one-half mile due north, thence due east  
one-half mile, thence due south one-half mile,  
thence to the place of beginning, and that I have  
taken it up for coal mining and agricultural pur-  
poses."

This last agricultural purpose took us down.  
The man that put up those notices must have been  
engaged in horticultural and pomological pursuits  
in endeavoring to raise strawberries and peaches  
in an immense lime kiln that had been well burnt.

Passing out of this basin and continuing on  
about a mile further, we gradually descended a  
broken country until we arrived at Sulphur  
Springs, where there is good water, and here we  
made preparations to encamp for the night. Un-  
saddling and watering our horses and picketing  
them on good grass near the spring, we set about  
getting supper; each one bringing out his own  
stock of provisions. We then spread down our  
blankets and gave ourselves into the charge of  
Morpheus.

We arose at an early hour in the morning, got  
through breakfast by sunrise and pushed on down  
to the coal beds. A mile down the ravine which  
leads from the spring, we came to a well defined  
strata of bituminous coal, which is three feet  
wide, and dipping at an angle of forty-five degrees  
and continuing an indefinite distance. The coal  
from this vein is of a very superior quality and  
burns readily.

Continuing along down, strata after strata con-  
tinued to present itself and were as easy to be  
traced as streaks of charcoal across mounds of  
chalk. The most deserving of mention are the  
"Cumberland," "Ben Franklin," "Mammoth,"  
"Black Diamond," and "Land Slide," all of them  
handsomely defined ledges or veins cropping out  
and running thousands of feet. The croppings  
resemble a lot of rotten hemlock or pine bark laid  
regularly along like cord wood and then tipped  
over and standing on end at an angle of forty-five  
degrees.

The "Black Diamond" pitches more up hill  
than the others and crops out on the other side of  
a high chalky cliff and can be seen for several  
miles.

The "Mammoth" lies more flat but is not quite  
so wide as the "Black Diamond," but is equally  
as good a ledge.

The "Cumberland," out of which we took four  
sacks of as good coal as ever was seen, we think is  
the best, judging from its appearance, and the  
abundance of bituminous shale mixed with silice-  
aluminous and lime found upon the surface. Some  
of the fragments which we picked up were nearly  
as large as our hand, and transparent as glass.

There is a large basin about ten miles in diam-  
eter, nearly surrounded by mountains, with large  
gaps between them left by nature for either wagon  
or railroads. All of these veins of coal dip to-  
wards the center of this basin, in which are large  
flats or slightly inclined planes, where we think  
the great mass of the coal is deposited.

The distance from Aurora to these mines is  
about twenty-one miles; to Sulphur Springs,  
eighteen. The distance to Walker river from the  
mines is about six miles further. A good road  
can be built for \$1000 or \$1200 to the Carson  
road, intersecting it at Gardner's Ranch, from  
thence it is a good road all the way to this place,  
and we are informed a good road can be made to  
Dayton and Fort Churchill from these mines,  
which are on a direct air line from Aurora to  
those localities.

In order to develop these mines there should be  
an incorporated company to each vein, and but  
few in a company at that. We learn that a propo-  
sition has been made to consolidate the interests  
of the entire coal region; such a course is not  
feasible, and entirely impracticable. There are  
hundreds of claims and notices put up where there  
is nothing but a slight grayish discoloration of  
ashy surface which amount to nothing; and the  
entire interests of the mining of gold and silver of

Esmeralda might, with a better show of reasoning,  
be consolidated, than those of the Coal District.

We have thus given a full, and we think a fair  
description of these coal mines, and as yet do not  
own the interest of a single foot in them, but we  
intend to, if we can be so fortunate. It is only a  
question of time, and very short at that, when  
they will be estimated and held at their proper  
value.

#### Presents from Japan to Wheeler & Wilson.

MAKING the present Tycoon of Japan, in re-  
turn for the elegant sewing machine sent to his  
predecessor, the late Tycoon, by the Wheeler &  
Wilson Company, has presented to the above firm,  
through Mr. Townsend Harris, our Minister to that  
country, several very curious and valuable gifts,  
comprising five pieces of uncut velvet, of various  
patterns and colors, of about five yards each; and  
five pieces of rich silk, each one yard square,  
woven in gold and brilliant colors, and depicting  
various birds and flowers; among the former are  
a number of singular looking cranes, sombre in  
tint, and several gorgeous chanticleers, with hens  
and chickens around them. These pictures have  
been suitably framed, and, with the velvets which  
have been arranged in a glass case, containing  
Crawford's beautiful statue of "Dancing Jenny,"  
now adorn the warehouse of the Wheeler & Wilson  
Sewing Machine Company in this city. Those  
persons who take pleasure in seeing foreign curi-  
osities should not neglect to examine these Japanese  
manufactures. The widow of the former Tycoon,  
as we have been informed by Mr. Harris, works  
the sewing machine, which was sent to her, most  
successfully, and takes as much interest in it as  
do many of our ladies at home.—[Home Journal.]

#### Destruction of the Cotton Crop.

We have heard a good deal of the destruction  
of the cotton crop by the rebels in the South; but,  
as far as any statistics can be gathered, we do not  
think that the cotton staple has suffered so much  
after all by the suicidal hands of the rebels. It is  
true that accounts have been received, from time  
to time, of the immense consuming of cotton in  
one quarter or another. Large volumes of smoke  
have been seen at different points within sight of  
our armies, and the presumption was that it was  
caused by the burning of cotton on the adjacent  
plantations.

Very little fire, however, often makes a good  
deal of smoke, especially when cotton is the ma-  
terial which feeds the flame; but it is a significant  
fact that the Southern papers—which have made  
the largest boast they could of the wholesale de-  
struction of the cotton crop—have not been able,  
when they come to figures, to make the number  
of bales destroyed up to this time more than 159,-  
000. And as the entire crop numbers four millions  
of bales, this is but a very small drop in a very  
large bucket, and really amounts to nothing.—[N.  
Y. Herald.]

COTTON may as well go up to 50c per pound as  
to stop at any other figure, as the stock on hand  
both here and in New York is insignificant. The  
very position which the cotton market has been in  
for the past two weeks, shows conclusively that  
when manufacturing is resumed to any extent,  
prices must go down. The last thing the manu-  
facturers would desire under the present circum-  
stances, would be a liberal shipment of cotton  
from the South.—[Boston Com. Bulletin.]

COTTON FROM CHINA.—The ship "Levanter,"  
which sailed from Macao, April 5, bound for New  
York, has 735 bales of cotton on board. All ac-  
counts East state that the rebellion in the United  
States has given immense impetus to the produc-  
tion of cotton in China and India.

COTTON FROM GREECE.—The Cotton Supply Ag-  
sociation has received two bales of superior cotton,  
grown on the Plains of Serres, Macedonia, from  
American seed sent out by them. One has been  
valued at the rate of 12 1/2, and the other at the  
rate of 13d, per pound.

THERE are ninety thousand bales of cotton now  
stored in Augusta, Ga., which the Governor has  
declared must be burned upon the approach of  
the Federal forces.—[Exchange.]

We don't see it. There will be plenty of cot-  
ton.—[N. Y. Economist.]

HUMBOLDT COUNTRY.—A correspondent of the  
La Porte Messenger says: The climate is very fine.  
Last winter was, without doubt, an uncommon  
hard one; yet it was not what might be called  
very severe. Stock wintered very well without  
being fed. This is an excellent grazing country;  
a very superior quality of grass grows on our  
mountains, even to their summits. The water  
cannot be surpassed in any country. There is  
considerable fine agricultural land in the valleys  
and cañons, and several ranches and gardens have  
been located, and are being improved. Several  
thousand dollars' worth of vegetables will be  
raised here this season.

LETTERS from England state that several vessels,  
including one or two steamers, were up for Vic-  
toria, and would leave crowded with passengers,  
among which would be a large number of "Heaven's  
best gift to man," the fair sex, in search of hus-  
bands.



## Watering Specimen Plants.

I do not know that anything can be said upon watering plants; but as it is a subject of quite as much importance as some which engage the attention of horticulturists, it may not be amiss to state a few facts relating thereto, even at the risk of being considered pedantic. And, perhaps, it would be greatly to the advantage of many were they to bestow a little more attention upon such common-place matters as the one now under consideration, rather than constantly hunting after some new thing, as intangible, perhaps, as "the last extract of bones" or "essence of guano."

But it may be said, everybody knows that plants ought to be watered when they are dry, and never when they are not. So far so good; but the fact remains to be accounted for, how it is that one man acts upon this rule, as he thinks, without attaining his object, while another does so with the most striking evidences of success? This may be accounted for by supposing that a plant, from appearances, may be watered in such a way as to defeat the object aimed at. Suppose it so situated as not to have the mould towards the bottom of the pot deprived of its moisture, while near the surface it is comparatively wet, or the reverse, excepting by the ordinary process of evaporation from natural causes. In these circumstances it would often appear dry, while, perhaps, a few inches below the surface it may be in a state far more conducive to its well-being than were it to receive more water than what would be necessary to wet that portion of the ball only which is dry.

One of the best growers of hard-wooded plants I have been acquainted with, watered on some such a plan as this. He knew from experience, as all gardeners might know, that the mould in the pots in ordinary circumstances, becomes soonest dry on the surface; and to meet the case fully, he gave the plants as much water at one time as thoroughly to penetrate the entire ball, and the next only as much as to affect the driest part toward the surface. By closely adhering to this practice, as he did, altered circumstances not intervening to cause a change, he proved to the satisfaction of all the correctness of the plan by the ends obtained, and thereby raised himself to a high place indeed, as a grower of plants, especially Cape Heaths, Epacris, and Asaleas.

But how, it may be asked, are we to know whether a plant is dry or not, unless as indicated by the state of the mould on the surface? It is not difficult at all; and by a way of explaining how, let me state, in few words, a test communicated to me many years ago by R. Veitch I believe a discovery of his own. It is this: An empty pot, when gently struck with any object—the knuckle, for example—has a ringing, and what is called an empty sound. If filled with dry mould it will have much the same sound; but if the mould is well watered, thereby filling up the interspaces, it will then have a solid sound. If, then, in the practice of watering, any difficulty should be felt with individual cases as to whether they are dry or not, by this means ninety-nine cases in the hundred might be satisfactorily settled, and the conclusion come to that plants sometimes require to be watered when they do not appear dry and sometimes it ought to be withheld when seemingly they are in want of it.

As a general thing, plants should be potted so as to leave sufficient space to hold as much water at once as they require, as to be necessitated to water twice before giving enough is a serious consideration indeed where time is scarce and labor dear. Sometimes it has been recommended to elevate the balls of hard-wooded plants a little every time they are shifted: when this is done great care will be necessary not to have the pots too full, as, without more than ordinary caution, the most of plants would be apt to suffer unnecessarily from drought. I am aware the system of elevating plants so as to stand upon "little hillocks" is an old one, and has the advantage of being "well recommended," but unless in the case of some varieties of the heath—*E. depressa*, *Banksiana*, or *tricolor*, and its congeners; or those which, in their natural habits, grow in the fissures of rocks, or down the arid slopes of the Cape. These, by being raised a little, will be liable to damp at the neck. But the free growing varieties generally, such as *Bergiana*, *pregnans*, and *concolor*, need no such prominent situations, and are all the better for being potted in the ordinary way. In a country like this especially, and where the sun pours down his rays with such intensity as to make almost every green thing "languish," the practice cannot be defended on any principle of utility, but rather decried as unnecessarily exposing the roots of the plants. In the case of heaths particularly, I believe that more of those truly beautiful plants die for want of proper attention in watering than from any other cause.

It therefore follows, there are some things to be avoided that plants in pots may be successfully supplied with water, and some signs observed which indicate their condition as to when, and how much to give. Above all, punctuality in attending to their wants is the great and principal cause of success. Without this the most judicious selection of moulds to grow them in, as well as every other attention, will be of little avail; while with it, other things being equal, success may reward the labors of the most humble laborer as well as him whose business it has been from his youth up to learn all about their ways, even to the anticipating of their wants. It may not be that all are permitted to hold such intimate fellowship with their plants as Tennyson says some one had with his "Talking Oak," which, for kindness received, in a transport of delight is reported to have said:

"Hard wood I am, and wrinkled rind,  
But yet my sap was stirred,  
And even into my latest ring  
A pleasure I discerned,  
Like those blithe motions of the spring  
That show the year is turned."

And so it may be with those who, by kind and considerate treatment, strive to be on good terms with their plants. They will be rewarded with such manifestations of gratitude as they are capable of showing, which will be a satisfaction to all concerned, as well as to those who only stand and

look on; while the attachment thus created will grow and strengthen until the fiction of the poet begins to look so like the sober truth of the philosopher that their various opinions relating to such subjects might almost be "woven into one."

The Editor of the Horticulturist remarks: A very important subject, philosophically treated. There is probably nothing connected with the culture of plants in pots more deserving of consideration. A plant that has once suffered for the want of water, seldom or never fully recovers its pristine condition. The evils that result from overwatering may be controlled in a great measure by thorough drainage; the opposite extreme can only be avoided by careful attention. A very common and very bad practice is to fill the pot quite to the rim with earth; the top of the pot should always hold water enough to go through the ball of earth. There can, in this case, be no danger from over-watering if drainage is right. We should be glad to hear more on this subject.

## Thorough-bred Wheat.

The following plan for raising seed wheat is the plan or similar to the one we have so often suggested for all seeds; no labor can be too great to secure the best. The Ohio Farmer says:

Mr. F. F. Hallett, of Brighton, England, is doing for wheat, what has already been done by stock-breeders for animals, viz: to establish for it a "pedigree." In breeding domestic animals, ancestral influence is considered of great importance, and from the careful breeder receives much attention. He seeks the thorough-bred or "well-bred" animal, because he knows that, for generations back, its ancestors have shown uniformly certain desirable qualities. He knows these desirable traits will develop themselves in the offspring. We recognize the same care in the vegetable world. If we want a good crop of corn, we select the soundest and best ears, partially, because it is easy to do so.

In raising wheat, rye, oats, grass, and the cereals with small seeds and ears, while farmers have usually selected the best ears, and winnowed out the smallest grains, yet rarely before has one been careful to choose only the finest heads; and continued to do so for several successive generations, until he has established a "breed," deserving the name of "thorough-bred," or, as Mr. Hallett calls it, "Pedigree Wheat." The course pursued by him, as given in the journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, is as follows:

"A grain produces a 'stool,' consisting of many ears. I plant the grains from these ears in such a manner that each ear occupies a row by itself, each of its grains occupying a hole in this row; the holes being 12 inches apart every way. At harvest, after the most careful study and comparison of the stools from all these grains, I select the finest one, which I accept as a proof that its parent grain was the best of all, under the peculiar circumstances of that season. This process is repeated annually, starting every year with the proved best grain, although the verification of this superiority is not obtained until the following harvest. During these investigations, no single circumstance has struck me as forcibly illustrating the necessity for repeated selections than the fact, that of the grains in the same ear, one is found greatly to excel all the others in vital power."

This plan was followed for four years without manuring, or any system of forcing, with the following remarkable results:

In 1857, he selected his first head of wheat, which was four and three-fourths inches long, and contained 47 grains. In 1858, at harvest, he found the finest head was six and one-fourth inches long, and contained 79 grains, with ten heads on the finest stool. The grain from the best head was planted, and the best stool had twenty-two stalks, with one head seven and three-fourths inches long, containing 91 kernels. These were planted, but the season being the wet one of 1860, only two heads ripened; but these were on a stool of thirty-nine stalks, and the best head contained 123 kernels! Thus, in four years, the length of the head was doubled, the number of kernels increased from 47 to 123, and the number of stalks from one kernel, from 10 to 52. These results are considered remarkable. In the fall of 1860, Mr. Hallett had sufficient seed of his pedigree wheat, to sow 10 acres with one peck to the acre; and although he says it was the "worst wheat field on his farm," yet the yield was 57 bushels per acre.

We hope the lesson this experiment teaches, will be practiced upon by our wheat growers, and that pains will be taken by farmers to select large quantities of the finest heads from which to improve their wheat, and increase its yield. Let the heads be selected with reference to quality, rather than size. If this course be carefully followed for years, the result will be that our wheat will have a "fixed type," from which, under good conditions, we may expect as certain results as we now obtain by breeding from thorough-bred animals.

## Vinegar in Twenty-four Hours.

The whole philosophy of the manufacture of vinegar is included in the word oxidation, the alcohol contained in cider, beer, or wine, combining with the oxygen of the atmosphere, becomes acetic acid, which in a diluted state is vinegar.

The methods usually pursued in the domestic manufacture of this article are, to say the least of them, susceptible of improvement. The conversion of good cider into vinegar, by exposure to the air, in casks, requires weeks and even months to accomplish; because, only a small surface is exposed at one time to the oxidizing action of the atmosphere.

By exposing a larger surface of the liquor to the atmosphere, oxidation takes place with corresponding rapidity, and the process may be completed in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours.

The method of accomplishing this rapid acetication, which has long been known to scientific men and manufacturers, may be pursued without

difficulty in private houses, as follows: Take a clean flour barrel, and bore sugar holes all around the sides, and in the bottom; set it over a flat tub or open cask, and fill it lightly with beech shavings which have been soaked in vinegar. On top of this barrel, which is open, lay two strips of wood, and resting on these, a pall filled with cider, beer, or the like. Procure twelve or fifteen lengths of cotton wicking, about thirty inches long; which, after dipping in the liquid, arrange round the sides of the pall at regular intervals so that one end of each wick will be hanging in the cider, and the other end hanging down outside, and below the bottom of the pall. By means of these wicks, the pall will be gradually emptied of its contents, which, trickling over the shavings, will be exposed to the air, absorb oxygen, and finally be received in the tub beneath. By returning the liquor into the pall above, and suffering this trickling process to be repeated two or three times, a splendid vinegar will be obtained. The whole secret of the process lies in the mechanical increase of surface accomplished by the shavings.—[Scientific American.]

The above process will be rendered much more efficient, by being performed in a room, heated to 80° or higher. The whole apparatus should be covered with a tight hoghead with one head, turned upside down; without this the loss by evaporation will be great.

## Preserving the Sweet Potato.

On this subject a writer in the Horticulturist, says: Many and various articles appear in our agricultural and horticultural journals of the day upon the different races of the vegetable kingdom; but strange it seems to us, that thus far we have not been permitted the pleasure of a treatise upon the preservation, during winter, of the sweet potato.

We are inclined to believe that a few words regarding this excellent will not come amiss to many readers; for, as easy as the cultivation and success attending it during the summer or growing months, so difficult becomes the entire success to keep them over winter, when the price would range highest; while at present they command exorbitant prices for seed, during spring, being frequently sent hundreds of miles, proving a negligence in our nurserymen or our intelligent farmers, to the agricultural interests of their neighborhoods.

Several trials have been made to transport them from this part of the country over the plains to Pike's Peak, in the fall of the year. The only method that has met with success is the following: They are carefully taken up, and the ground adhering is washed off clean; they are then dried until they are perfectly so; then wrapped carefully in fine paper, just as our grocers receive their oranges.

For the last few years the writer has been experimenting in keeping them, so as to have them fit for market or the table any time during the winter, with only partial success, and hopes those who have had some experience will let their light shine, so that all may see. It is said that we are a progressive people; we therefore desire to learn all we can, if not for our pecuniary benefit, at least to make the saying true. The method with which we have been most successful is the following: We dig a cellar under a warm room; the sides of our cellar are lined with boards an inch thick; back of the boards are rammed in ashes and lime, to aid in absorbing the moisture that may spring out of the earth; in the bottom of the cellar a coating of cement is put on, also to insure dryness.

The potatoes are placed in bins sixteen or eighteen inches in depth. We place the potatoes as follows: Commencing at the middle of a bin, laying down first a few, then placing the others, or rather setting them, against those, forming a cone; then pouring dry sand over them until covered, placing potatoes against the sand (as before) until the bin is full. Concerning all potatoes, to persons who have not sand handy, dry coarse dust will answer as well. The object of placing them endwise in a conical heap: we find that in sweating the moisture passes off more readily, though they should be permitted to undergo a sweat before stowing them away. The temperature, if possible, should range between 45° and 60° Fahrenheit. We have preserved them in this manner, and used them during winter until April (and probably could a month longer, if desirable), good as they are in the fall, fresh from mother earth.

The main object in having all things dry is, first, it appears that none can possibly be kept where there is any moisture, except such as comes from sweating; secondly, if any should rot, being dry, they will not so easily infect others.

Should any be much wilted, freshness can be restored by placing them in moist soil a day or two before using.

["Ruralist" has, no doubt, adopted an excellent plan for preserving the sweet potato during winter. We have kept them in small quantities, for seed, by packing them in sand in a barrel, and placing the barrel in a dry cellar. The percentage in loss has been little or nothing. The plan of "Ruralist" will enable us to keep them in large quantity for family use, as well as for seed.

GREAT INUNDATION IN ENGLAND.—The great plain in the Eastern part of England, known as the Fens, has been overflowed by the tide breaking through the barriers erected against it. The section watered by the Ouse, the Nene, and other rivers, comprises over one thousand square miles, as level and low as Holland. By the bursting of a sluice near Lynn, the sea rushed in over the country, laying 15,000 acres under water the first tide. It was expected that on the next visitation 150,000 acres would be inundated to the depth of several feet. Men and animals were driven from their dwellings, and produce was floating about or being destroyed. It was feared that the total loss would amount to more than one million sterling.

STOCK OF COTTON AT LIVERPOOL, MAY 30, 1862.—American 103,730, Peruvian 17,930, Bahia 22,800, Maranhao 4,530, Egyptian 55,440, West India, &c., 3,830, Surat 162,060; total, 370,330.

## Should We Wash Our Sheep?

HUMANITY, at least, says No! With the natural fear a sheep has for water, it must be cruel to subject them to such treatment as they sometimes get by the process familiarly called "washing;" yet, in truth, it is not only a detriment to the wool, but to the sheep.

We take it for granted, that what is good for the health of man in the way of care, holds good with the sheep; and who among all our shepherds would think of following his sheep home from the mill pond, without a change of clothes, when sometimes it is cold enough to make his teeth chatter. How can we then expect it to benefit our sheep, especially when we have a week's rainy weather just after washing, and very often, in this climate, it is cold and unhealthy for man and beast. Yet some will say it does the sheep no harm; but facts prove that this is not the case—both your sheep and lambs suffer materially.

But this is only one feature. It costs a great deal of time and money, which could be applied to a better use in cultivating our spring crop. It is no trifling wash 3,000 sheep every year.

But the most potent argument in favor of not washing our sheep is, we can shear from three to four weeks sooner, and thus give the more time after shearing for the growth of wool, to protect them from the fall rains and from the cold in winter, which is no inconsiderable item. How often do we delay washing on account of the water being too cold, when the weather is abundantly warm to shear. The sheep will not suffer with the cold in May, if they are cared for during the three days immediately after shearing. We would gain one-sixth more clothing, to protect our sheep from the cold of winter, besides a stronger constitution and a healthier sheep, than if we had frozen our sheep in May, by washing them.

Finally, manufacturers would rather have the wool unwashed. They have to re-wash it after us; why not let them do their own washing, and then if it is not well done, they will know who to complain of. One-half the wool in some sections of the country where they have no clear running water, is actually damaged by the attempt to wash it on the back. It is made a bug-bear of in market, and thus the producer is forced to take less than his wool is really worth. Wool-growers! we stand in our own light upon this subject. But taking unwashed wool to market cannot be practiced by one here and there. It must be a general reform. How then shall we best and most directly get at it? It can be done by "Country Organizations." Shall we make the attempt? By so doing we shall practice humanity, save labor, save time and money, improve our sheep, benefit ourselves, and benefit the manufacturer.—[Cor. Ohio Farmer.]

## Work Bulls in the Yoke.

Bulls are dangerous members of society, and bulls are no exception. Their vicious propensities when left unemployed, make them the most dreaded animals on the farm. But however gentle they may remain, it is no small tax to support these gentlemen of leisure among farm stock. Why should they not be taught to bear the yoke and divide the labor with their less favored brethren? They have probably been left generally unused for such purposes, because of the supposed difficulty of managing them; but a well broken, well worked bull, is a different character from the pampered sultan left to his own way. If taken young, and properly treated, they need be but little more difficult to manage than oxen. The writer knew a whimsical Doctor in his State, who trained a two-year-old bull to draw his sulky, and he attracted great attention, galloping about the country with this singular "turn-out." The Boston Cultivator gives the case of an imported Ayrshire bull, owned by Mr. E. R. Andrews, of West Roxbury, Mass., which is broken to single harness, and works daily before a cart. He can pull more than any horse upon the farm. He is very tractable, easily managed, and quick in his action, walking faster than the common gait of the horse. He is guided with reins attached to a ring in his nose. If judiciously kept, and not overworked at the time of special service, such treatment will be rather a benefit than an injury, giving greater vigor and hardiness of constitution. Let these sinners pay their way.

## Best Climate for Sheep.

SHEEP can stand cold weather without injury if it is dry. Sudden changes and cold rains are very injurious. We believe sheep require shelter quite as much in the Southwest as at the North. The weather is not as cold, but is more changeable, and the sheep frequently get thoroughly soaked to the skin. In this condition a cold raw wind and a damp soil can not help but carry off much of the heat which is necessary to the well-being of the sheep. The natural heat of the body of sheep (105°) is much higher than that of horses and cattle. This heat is kept up by the consumption of food (or burning of fuel) in the lungs, etc., of the animal. To prevent this heat from flying off, the sheep are provided with a good warm coat of wool. To be effectual, however, the coat must be kept dry. In a cold, dry climate, if the wool get a little wet on the outside it is soon frozen, and this acts as a coat of mail, with a good warm lining of dry wool inside, so that the heat from the warm body within does not fly off. It is said that the Scotch Highlanders in olden times when exposed during frosty nights, wet their plaids before lying down to sleep, and by holding them a short time from their bodies they were frozen in a stiff hard board, sufficiently thick and impervious to defend them from the cold. The slight coat of frozen wool acts in the same way. But in wet weather there is no such protection, and so it is that you will find it equally important to provide shelter in the warm, but wet and changeable, climate of the Southwestern States.

PROTECTION FOR TREES.—The last Legislature passed a law for the protection of growing timber. The law makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of from \$10 to \$20, or imprisonment from ten days to three months for any person to cut down or carry off wood or underwood, tree or timber, or girdle or otherwise injure any tree or timber on the lands of any other persons, public streets, etc.

## "SPEED THE FLOW"

## THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

IS NOW IN THE NINTH YEAR OF ITS PUBLICATION. It will always be the aim of its conductors to furnish the most useful data for the practical Agriculturist, and to present all the most important practical results, obtained from authentic sources, in our own State and abroad.

To present the latest and most important facts from our sister States and Europe, relating to Agriculture, in all its branches.

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A portion of the JOURNAL will be devoted to select Literature, the aim of which will be to exhibit the influences which flow from the pursuits of Agriculture, Horticulture, and rural life. Political and Sectarianism, and all improper and impertinent advertisements, will be rigidly excluded from its pages: our aim being to cultivate a love for and interest in those useful Sciences which must ever add to the happiness of mankind.

Cultivators of the Soil, and all who feel an interest in these all-important and fundamental sources of our prosperity and happiness, are cordially invited to communicate with us freely, and furnish us with all important facts. Their valuable aid is what we earnestly desire.

Advertisements in this Journal will reach a circulation heretofore unattained, extending to the remotest Agricultural Districts particularly, and also widely abroad—thus making it of the highest interest for all matters pertaining to Agriculture and all industrial pursuits.

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## California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA  
THIRD SERIES.

No. 21 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of July 19, 1892.

## XVI.—P.

The Indians of the Coasts North of California  
THE QUINULT INDIANS OF WASHINGTON—SHEL-  
MONEY, ETC.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Alta California of 9th February, 1861, writing of these Indians, who live on the Quinult river, which falls into the Pacific about 47° 30', makes the following curious note:—  
One solitary Indian, who years ago became disgusted with his friends living on the banks of the river, has reared his small lodge on the shores of the lake, and obtains a living by hunting beaver, land otter, elk, deer, etc., which are plenty in the vicinity. Salmon and trout are also caught in the lake. He is an intelligent old man and fond of showing his worldly possessions, which consist of blankets, skins, muskets and *atachuckot* (a marine shell which is found in the ocean, in water about sixty feet deep, near the west end of Vancouver Island, and is used as currency among the Indians).

He showed me a blanket manufactured from the wool of a mountain sheep, which are to be found on the precipitous slopes of the Olympian Mountains. The blanket was coarse and heavy, the filling and warp being of some dried yam. The native women wear some respectable looking blankets from the wool of these sheep.

## THE "NORTHERN INDIANS."

As the papers of Victoria and Washington Territory have of late had many incidents relative to the Northern Indians, their fights in Victoria and their murders in the waters of that territory, I think it my interest many readers of the Bulletin to know who these Indians are, and why it is that they are so much dreaded and feared by both white men and Indians in this vicinity.

The "Northern Indians," as they are termed here, are the Stikenas, from the region about Stika, the Simseans, from the vicinity of Fort Simpson, the Bella Bella's, from Pitt's Island, the Tongass, from Tongass Island, north of Queen Charlotte's Island, and the Hydahs, from Queen Charlotte's Island, and the adjacent coast of the mainland. The principal tribes who visit Victoria are the Hydahs and the Simseans. There are various bands of the same great tribes who are known by different names, but to prevent confusion I will simply class them as above. These Northern Indians are as distinct from the tribes of the southern and western coast of Vancouver Island and Washington Territory, both in appearance and intelligence, as a Chinaman is to a Digger Indian.

The Indians of this part of the country have the custom of flattening or compressing the forehead of their infants, which gives them among the settlers here the name of "Flatheads," a name formerly exclusively applied to a tribe of Indians east of the Cascade mountains. The southern Indians, on the contrary, do not flatten or compress the head, but leave it as nature formed it. These Indians are larger in stature, lighter in complexion and more intelligent than the Flatheads of this country, who are but very little in advance of the dirty Diggers of California. The Hydahs and Simseans more nearly resemble the Tartar tribe than any Indians I have yet seen on this continent. In fact, I have repeatedly seen instances, both men and women, who in San Francisco could readily be mistaken for Chinese—their almond-shaped eyes, light complexion and long braided black hair giving them a marked similarity.

The Simseans are by far the most intelligent and civilized. They are artificers in stone and precious metals, carving quaint images in the slate stone found in their country, or making ear-rings, finger-rings and bracelets of silver and copper, in a style of workmanship that would do credit to white workmen. The silver they get from the coin they procure from the whites. Their carved work, whether in stone or wood or metal, is readily to be obtained in Victoria. Its quaint design and marvelous skill of execution have elicited encomiums of praise from every beholder.

An experience of nearly nine years among the coast tribes, with a close observation and study of their characteristics, has led me to the conclusion that these northern tribes are the only evidence of any exodus from the Asiatic shore ever having reached our borders; the distinct and marked difference between the Northern Indians and the Flatheads is so great as to strike the notice of the most casual observer. I consider the Hydahs, Simseans, Stikenas and the other northern tribes mentioned, as being mentally and physically the superiors of the dirty Flatheads of this Territory and Oregon; and I believe that if it were possible to effect an exchange and substitute the Northern Indians for the lazy, *cultus* and trifling tribes of Flatheads, this Territory would be benefited.

But the very difference that I speak of, makes these tribes mortal enemies, and whenever the Flatheads can get hold of a Northern canoe they will capture it, and murder any men who may be in it, and take all females as prisoners. The Northern Indians, however, care nothing about this. They yearly come to Victoria, and whenever they get a chance, come over here to work—the men at the mills, or among the farmers, where they prove themselves faithful and efficient; and the women, by their cleanly habits, their bright dresses and hoop-skirts (for they have learned the fashions), winning the hearts or purses of the white bachelors. But they are mortal enemies of the Flatheads, and regularly, when fall approaches, and they wish to go to their homes in the North, they commit some murder or depredation, upon either white man or Indian, that rouses up the whole community, and loudly calls for acts of retaliatory vengeance. To prevent these Indian feuds—which always are sure to include some white person—our Legislature passed a law making it an offense to harbor or employ a Northern Indian, and virtually prohibits their coming to the Territory. It was a wise law, intended to keep peace between the tribes, and in

the Territory, but it is an unconstitutional law, and cannot be enforced. So long as we are at peace, we cannot refuse any nation, kindred or tongue on the face of the earth from coming to free America, and particularly the *Native Americans*. But we know that these Northern Indians, when they do come here, never leave without doing something to have us remember them by. The murders and robberies they commit are of regular occurrence every year. Still the law looks only to the parties committing the offense—not to the whole nation or tribe. Hence we are placed in an anomalous position.

The very intelligence which these Indians possess, superior as it is to that of our own Indians, coupled with a courage and firmness when excited known only to a savage, makes them what they have been of late, both in Victoria and here, a terror and a dread. They are, in fact, the only real foe that we have to look out for on this frontier. We cannot declare war against them, as they are recognized as British subjects. The Constitution of the United States will not allow them or any other nation to be kept out or prevented from coming, as they do, peacefully (for it is only on their return that they commit violence), so that, to protect ourselves, we must do something to keep them out of our waters on our own responsibility. Now, how is this to be done? It can only be effected by our military or naval authorities acting as a police force, and excluding them from our waters, as we, in a civil capacity, would exclude thieves and murderers, or suspected persons, from our towns and villages. The proper force, and the cheapest and most effective, is the navy. Foot soldiers are not an effective force here, simply because the only enemy we dread—these Northern Indians—always travel in canoes. They never go or come by land; their stealthy appearances are unheralded, and their offenses are only known when the ruffians have made good their escape. Soldiers, whether infantry or artillery, cannot chase them; it is only the navy that can come to our assistance.

Now let any of your readers who feel interest enough in this subject to read thus far in my communication, take a map showing the great inland sea of Fuca Straits, Admiralty Inlet, Puget Sound—we call it all "Puget Sound"—let them take a map, I say, which they may purchase at my friend Thomas Tennant's, on Montgomery street, and then, when found, as Capt. Cuttle says, make a note. See how easy we can close up all our approaches; see what it will cost for our defense—only one frigate and one steam gunboat! One frigate with a full complement of men, and a full complement of boats, stationed in Port Townsend bay, with a double guard of boats alternately rowed or sailed across from Point Wilson to Whidby's Island, and a boat at Deception Pass, with the steam gunboat kept constantly running between Semiahmoo, San Juan and Dungeness—I say, with these vessels, and if the officers and men will do their duty, they can effect more, and with a very great saving to our Government, than all the military posts that have ever yet been established on the waters of Puget Sound. These Northern Indians are not a myth, they are stern realities. They have made themselves formidable in Victoria where the British Government have a large naval force, and but for the intestine broils among themselves at that place—which have resulted in their being ordered to leave for their northern homes—would long before this have been here in force, and attacked or troubled both whites and natives. A report lately reached us that one of these tribes, the Simseans, had attacked and taken Fort Simpson and killed several of the Hudson Bay Company's people. Their reason for this outrage was said to be that they had been driven out from Victoria. Happily the report seems to have been groundless.

With these facts before us, we think we have the right to ask of our Government the protection which the presence of a naval force alone can give; not that we expect or look for any immediate trouble with them, but, knowing what they are, and what they can do if they make an attempt, and what they have already done, it is but the part of prudence to be prepared to give them a warm reception should they ever attempt to come again within our waters.—[Correspondence S. F. Bulletin, October, 1890.]

## OUR DEFENDERS.

The following poem of Thomas Buchanan Read, was written for the Americans of Rome, and was first read to them in the ruins of Titus' Baths, as they were gathered to celebrate the Fourth of July:

Our flag on the land and our flag on the ocean,  
An Angel of Peace whosoever it goes,  
Nobly sustained by Columbia's devotion,  
The Angel of Death it shall be to our foes.  
True to our native sky,  
Still shall our eagle fly,  
Casting his sentinel glances afar—  
Though bearing the olive branch,  
Still in his talons clutch  
Grasping the bolts of the thunders of War!  
Hark to the sound, there's a foe on our border,  
A foe striding on to the gulf of his doom;  
Freemen are rising and marching in order,  
Leaving the plow and the anvil and loom!  
Rust dims the harvest sheen  
Of scythe and of sickle keen,  
The ax sleeps in peace by the tree it would mar,  
Veteran and youth are out,  
Swelling the battle-shout,  
Grasping the bolts of the thunders of War!  
Our brave mountain eagles sweep from their eyrie,  
Our lithe panthers leap from forest and plain,  
Out of the West flash the flames of the prairie,  
Out of the East roll the waves of the main!  
Down from the Northern shores,  
Lo! as Niagara pours,  
They march and their tread wakes the earth with its jar,  
Under the Stripes and Stars,  
Each with the soul of Mars,  
Grasping the bolts of the thunders of War!  
Spite of the sword or assassin's stiletto,  
While throbs a heart in the breast of the brave,  
The oak of the North or the Southern palmetto  
Shall shelter no foe except in his grave!  
While the Gulf billow breaks,  
Echoing the Northern lakes,  
And ocean replies unto ocean afar,  
Yield we no inch of land,  
While there's a patriot hand  
Grasping the bolts of the thunders of War!

## SEED, PLANTS, ETC.



## SEED WAREHOUSE.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,  
IMPORTERWHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
ALL KINDS OFGARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,  
Agricultural

## Ornamental Tree and Shrub

## SEEDS,

NO. 110 CALIFORNIA STREET,  
Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass;  
Kentucky Blue-grass; Orchard Grass;  
Red-top Grass; Sainfoin Grass;  
English Rye-grass; Timothy Grass;  
Red Clover; White Dutch Clover;  
Crimson Clover; Lucerne, &c. &c. &c.

## EVERY VARIETY OF

BET, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP,  
CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS,  
TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS,  
BEANS, &c., &c., &c.  
Havana Tobacco Seed. Cotton Seed.  
Guano from Johnston's Island.  
FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties).

## BULBS:

LILIES, Tulips, Hyacinths,  
Anemones, Ranunculus,  
Narcissus, Tuberoses, Iris,  
Gladolus, &c., &c., &c.  
and in endless variety, imported direct from FRANCE  
and GERMANY.

Native California Evergreen  
TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,  
FOR EXPORTATION

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE  
facilities and  
Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,  
Can offer unusual inducements to  
MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS,  
AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,  
Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that ORDERS FOR SEED be sent  
DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or  
by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being  
imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled at  
some unscrupulous Eastern warehouse.  
The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express are  
hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned,  
in taking Orders for Seeds and receiving for the same.  
Send for a Circular.

S. W. MOORE, Seed Warehouse,  
115-117, 110 California street, SAN FRANCISCO

## IMPORTED SEEDS

ARE THE ONLY KINDS THAT CAN BE RELIED UPON.  
See the CALIFORNIA FARMER of July 11, 1891.

JOHN GEORGE WAITE,  
SEED MERCHANT,  
181 High Holborn,  
LONDON, ENGLAND.Has the largest stock of Vegetable, Agricultural,  
and Flower Seeds, in the world.

And can supply Dealers on better terms than any other  
Wholesale House, as he makes most extensive arrange-  
ments, with none but experienced Growers, to produce  
his supply of Seeds, which are raised and grown from  
Stocks selected under his own Personal Superintendence,  
and as they are all cleaned and picked in his own ex-  
tensive Warehouses by an auxiliary strength of several  
Hundred Men and Women, kept for that purpose, he is  
enabled to recommend with the greatest confidence,  
every description of Seed offered by him for sale; he  
therefore invites Seed Dealers to apply for his Catalogue.  
TERMS—Cash or satisfactory reference in ENGLAND.  
18-61

## To the Seed Trade!

## J. M. THORBURN &amp; CO.,

15 John street,  
NEW YORK,GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF  
VEGETABLE, ANDFlower, Field, Fruit,  
AND  
TREE SEEDS,

Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest  
Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising  
every tested desirable variety known in the several depart-  
ments.  
By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we  
are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE  
PURCHASERS OF

## First-Class Seeds.

For further particulars and Trade-Catalogues, address as  
above, or to  
THOS. DAY,  
No. 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

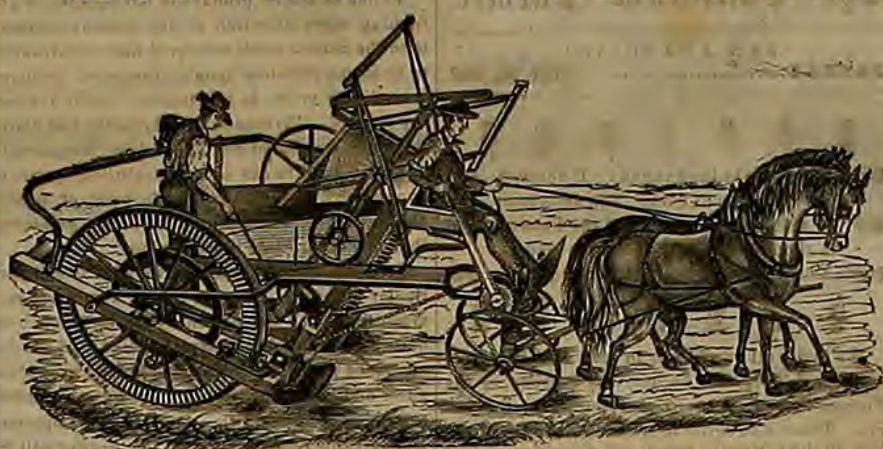
THE  
UNION FARM  
AND PLANTATION  
MILLS.

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Greene, Heath & Allen,  
SOLE AGENTS FOR

California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

## ESTERLY REAPER.



## The Esterly Machine for a Mower and Reaper

IS ONE OF THE BEST TO BE HAD IN THE MARKET. ITS GREATEST ADVANTAGES  
consisting in its extreme Light Draft, freedom from Side-draft, and the Simplicity  
and Durability of the Machine.

We have, also, the—

## Esterly Reaper with Header Attachment.

## THRASHERS.

We have for sale, and are SOLE AGENTS FOR—

## The Sweepstakes Thrasher,

MANUFACTURED BY C. AULTMAN &amp; CO., CANTON, OHIO.

This Separator has taken the lead in the Western States during the last few years, and now  
STANDS UNRIVALED.

## For the Purpose of Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at One Operation.

Superiority is claimed for it in the following particulars, over all other machines, viz:  
"For Thrashing and Cleaning, fit for market, more Grain, and doing it better, than any other."  
"For being more Durable, and less liable to get out of repair."  
"There is no other machine that will do the same amount of work, with as little power."  
"The only limit to the amount of work it will perform is entirely dependent upon the facilities for getting the  
"Bundles to the Machine, and taking care of the Grain and straw after being thrashed."

Part of our Machines have got the

## IMPROVED PIVOT SIDE GEAR,

which belongs EXCLUSIVELY to the SWEEPSTAKES THRASHER. Its introduction into the Western States  
among the Farmers, has met with decided success, and is pronounced to be, the

Strongest, most Durable, Simplest, Lightest Running, and least liable to get out of Repair,  
and is taking the place of the Belted Machines.

We warrant the Sweepstakes Thrasher to do what we have claimed for it.

Farmers, give us a call, and judge for yourselves.

...ALSO...

## A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

## HAWLEY &amp; CO.,

Corner California and Battery streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

(21-3)

THE VERMONT MOWER,  
AND  
COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER  
FOR THE HARVEST OF 1892.

The attention of Farmers is invited to the celebrated

## Vermont Reaper and Mower,

Which is unsurpassed for Simplicity, Durability, Convenience, and Thoroughness of Work.

The high estimation in which this Machine is held by these Farmers who have used it, justifies the expec-  
tation that, with the late improvements, it will become the LEADING MACHINE when its superior qualities  
are generally known.

Some points of Excellence and Peculiar Advantages which this Machine possesses over others, are as follows:

- 1st. Having the cutter-bar hinged to the frame, so as to adjust itself to uneven surfaces.
- 2d. Having two Driving wheels; if one slips, the other does the work.
- 3d. When the Machine moves to right or left, the knives are kept in constant motion by one or other of the wheels.
- 4th. It can be oiled and thrown in or out of gear without the driver leaving his seat.
- 5th. The whole weight of Machine is on the wheels, where it is required to give power and strokes to the knives.
- 6th. When the Machine is backed, the knives cease to play; consequently you back from obstructions without danger of breaking the knives.
- 7th. The Cutter-bar to the Machine, being hinged, can be packed up without removing bolt or screw.
- 8th. The Cutter-bar is easily raised by a lever, which is very convenient at the corners of the land; when raised, the Machine will turn as short and as easily as any two-wheeled cart.
- 9th. It is mostly of iron, simple in construction, and a boy can manage it easily.
- 10th. It has no side-draft.
- 11th. The Combined Machine has two sets of Cutter-bars and Sickles, one for Mowing, the other designed expressly for reaping; which, with other improvements, should command the Attention of Every Farmer.

We invite Farmers wishing a Machine, to call and see before purchasing.

## KNAPP, BURRELL &amp; CO.,

310 Washington street, near Front, - - San Francisco.

## To Dairymen.

## SALT! SALT! SALT!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECEIVED, DIRECT  
from Liverpool, ex Golden Rule, an invoice of  
FINE STOVED LIVERPOOL SALT.  
This salt is manufactured expressly for Dairy Use, being  
free from all impurities or specks.

ALSO—Constantly on hand;

LOS ANGELES DAIRY SALT;

CARMEN ISLAND ROCK SALT;

SAN QUENTIN ROCK SALT;

SANDWICH ISLAND ROCK SALT;

GROUND ALUM SALT;

COARSE LIVERPOOL SALT.

For sale, in lots to suit, by

J. C. HOLLENBECK,

613 Front street, corner of Oregon.

## Flax-seed Wanted.

100 000 LBS. FLAX-SEED WANTED BY  
CONTRACT, from parties who are  
the growers of it.

Persons who are now growing Flax, if they  
will please inform us of the number of acres they are  
growing, and the probable quantity they will desire to  
sell, we shall be glad to enter into contract for same.  
Address COL. WARREN, Editor of the Farmer.

Established for sale of Humboldt Co. Produce.

W. J. SWEASEY,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of EUREKA  
and vicinity that he has opened the store on Front street  
next to the Revere House, for the sale of Dairy, Orchard,  
and Garden Produce, and he hopes by strict attention to  
the wants of the community, to merit a share of their patronage.

W. J. S. would also inform the Dairymen and Farmers of  
Humboldt county, that he is prepared to receive and sell all  
kind Produce on Commission, and he guarantees to all  
the best market prices and prompt returns. He is also pre-  
pared to supply all kinds of Field and Garden Seeds at  
San Francisco Prices. Commission on all sales at whole-  
sale, five; at retail, ten per cent.  
Agent for the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

OAKLEY & JACKSON,  
STATE SALT COMPANY,  
SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE  
San Quintin Salt.Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment  
on the Pacific Coast.

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

200 tons Extra San Quintin Dairy, 30% and 70%  
300 do do Los Angeles do 50% and 70%  
3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's  
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

...ALSO...

300 tons SAN QUINTIN ROCK;

400 do CARMEN ISLAND;

250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFOR-  
NIA SALT.All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price,  
At the Office,320 Front street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## MILITARY GOODS.

Embroidery, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Etc.

Importer and Manufacturer of

REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, MILITARY EMBROIDERY

Robes, Caps, Seals, and all Goods required by

Societies, Military and Civic Processions.

T. RODGERS JOHNSON,

Old-Fellow's Hall, Bush street.

One door below Kearny

N. DABOVICH,

Wholesale dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,

No. 420 East Side of Davis street,  
Between Jackson and Oregon streets. SAN FRANCISCO.

CALIFORNIA WINES by the gallon.

13



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY.....JULY 25, 1862.

Do you take the FARMER? If not send  
and subscribe at once. You are a loser  
of many times the cost of the FARMER  
in the information it gives its readers.  
As a FAMILY PAPER, it has no equal.

We invite all our friends to send us their names  
and four dollars, and become the patrons of the  
Pioneer and only Agricultural Journal in California.  
Those who desire to send important information  
to their friends abroad, can find no paper that  
will convey so full an account of the real industry  
and rural condition of our State as the CALIFORNIA  
FARMER.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with  
this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them  
for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and  
induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.  
Postmasters and others, who may receive the  
paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it  
in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions can commence  
at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address,  
PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

## Sales of Grain and Wool.

Those who desire to realize the very highest price  
for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the  
best chances in our city, where, on all special  
occasions, they can realize high prices without  
delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with  
particulars, will be responded to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester  
and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs,  
and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the  
Special column.

We hope our subscribers will not forget  
that we send their kind remembrance, and by re-  
ference to our book there are several hundred of  
good names that we should be happy to hear from.  
Those who have received bills, and those who may  
now receive, we hope, will not forget that we de-  
pend upon them for the reward of our labors; and  
we desire to feel that they appreciate a good paper,  
by a cheerful and prompt remittance.

## Pay Us Through the Mail.

We are often inquired of by our subscribers, "How can we  
send our dues?" We answer: Send by Mail. Money is  
always safe in the Mail. We have agents in many important  
places, but distant subscribers can always send by Mail  
safely.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN, who understands the best  
mode of manufacturing Linseed Oil—a man who is  
familiar with the various processes of converting  
flax-seed into oil—can hear of an excellent  
opportunity and a permanent engagement in the  
business. Apply at the FARMER Office.

## Send us the Produce.

We shall be glad to receive any kind of Family  
produce, from our subscribers, in return for dues to  
this office; or for new subscriptions. Butter,  
Eggs, Potatoes, Flour, Grain, etc., will all be use-  
ful; and the better in quality, and the more of it,  
the more acceptable to us. One thing is sure,  
those that send us the most, and the best; shall  
not have their talents hid under a bushel; we will  
set them—not on the house top, but on our table,  
and will prove them by a special committee of  
our own choosing; so send along friends! We  
will only say: "The liberal, devoted liberal things;  
and by liberal things they shall stand."

## Time of Holding Agricultural Fairs.

Below we give the times fixed for holding Agricul-  
tural Fairs of the State and various District and County  
Societies, so far as ascertained:

State Agricultural Society—At Sacramento; time,  
September 30th, October 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th.

San Joaquin Valley District—At Stockton; time,  
September 9th to 12th.

Bay District—At Oakland; Tuesday, Oct. 7th to 11th.

Northern District—At Marysville; time not yet an-  
nounced.

Sonoma District—At Sonoma; Sept. 16th to 19th.

Contra Costa County—At Pacheco; Sept. 23d to 25th.

Santa Clara County—At San Jose; time, September  
30th to October 3d.

Tehama County—At Tehama; time not named.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.

We continue in this number the very pleasing  
and instructive "Sketches of Emigrant Life," by  
Agnes—they will well repay the perusal. Aside  
from the plain and historic style in which they are  
given, there is a tone of moral beauty about them  
that gives these sketches a high value.

The essay on "Watering Plants" should have a  
very careful reading; it contains sound doctrine,  
and should by all means receive the attention it  
merits.

The Act of Congress to donate lands for our  
Agricultural College should be studied, so that its  
provisions may be understood. This journal nearly  
nine years ago presented this subject to Congress,  
and for years kept the matter before the Senate of  
the United States; and that which was esteemed  
in 1853 as of little or no importance, is now be-  
ginning to be understood and appreciated. We  
rejoice to be able thus to announce a completion  
in part of the foundation of an "Agricultural Col-  
lege" for California, for this will be accomplished  
successfully, and that before many years.

Books and Pamphlets Received.—We are again  
indebted to Hon. W. S. Latham for valuable books  
and documents from Washington, among them his  
eloquent plea for the Pacific Railroad.

Also to Hon. F. F. Low, and Hon. A. A. Sargent,  
for valuable documents.

From Hon. W. Barstow we received doings of  
the Union State Convention, held at Sacramento  
on the 17th and 18th of June.

The steamer Golden Age from Panama, arrived  
yesterday, with 329 passengers from New York,  
among them Hon. M. S. Latham, U. S. Senator.  
By this steamer were received one million dollars  
of U. S. legal tender notes, for the use of Govern-  
ment on this coast. The steamer also brought  
2119 bbls of butter.

## Tobacco.

No one article of produce in our country is at-  
tracting more attention at the present moment  
than the *tabacum* seed; even gold has not advanced  
to so high a premium upon its par value, or above  
its ordinary price, as has tobacco within the last  
few months. Perhaps it would startle and alarm  
people if we should tell them about the quantity  
annually used in our little State (little in point of  
population), but yet greater in point of wealth  
and influence, and position for future greatness,  
than any other State in our Union.

To the question of tobacco we wish to call par-  
ticular attention now, as it is of very great im-  
portance to us, as the present year there has been  
quite a large number of acres planted, and the ex-  
perience gained in its culture will tend to produce  
purer and better tobacco than we have heretofore  
raised, and more of it. Another very important  
and valuable consideration to the grower will be  
a certain sale the present year for all that will be  
grown, and at very remunerative prices.

The great advance recently in the price of to-  
bacco at the East, and the almost certain contin-  
uance of a high price, should induce our growers  
to take great care of their plantations, for it must  
pay them well. The past numbers of this journal  
have published all the rules for its culture and  
care, and if growers have but studied as they  
ought these, our interests, they will have preserved  
copies of the FARMER containing those rules for  
picking and curing. Some kinds of tobacco have  
risen on the market 100 per cent, some 200 per  
cent, and some as high as 400 per cent, and all  
pure and fine leaf suitable for wrappers, will com-  
mand high prices.

There is another feature of the tobacco market:  
the calamitous war now raging has caused a great  
falling off in the crop, and it will be short for  
years to come. Now is our time in this State to  
learn what we can do in the way of growing and  
curing this plant. We should also look to a foreign  
market for tobacco, so that if we can grow it suc-  
cessfully—and of this we are fully assured—then  
we can ship it with profit. Of this we can show  
the growers most acceptable openings, and shall  
be happy to do so when we learn the quantity and  
quality grown. And for the purpose of aiding  
them we would ask of them to give us information  
of their crops now—number of acres, its present  
condition and prospects, and the quantity they  
anticipate in weight, with the variety of seed  
planted. If growers see fit to do this, we can in  
a very material way help them to the best market.  
In this connection we would call the attention  
of growers to the great importance of their study-  
ing the nature and wants of the tobacco plant,  
and ascertain the soil best adapted to its successful  
cultivation. It is not enough simply to know that  
the plant will grow well, produce a good, soft, fine-  
veined leaf; there is a *zine qua non* beyond that.  
The grand consideration is to find a soil, the con-  
sistent part of which will produce the flavor  
which gives the value to the tobacco.

Why is it that the Virginia tobacco, that from  
North Carolina, and that from Cuba, are so vastly  
superior to all others, the very best on the globe?  
To answer this is simply to say: first, the con-  
stituents of the soil upon which the plants feed  
lay the grand foundation; climate and care, with  
experienced cultivators, are the finishing touches,  
which, however skillful these may be, will not  
avail if the plant cannot find in the soil the very  
material which, when nature conveys up through  
its wonderful arteries and throughout the plant,  
furnishes the flavor with which the (depraved  
taste, however) smoker is so thrillingly entranced  
and put in good humor, but which, after all "ends  
in smoke."

Tobacco is to be one of the great staples of our  
State; and although we are not the user of the  
weed in any form, yet the facts touching this in-  
terest are cheerfully given, as demanded of us by  
a sense of duty we owe the State. The same rule  
which will apply to the culture of tobacco to in-  
sure flavor and value, applies with the same force  
to Coffee, Cacao, and Tea. Of these we shall soon  
speak.

## The Hive Upset.

Whew! buzz! buzz! buzz! What a commo-  
tion! Never fear, a whole hive of drones can do  
no harm, they don't have any sting. A certain  
straw hive of bees has recently been disturbed up  
at Sacramento, on account of the levee matters,  
and it talks about the subject with its usual can-  
dor and courtesy and fairness. Not a single argu-  
ment, but merely wide drawn conclusions. It  
spits and foams and shows its malice; but buzz,  
buzz away; drones can't sting, they can buzz, make  
a little noise, but they don't make any honey, soon  
die off and leave room for the working bees.

VALUABLE OLD NEWSPAPERS.—We are under  
great obligations to E. B. Bourne, Esq., of Stockton,  
Bookseller (our Agent), for two very valuable old  
newspapers, one being the Boston Journal, dated  
April 3d, 1778—being one hundred and thirty-four  
years old; also, the New York Morning Post, dated  
November 7, 1789—being seventy-nine years old.  
We esteem these papers as great curiosities and  
valuable relics of the past, for which we are truly  
obliged to our attentive Agent. We shall copy  
from them hereafter. The Morning Post contains  
Gen. Washington's Farewell Address to the Armies  
of the United States.

PICTURES OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ART.—The  
wonderful advance made in the Daguerreian Art,  
and the accuracy of the Photograph is truly  
astonishing. The pictures now taken at "Vance's  
GALLERY," almost speak. We have seen specim-  
en pictures recently, the most perfect and life-  
like we ever saw. We have seen pictures from  
nearly all the galleries in this State, but we be-  
lieve it must be admitted that the most perfect pic-  
tures, those which bear the closest scrutiny, will  
be found to be those taken at "Vance's."

The shipment of treasure by the Golden Gate,  
on Monday, was very large, amounting to nearly  
a million and a half of dollars, viz: 1,400,747 24.

## The Sacramento Levee.

A VERY fair and courteous criticism and response  
to our remarks in the last issue appeared in the  
Sacramento Union of the 21st. We are glad to  
notice this expression, it is what the cause de-  
mands, for every true friend of that city really  
desires its safety and will do nothing that will  
not help to secure that safety.

The Union, it appears, agrees with us that the  
river bank is the true place for the Levee. It will  
eventually be found that this barrier is the only  
one that will save the city. We were aware that  
the bank gave way at Rabel's Tannery twice, but  
we believe there was warning enough given and  
in season, to have saved even that very weak spot,  
and all others. By a typographical error in our  
remarks we were made to say, if the river banks  
were "graded;" we meant it should read *guarded*,  
by this to have been piled, and made high, wide  
and strong enough to resist the current; and we  
agree with the Union that "The levee which are  
cutting into the banks east of the city should be stopped  
by artificial means, instead of retiring before them."

The "sandy loam," as the Union says, will make  
a good levee; it will pack hard when combined  
with the alluvial wash which has been brought  
down by the current and deposited near the Burns'  
Slough, and of which there is ample to build a  
levee from Burns' Slough to Smith's Gardens,  
forty feet wide and ten feet high, and strong enough  
to resist any current that will ever flow against it.

We were misunderstood by the Union in our  
remarks about the levee of last winter. We meant  
to be understood as saying if the original banks  
had been repaired and *guarded* (had been raised as  
the danger demanded), then Sacramento would  
not have been flooded. We are aware, as the  
Union very justly says, another danger came from  
the overflow of the banks at Brighton, which sent  
a torrent upon the back part of the city. This  
danger can be guarded against by a *cross levee* and  
*flood gates*, to turn off any water from the city  
proper.

We are glad that any remarks we made have  
elicited discussion upon the subject; for we have  
no other motive than the good of the city, and its  
salvation from future calamity. We are exceedingly  
gratified at the candid and manly tone of the  
Union; it speaks with the right spirit upon the  
matter, and so different from the little buzzing  
sheet, its neighbor, that the contrast is the more  
significant. The Union speaks for the true in-  
terest of Sacramento, while its neighbor sends  
forth a spongy tirade, warped by political feeling,  
and thus forfeits any claim of a reply from us upon  
levee matters. We hope the subject will be con-  
tinued by the Union, and that the citizens will  
take an immediate and earnest interest, and thus  
secure the best, safest and surest plan—this is  
what we contend for. We suffered by the floods  
of '49-'50, and '52-'53; we had experience and  
gave much time to the subject, and therefore we  
speak—our only aim, we repeat, the real good of  
the City of Sacramento.

We have received from an old resident of Sacra-  
mento, the following on the Levee subject;

EDITOR FARMER: Your article on Levee matters  
has awakened much interest, and inquiry as to  
why a Levee should be built in the most danger-  
ous place, excluding much valuable property, also,  
and for the particular benefit of none. If they  
succeed in building a Levee on the lowest ground,  
they will do what others have been trying to do  
for twelve years and failed every time. Is the  
subject of this Levee so tender, that it cannot be  
discussed? If so, it must have some rotten places  
in it. While they are making large embankments  
where the old Levee now stands entirely good,  
they are neglecting and trying to dodge the places  
of danger. The current does not come near the  
old Levee above Thirty-first street except at one  
place, and that not more than two or three hun-  
dred feet in length. That place must be guarded,  
or it will be useless to put a Levee inside.

Having only time enough now to make this brief  
note, you will probably hear again from  
A SACRAMENTAN.

The Morning Call is getting quite facetious  
lately upon the subject of gardening, but as it  
knows but little of the science it should have a  
care. Something seems to disturb it; it seems to  
us that instead of finding pleasant flowers, it has  
tumbled upon nettles. When it talks about *spades*  
being tramps, it betrays its own habits and propen-  
sities; a gardener's spade may win for a workman,  
but our neighbor of the Call couldn't dig. His  
spade seems to be associated with the *clubs*, he has  
no real heart for gardening, and he will never win  
the diamonds.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF FURNITURE.—We notice that  
our dear neighbor, N. E. Grimes, Esq., is doing a  
large business in furniture, receiving large quan-  
tities from the East, and selling also large quan-  
tities daily. Mr. Grimes has one of the largest  
stocks in our city, and the quality, style and price  
will compare most favorably with any house on  
this coast. Mr. Taylor, well known as an ac-  
complished salesman of furniture, and for a long  
time in the house of J. G. Clark & Co., is now the  
salesman of this House; his friends will remember  
this when they want furniture.

J. W. TUCKER & Co.—This firm are now opening  
a splendid collection of Gold Watches, Silver  
Ware and Diamond Goods, together with all the  
necessary Jewelry and Cutlery needed in the fam-  
ily circle. There is no establishment on the Pacific  
coast that is more complete in this respect than  
Tucker & Co's.

The splendid and valuable bull, *Fourth Duke of*  
*Northumberland*, purchased by R. S. Bates, two  
years ago, for the sum of \$5,000, died at the ranch  
of that gentleman, two miles from Stockton, on  
July 16th, having been sick but a few days. His  
disorder was supposed to be inflammation of the  
bowels. The loss of this noble and costly animal  
is very great, not only to the owner, but to stock-  
raisers in San Joaquin county, who desired to im-  
prove their stock.

## United States Treasury Notes.

EVERY loyal man in the land should at this time  
join in an effort to sustain the credit of the Gov-  
ernment, by receiving cheerfully the U. S. notes  
as the currency of the land. It is and will be the  
best. Let business men at once advertise to  
receive it in all their business operations and thus  
will give it currency. Such a measure would not  
only be right and just, but it would be the only  
way a patriotic citizen could act. It is sheer  
hypocrisy to shout hurrah for the Union and  
then decry the very means and credit of the Gov-  
ernment that is battling to uphold that Union.  
Let all good loyal citizens at once make known  
their intention to take the Treasury Notes, and  
those who refuse them will soon be known.

## Smoking in Steamer Saloons.

Is former days, smoking was not allowed in the  
saloons of our steamers. Recently, it has become  
quite fashionable, and even a little sprinkling of  
it in the ladies department; persons forgetting that  
it may be offensive to a lady. We speak of this  
matter now, for we can scarcely make a trip up  
river without hearing some lady remark that it is  
very unpleasant to inhale the smoke. An now,  
as the main saloons are constructed, the ladies  
being aft, the current of air carries the smoke, or  
scent of it, back, and often it is unbearable, be-  
sides, smokers often go oft and sit and smoke where  
they should not. It is to be hoped this matter  
may be corrected by those in authority.

THE READING INTEREST.—No State in our glori-  
ous Union has more readers than California, not  
only of newspapers, but of all kinds of Literary,  
Scientific and Religious works, and of novel read-  
ing, California beats the world. Our miners read  
ship loads annually. Messrs. A. Roman & Co. have  
just received a large addition to their immense  
stock of readable books. When we say readable  
we mean good standard literature and in every  
department, and to suit the real wants of an in-  
quiring mind. Among them are "Agnes of Sor-  
rento," and "Pearl of Orr's Island," both most  
thrilling books, by Harriet Beecher Stowe; "Love's  
Labor Won," by Emma E. D. N. Southworth, a  
book that will be sought for; "North America,"  
and "Rochester Towers," by Trollope; "Los Miser-  
ables," by Victor Hugo, a most interesting book and  
will have a good run; "Among the Pines," by  
Edward Kish, a work that will also have a run;  
"The Morgansons," by Stoddard; Oriental Fables  
and Scenery, and thousands of light and fanciful  
pictures of life in all its phases, of which Roman  
& Co. are now supplied.

WATER FILTERS.—Pure Water.—Messrs. Haynes  
& Lawton offer a "Stone Water Filter," to which  
we desire to call public attention. Pure water is  
of vital importance in the matter of health, and  
our water in the city is far from pure, either  
through the water pipes or from wells or cisterns.  
We have tried the Filters of Messrs. Haynes &  
Lawton and found them to be excellent. A pail  
of water falls through the Filter in about fifteen  
to twenty minutes, coming out pure as a crystal,  
sparkling and bright. Every family that desires  
to prolong the lives of its members should bear in  
mind the necessity of guarding the stomach from  
the danger of receiving those poisonous and  
dangerous ingredients so often swallowed in a  
glass of water.

TAX TITLES.—The Supreme Court has rendered  
a decision of great importance to the tax-payers  
and those interested in the financial affairs of the  
State. It is that tax titles made under the law  
now in force are valid, or in other words, taxes  
must be paid by those who do not wish to lose  
their property. The decision is by all three of the  
judges, and settles the question definitely. In the  
particular case referred to, the land was assessed  
to tenants, yet the Court decided that the real  
owner's interest passed under the sale. The Court  
in their decision lay aside all mere technical points  
and hold that tax titles are no longer to be so  
strictly construed as to render it almost impossi-  
ble to obtain a title through a tax sale. On this  
point the Court said: "It is our duty to construe  
the Act in accordance with the intention of the  
framers, and the rule of strict construction so  
earnestly invoked would be grossly misapplied if  
used to defeat that intention." We look upon this  
decision, says the Sacramento Bee, as one of the  
most important ever rendered in this State towards  
clearing up and settling land titles. It is so broad  
that the holder of the paper title and the actual  
possessor (and in fact, as we understand it, all in  
any manner interested) are cut off together, and  
the purchaser takes a new and unclouded title di-  
rect from the State.

THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.—The indications now  
are that communication between San Francisco  
and New York, via Nicaragua, is shortly to be re-  
established. Intelligence received by the last  
steamer from Panama, states that the Nicaragua  
Transit Company are actively engaged in the  
necessary preparations for opening the line and  
putting a line of steamers on between the above  
named points. The steamer Walker, which was  
sunk during the reign of General Walker, has been  
raised and repaired, and the Company invites pro-  
posals for repairs on the road between Virga Bay  
and San Juan del Sur, and for mules for trans-  
portation of passengers. The agent says that two  
steamers will soon start from New York.

From several of the orchards in the upper part  
of Napa Valley, considerable quantities of ripe  
apples are being sent to the San Francisco market.  
The apple crop raised this season in the Valley  
will be very large, but the peach crop, on account  
of curl leaf and dropping out of trees, will be less  
than usual.

THIRTY-THREE thousand pounds of bullion were  
shipped from Carson City during the three days  
preceding July 8th.

FROM EUROPE.—Dates to 13th.—The fighting be-  
fore Richmond is treated as a severe reverse for  
the Unionists by the whole British press. General  
McClellan's position is regarded as precarious.

Lord Palmerston had stated that the British  
troops would not be withdrawn from Canada.

The recognition of Italy by Russia has been an-  
nounced by the Italian Parliament.

The Paris Patrie asserts that France will never  
treat with Juarez until the French army has en-  
tered the City of Mexico. Mexicans will be con-  
sulted and their wishes scrupulously respected.  
France will only quit Mexico after a complete ex-  
ecution of a future treaty.

## BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

The papers of yesterday give dispatches up to  
the 24th inst.

New York papers say that the President has  
called a meeting of all the Generals to whom  
Washington is accessible. The Confiscation Bill will  
be laid before them, and the President's determi-  
nation on the points left to his discretion will be  
explained. Those who are not willing to enforce  
the law in its letter and spirit, promptly and cheer-  
fully, are to have leave to resign.

It is now positively known that the President  
under the advice of General Scott, and with the  
acquiescence of General McClellan, has called  
General Halleck to Washington to act as General-  
in-Chief of the armies of the United States. He  
will have control of all operations in the field, thus  
relieving Mr. Secretary Stanton from his official  
business. General Halleck left St. Louis, accom-  
panied by part of his staff, on the 21st.

General Pope was still in Washington, await-  
ing, by the desire of the President, the arrival of  
General Halleck. Since Pope was placed in the  
present command, matters in Virginia and the  
West have assumed a somewhat different aspect,  
and no important changes are now deemed neces-  
sary. All Pope's arrangements for immediately  
taking the field in Virginia are made, and the army  
waits his arrival with impatience. Recent sur-  
roundings have inspired the soldiers with great en-  
thusiasm.

An officer who left the front of our army on the  
Peninsula on the 17th, reports that at that time  
Rebel forces were within 14 miles of this side of  
James River, but a balloon reconnaissance had dis-  
covered a large number of Rebels on the south  
side, on City Point. The army is represented to  
be in good condition and with confidence un-  
paired in Gen. McClellan. It is believed, how-  
ever, James River will be blocked by the Rebels  
at the bluffs at Clairmont.

A Newburn (N. C.) letter, dated the 15th, as  
that Hamilton, N. C., was captured on the 9th  
three of our gunboats and a company of Rebels  
Zouaves under Captain Holmes. It was defend-  
ed by a regiment of Rebel cavalry, supported by  
strong force of infantry and artillery and a Re-  
bel fort which commanded the river. There were  
numerous masked batteries along the river, and a  
Rebel steamer filled with sharpshooters. With  
our gunboats attacked the desperate men in the  
battery, the Zouaves advanced on the town, ac-  
companied by a detachment from the gunboats.  
The fort was taken by a charge; and also the town.  
The Rebel steamer was captured by the gunboats  
whose fire drove her occupants overboard. We  
had only one man killed and quite a number  
wounded. The victory is of importance, inasmuch  
as it clears the way to Weldon. It is impossi-  
ble to estimate the loss of the enemy, who are said  
to have left 40 or 50 dead on the field.

The cavalry expedition under General King  
left Fredericksburg at 7 o'clock on the evening of  
the 9th, and after a forced march, made a de-  
monstration by daylight, on Sunday, on the Virginia Central  
Railroad, at Beaver Dam Creek, 25 miles west of  
Hanover Junction, and 35 miles from Richmond.  
They destroyed the railroad and telegraph for  
several miles, burned the depot, which contained  
a large amount of ammunition and other valuable  
property. The whole country was thrown into  
great state of alarm. One private on our side was  
wounded. The cavalry made 80 miles in thirty  
hours.

Information has been received from several  
States, showing that under the last call upwards  
of 30,000 men have been enlisted. It is now be-  
lieved that a sufficient force for present emer-  
gencies, will soon be in the field.

It is ascertained that the Rebel General Ewell,  
with three brigades, has occupied Gordonsville, a  
position which for not taking last week Gen-  
eral Hatch was severely censured.

DISPATCHES from Washington dated 24th inst.  
say: Gen. Pope has issued an order for the follow-  
ing Generals of his army to seize all horses and mules  
in their vicinity—especially in Culpepper county  
also to seize all stores and supplies not absolutely  
needed for the subsistence of the inhabitants.

It is said that a portion of the squadron lately  
besieging Vicksburg has been ordered down the  
Mississippi, and rumored that it is to join Gen.  
Wilke's flotilla on the James river. The hope is  
seen in this indication of a speedy and over-  
whelming advance on Richmond, with all the dis-  
posable force, land and naval.

The following orders have been issued by the  
War Department:

1st.—That Military Commanders within the  
States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Flor-  
ida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and  
Arkansas, shall, in an orderly manner, seize for  
use of the army, all property, real and personal,  
which may be necessary or convenient for the  
several commands, for supplies and other military  
purposes; and while proper for military objec-  
tions none will be destroyed wantonly.

2d.—Military and Naval Commanders shall re-  
ceive, as labor, within said States, as many per-  
sons of African descent, as can be advantageously  
used for military and naval purposes, giving the  
reasonable pay for their labor. Accounts are to be  
kept, showing from whom property and labor  
are taken, in order that compensation can be made  
to the proper parties.

The following order has just been published:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 11.  
It is ordered that Major-General Halleck be  
assigned the command of the whole land forces of  
the United States, and shall be General-in-Chief,  
and that he repair to the Capital so soon as he can  
with safety to positions. Operations within the  
Department are now under his special charge.  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The rebel gunboat Arkansas, had escaped down  
the Yazoo river, after a brisk fight with two fed-  
eral gunboats, run through the fleet, and return-  
ing under the protection of the batteries at Vicksburg.  
The Arkansas was so heavily plied as to receive  
most of the shot, while she inflicted considerable  
damage upon the fleet, and twelve or fifteen Fed-  
erals were killed.

Louisville, July 24.—Gen. Emmett's troops have  
arrived at Stoneham in pursuit of Morgan. The  
forces of the latter are rapidly crossing the Ohio  
border.

Nashville, July 23.—An accident happened to  
the train on the Columbia road some days since.  
12 miles this side of Reynolds station, by which  
22 persons were killed and 40 wounded, some of  
whom have since died. The train contained about  
1,000 Ohio and Kentucky troops, of Nelson's com-  
mand, and was going at the rate of 50 miles an  
hour. Blame is attached to the engineer, as he  
escaped with a locomotive after detaching it from  
the train. The road was damaged to such an ex-  
tent that four days were required to repair it.  
Marfreesboro and that vicinity are now free  
from rebels, and a sufficient Union force is there  
to repel any attack from the rebels hereafter.

A free colored man, escaped from Richmond, says  
the rebel loss during the seven days' battle was  
32,000. Gen. Ewell was severely wounded, and  
Gen. Johnston had experienced a relapse, and  
mortification had set in. His wounds, it is feared,  
will be fatal. The Richmond papers of the 10th  
contain an account of the death of Gen. T. W.  
at Augusta Island on the 15th. A rumor was  
current in Richmond that President Davis had de-  
manded the surrender of Gen. Butler for hanging Mar-  
ford, and if refused, he would hang one of our  
captured Generals.



## STATE SUMMARY.

The business of the Sacramento valley railroad amounts to more than \$30,000 per month. The town of St. Louis has again been destroyed by fire. Only three buildings remain uninjured.

Green corn and ripe grapes have appeared in the Yuba market.

Wheatberries, blueberries, salmonberries, etc., abound in almost fabulous quantities near the mouth of Russian River, Mendocino county.

The Eureka Quartz Mining Co., Plumas county, have taken out \$50,000 in fifty-eight days, and recently declared a dividend of \$28,000.

The daily stage from Nevada Territory over the Henness road, came into Marysville on the 17th inst, in 23 hours from Virginia City, with a full complement of passengers.

Stages are now running between Marysville and Virginia City, via Henness Pass. The first stage was greeted at San Juan with cannon and a public celebration.

Mr. T. W. Foster, who was minding in the vicinity of Henry's mill, not far from Columbia Hill, fell down a shaft some 60 feet, and broke both his legs.

Fires have been frequent of late throughout the State, as usual in our dry season. There have been fires at Benicia, Sonoma, Shasta, Yreka and St. Louis, within a short time past.

Mr. Edward Pleasants was shot in the hand on the Santiago Ranch Los Angeles county, by some horse-thieves who were trying to run off some of his stock.

The Indians about Owens River and Lake are still reported to be troublesome and dangerous. It is stated that a military post is soon to be established in that vicinity.

The Nevada Journal says that Sneath & Clay sent \$12,000 in dust to the Mint last Monday, it being the proceeds of about eighty-five tons of quartz which was crushed at Sog's mill. This is about \$140 per ton.

The Call tells of a branch taken from a cherry tree of the "Royal Ann" variety which branch, being only 12 inches long, yet bore 125 cherries weighing altogether four pounds. The fruit was raised in San Lorenzo.

C. REYNOLDS, of Stockton, is under arrest for attempting to set fire to his own stock of liquors worth about \$2,400, but which was insured for \$7,000. The principal witness against him is his own son.

The Napa Reporter says many of the farmers are complaining that it is impossible to obtain hands to harvest their crops. Nearly all the grain is ready for reaping, but thousands of acres are remaining uncut for the above reason. There is also said to be a want of harvest hands in other localities, and laborers are in demand.

The Virginia City Territorial Enterprise of the 18th inst, says: "Turnips of Washoe production, are on sale at the vegetable stands, at one bit per bunch. Peas, in pod, also raised here, sell at 50 cents per pound. The cucumbers on sale at present are from California; those of Washoe will be in market in a week or two.

The Esmeralda Star says: "The seventeen year locusts (*cicada septendecim*) have been around this neighborhood in considerable numbers for the past ten days. We trust they will not do much damage to the fruit trees in the agricultural districts near this place, for it would be a terrible blow to the farmers who have their all invested in the soil, and if that fails or is devoured by this plague, it will go hard for them as well as others.

The Folsom Telegraph says Mr. Richards has three acres of ground, in the suburbs of Folsom, planted in fruit trees, grape-vines, flowers and vegetables, from which he will realize a large sum of money this season. His apple, pear, peach, plum, nectarine, quince and apricot trees are loaded down with rich fruit; there are as high as five hundred pounds on a single tree. He will have about five thousand tons [pounds?] of grapes, from which he will make delicious wine this season.

A correspondent of the Sacramento Bee writing from San Jose, says:

The wheat crop in this section does not promise to be any more abundant than usual, on account of the heavy rains of last winter. I think the farmers, having less time to plant, took less pains than formerly. Wild mustard is a serious drawback to farming here. It grows so large that the roots of the air can rest on its branches, and as thick as the hair on a dog. The wild oat on the hills and mountains around is ripe, or at least, yellow, but extremely nutritious, judging from the condition of the stock that lives upon it.

The Monterey Union of the 18th inst, says: Although some weeks since we gave the opinion of many, that Pajaro Valley would not yield more than one-half crop; it is now gratifying and encouraging to be able to state that the late rain which fell in June, has so favorably affected grain, that farmers now count on a full crop of wheat and a fair yield of barley. Beans are looking well and a good crop is counted on. There are about 400 acres on the "Ameste" Ranch. Juan Pombar and brothers have about one hundred acres of beans on the Rafael Castro Ranch. The bean crop in the valley is estimated at 1000 or more acres.

At Headstburgh, in Sonoma county, the settlers on the Fitch Rancho have been disposed to resist being ejected from the land which they occupy. The Sheriff sought the Governor's aid, but could not obtain it until he had first made a serious effort with the posse comitatus at home. About 225 men were afterwards obtained by the Sheriff, and taken to the disputed territory; but the settlers being determined to resist at whatever hazards, the Sheriff and posse comitatus withdrew. We trust that this matter can be amicably arranged and no blood spilt.

The Mariposa Gazette says: The rich lead known as the Oso Mine, in Bear Valley, has again been struck by workmen in the employ of the agents of the grant. This vein was discovered in 1851 by Mexicans, and for some time yielded an amount of gold daily greater than any mine ever found in this State. The lead was lost, or by some thought exhausted in '52, since when it has been sought for in vain. Mr. McKay, however, did later strike a pocket, but that was soon worked out, paying, perhaps, \$4,000 or \$5,000. The main lead was found again, as before said, ten days ago, by sinking a shaft down on the direct line of the vein. It is paying enormously—several thousands per day. The gold is found in soft or loose substances, part of which is perhaps clay. 32 ounces of this "dirt" yielded at the smelting and assaying works in Bear Valley, \$98. The ore is principally sacked up, and a different process will probably be applied for the extraction of the gold from that at the mills, where only hard quartz is reduced.

OUTBREAK AT THE STATE PRISON.—Quite an excitement was created in this city on Tuesday evening, by reports received from San Quentin, that a serious revolt had occurred at the State Prison, and nearly all the prisoners had escaped carrying off with them the Lieutenant Governor. Governor Stanford was notified by telegraph, and replied by authorizing Chief Burke with a squad of policemen, and a detachment of forty-five cavalry troops tendered by Gen. Wright to proceed immediately to the prison. A steamer was chartered, and the party arrived at the prison early Wednesday morning, to learn that the revolt was quelled, and most of the prisoners recaptured.

The outbreak of the convicts occurred about noon of Tuesday, being started by about twenty of the brick-laborers who work outside of the walls, and took the occasion of coming in to dinner to make the break. They were immediately joined by hundreds of the inside convicts, who seized the tools of their various trades for weapons and speedily broke open the gates, and also broke open the guard-house, obtaining what arms they could. A portion of the convicts broke into the room of Lieut. Gov. Chellis, seizing and forcing him along with them, using him as a protection to prevent the guard from firing on them, and about 200 escaped outside the gate. Mr. Watson, who had charge of a cannon outside, could not fire on the convicts without endangering the Lieut. Governor, and spiked his piece; but was seized and thrown over a precipice of about sixty feet, with his gun after him. He fortunately escaped with but severe bruises. A portion of the guard said to have fled and thrown down their arms which were immediately seized by the convicts; but through the activity of Capt. Vanderlip and others, a portion of the prisoners were immediately secured, the others pursued, and some wounded. A party of 12 or 14 seized a sloop and started out, but soon run aground, and were recaptured after three were killed by the guard. A body of 60 or 70 took Chellis with them some five miles, pursued by the guard and citizens of San Rafael, who fired upon them, wounded and captured a number. At Ross' Landing they abandoned Chellis and started for the mountains, pursued by the citizens of Marin county.

According to the roll on Wednesday morning only 39 prisoners were missing, and five of these were reported to have been captured. Six were killed, though the bodies of three from the sloop had not been recovered; 27 were wounded, 6 or 7 fatally. Much credit is due to a portion of the guard for their activity, and also to the residents of Marin county who turned out promptly and assisted in the pursuit and recapture.

The editor of the Esmeralda Star gives the following in relation to the town of Aurora: "There are about sixty families and over a hundred ladies now here. There are two benevolent associations; the Masonic numbering about ninety-five members, and the Odd Fellows, about sixty; one military company, and one fire company; one choir, which will compare favorably with any in the cities of San Francisco or Sacramento; one glee and instrumental club, hard to beat anywhere, and one military band.

There is preaching twice every Sabbath and a Sunday school about to be organized. The climate of Aurora is pleasant, the water good, and it is one of the healthiest towns we have been a resident of for many a day. The society is excellent, and taking it all in all, it is one of the most orderly places in the State, and a desirable place for a residence.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 15th, appears alarmed at the order of our War Department concentrating the forces of McDowell, Fremont and Banks, under General Pope, and remarks of the latter that he is one of the most dangerous of the Union commanders, an officer of great activity and daring, and is very apt to do unexpected things. It adds that the foray into Grange county, and destruction of the railroad bridges over the Rapidan by the enemy, is a challenge on the part of Pope that our (the Rebel) Generals have need to take up.

A Fortress Monroe letter of the 20th states that Beauregard is in command of 30,000 men on the south side of James river, between City Point and Richmond, to cover Rebel foris.

The report that Baton Rouge had been captured by the rebels turns out to be unfounded.

A Salmon River letter writer sends to a Portland paper a very favorable account of the mines of that region, but strangely concludes his letter by advising the reader to stay at home. His advice is probably sound.

Indian outrages continue in Humboldt county. Several men have been killed lately, and depredations on stock continue. It seems the troops stationed there are inefficient to end the troubles.

The quicksilver mine discovered in Berryessa valley, Solano county, proves to be very rich.

Oats are selling at eight cents per pound in Virginia City—very scarce at that.

George Cook was drowned in a tunnel, where he was working, at Taylor's Hill, near Rich Bar, Plumas county, on the 8th inst.

## THE LAMENT OF THE FLEA.

Long years have I wandered unloved and free,  
And bitten the young and the old,  
And laid in the rouch of the rich and the poor,  
And frightened the warrior bold.  
But power is waning fast from me—  
A Powder Magazine and strong,  
Invented by Lyron, is death to our tribe,  
And away I must travel ere long.  
Lyron's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant-bugs, &c. Lyron's Magazine Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere.  
D. S. HAINES, New York.  
REDINGTON & CO., Agents, San Francisco. 18-1m

## S-T-1860-X

## DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.  
They create a healthy appetite.  
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.  
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.  
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.  
They prevent malarial and intermittent fevers.  
They purify the blood and sedition of the stomach.  
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.  
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.  
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.  
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Callaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & Co., New York. CRANE & BRIGHAM, Agents, San Francisco. 16

At a late meeting of the Board of Managers it was determined, that the Annual Fair of the Contra Costa County Agricultural Society be held on the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th of September next, instead of in October, as formerly announced.

Mr. Geo. L. KERR was found dead in a shed at Danville, Contra Costa county, on the 7th inst.

## GRAVES, WILLIAMS &amp; BUCKLEY,

## Pacific Fruit Market,

534 and 536 Clay street,  
529 and 531 Merchant street.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1st, 1862.

## TO THE PUBLIC:

The undersigned, who have long been engaged in the FRUIT AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, beg leave to call the attention of their old patrons and the public generally, to their present place of business, THE PACIFIC FRUIT MARKET, which, for location and general adaptability to business, they think is not excelled, if equaled, in San Francisco. They also ask attention to the following reduced rates which will in future be charged by them as commission, to wit:

5 per cent commission on Fruit of every kind.
10 " " " " " Trees, Shrubs, etc.
10 " " " " " Vegetables of every kind.
5 " " " " " Butter, Eggs, and Poultry.
5 " " " " " Live Stock.
2 1/2 " " " " " Grain of every kind.

Sales guaranteed and returns made immediately. Purchases made of merchandise, etc., for parties in the interior, and attention given to shipping the same, for a moderate rate of commission.

They also call attention to their SPACIOUS AND CONVENIENT CELLAR, which offers fine facilities for the storage and ripening of Wines, etc., and which has a capacity equal to 100,000 Gallons.

Their rate for storage is fifty cents per month per ton (measurement), and the wine thus stored will be held subject to instructions from the owners as to the time when the same shall be offered for sale. When sales are effected, 8 per cent commission will be charged.

They would also call attention to the fact that they are the sole agents of D. L. PERKINS, the Pioneer Seed-Grower, of Oakland, Alameda County, California.

JAMES GRAVES, } GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY.  
H. F. WILLIAMS, }  
J. P. BUCKLEY, }

## GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

## STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

## KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

....OF....

And will Sell Cheaper than any House  
in the State,

## All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS.  
CAMPENE,  
BURNING FLUID,  
ALCOHOL,  
TURPENTINE,  
COAL-OIL,  
KEROSENE OIL.

## COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL,  
LARD OIL,  
MACHINERY OIL,  
RAPE-SEED OIL,  
CHINA NUT OIL,  
LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.

## POLAR OIL.

SHARK'S OIL,  
NEATSFOOT OIL,  
TANNER'S OIL,  
&c. &c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

## San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF  
**CORDAGE.**

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

At short notice.

## TUBBS &amp; CO.,

611 and 613 Front street.

## SAN FRANCISCO BAY

## District Agricultural Society.

## THE SOCIETY WILL HOLD THEIR

## Third Annual Fair

.....AT THE.....  
Grounds of the Alameda County Agricultural Society,  
.....IN THE.....

## CITY OF OAKLAND,

Commencing on the 7th October, prox., and  
To Continue Four Days.

By Order. EDWARD HOSKINS,  
17th Secretary.

## NOTICE.

THE LIQUOR IMPORTING AND JOBBING BUSINESS heretofore conducted by the undersigned, under the name and firm of S. H. MEYER & CO., has this day been sold to Messrs. Alexander R. Baldwin and James Michael, who will hereafter conduct the same, and for whom a continuance of the liberal patronage and confidence so long bestowed upon the house of S. H. M. & CO., is respectfully solicited.  
S. H. MEYER.

San Francisco, July 1, 1862.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED

have this day purchased the entire interest in the wholesale liquor business heretofore conducted by S. H. MEYER & CO., and will conduct the same under the name and firm of A. R. BALDWIN & CO., at the old stand, 219 Front street.  
ALEXANDER R. BALDWIN,  
JAMES MICHAEL.

San Francisco, July 1, 1862.

## WHEELER &amp; WILSON'S

## FAMILY

## SEWING MACHINES

The Handsomest,

Cheapest,

Fastest,

AND BEST

SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.

THE STITCH BEING ALIKE UPON BOTH

SIDES OF THE FABRIC, IS ESPECIALLY

ADAPTED TO EVERY VARIETY

OF FAMILY SEWING.

The Seam CANNOT be RIPPED

Or RAVELED.

FULL PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS ACCOMPANY each Machine; as, also, all necessary Tools, &c. &c. Machines for the Interior will be packed in shipping order without extra charge.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

H. C. HAYDEN,

AGENT,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

This Company, as will be seen by Journals at home and abroad, have those New Improvements not possessed by any other Company—made to keep pace with the spirit of the age, made too, at the cost of the most liberal appropriations. The machines of this Company are now universally admitted to be the best machines in this country, and the best proof of this is their immense sales.

DRY GOODS!

## KIRBY, BYRNE &amp; CO.,

HAVE OPENED A NEW AND SPACIOUS

## Dry Goods Store,

In LICK'S BLOCK, No. 7 Montgomery street;

SAN FRANCISCO.

And will always keep on hand a most extensive and varied stock of

## GENERAL DRY GOODS,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Our stock at present is almost entirely new and comprises

SILKS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS

CALICO, GINGHAMS, LAWNS, HOSIERY,

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, SHEETS,

INGS, LINEN, TABLE-CLOTHS, TOWELS,

NAPKINS, EMBROIDERIES,

LACES, EDGINGS, COLLARS,

SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, LADIES' AND

GENTS' UNDERGARMENTS, PARASOLS, MEN'S

SHIRTS, LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN DAMASKS,

HOOF-SKIRTS, ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES, And a variety of other Goods generally kept in a well stocked DRY GOODS STORE.

N. B.—Although the store is new, the firm of KIRBY BYRNE & CO., is old and well versed in the wants of the California public in the DRY GOODS LINE. Our store is large and well fitted up, and customers can depend on being waited upon with every attention.

We particularly invite STRANGERS visiting San Francisco to call and examine our stock, as we know it will be to their advantage. Our stock is so well assorted that persons can make all their purchases of DRY GOODS at our store, and be saved the disagreeable task of being obliged to search a strange city to supply their wants. We advise all buyers of Dry Goods to give us a call.

Our store is pleasantly situated on Montgomery street, No. 7, next door to MASONIC TEMPLE, and a few steps from the MARKET-STREET RAILROAD.

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,  
Lick's Block.

WM. T. COLEMAN, EDW. MOTT ROBINSON,  
HENRY CARLTON, JR.

## WM. T. COLEMAN &amp; CO.,

## SHIPPING &amp; COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

## DOMESTIC EXCHANGES,

New York and San Francisco.

D. D. SHATTUCK A. C. HENDLEY.

## SHATTUCK &amp; HENDLEY,

DEALERS IN

## PROVISIONS,

Butter, Cheese, Cranberries, &c. &c.

No. 204 FRONT STREET,

Near California street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

## Reaper and Mower Knives

OR SECTIONS OF ANY DESIRED PATTERN,

Made to Order, at shortest notice.

E. O. HALL,

Chace's Mill, Market street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

## FURNITURE!



## N. E. GRIMES,

IMPORTER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

## Furniture

....AND....

## Bedding,

722 Montgomery street,

BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND JACKSON,

SAN FRANCISCO.

## OFFERS TO THE TRADE

And the public generally, the most complete assortment

....OF....

## FURNITURE,

IN THE MARKET,

## AT REDUCED RATES.

Country Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

N. E. GRIMES,

No. 722 Montgomery street,  
Between Washington and Jackson.

GRIMES & FELTON, 43 and 51 Fourth street, between J and K, SACRAMENTO. 13

ANTON ROMAN. FRANK D. CARLTON.

## A. ROMAN &amp; CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

## BOOK ESTABLISHMENT,

417 and 419 Montgomery street,

(Locount's Building),

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE WOULD CALL THE PARTICULAR attention of

## Dealers in Books,

To our immense stock now in store and on the way, all of which has been carefully selected expressly for this market.

Years of experience in buying for this Coast, and the care and labor bestowed, justify us in saying that we can sell

## CHEAPER

Than any House in the Trade.

## On New Books

We offer special inducements. We have a resident partner East, and Agents in Europe, enabling us to get with dispatch and sell beyond competition, everything in our line.

We solicit Orders from the Trade, having every facility for filling them, fully and promptly, and from Buyers visiting our city, we would respectfully request a call to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

## SNEATH &amp; ARNOLD,

408 Front street Block .....San Francisco.

AND

193 J street, corner 7th.....Sacramento.



## Home Miscellany.

(For the California Farmer.)

Suggested by reading Mr. Poole's Country, in the Odd-Fellows' Offering for 1850, on the Fourth of July, 1852.

Our Country! oft the poet's studied lay,  
Hath sought in vain, thy greatness to portray;  
Oft hath invoked the power of prophecy,  
To shadow forth thy glorious destiny.  
Nor do I hope, in this my humble strain,  
To do what abler hands have tried in vain.  
Yet I will tell, how on New England's shore,  
God blessed the pious Pilgrim's humble door;  
How when gaunt famine hovered o'er the land,  
All felt restrained by his omniscient hand:  
Or could I picture, as with pen of fire,  
How from their sturdy arms the woods retire,  
How cities rose where once the forests drear  
Made covert for the timid elk and deer,  
How schools and churches rose o'er all the land,  
How railroads stretched across their iron band;  
How the huge steamer sped from shore to shore,  
And, crowning all, came one great wonder more,  
The telegraph, which by its magic power,  
Brings things most distant to our very door:  
I fear to interest I still should fail;  
All is familiar as a thrice-told tale.  
But did I wish each loyal heart to move,  
Did I make my theme the earnest patriot's love,  
Can son of a sire who made our country's fame,  
See dark oppression cast upon her name,  
See dire dissension spread o'er our loved land,  
And yet supinely lift no helping hand,  
Speak no kind word the tumult to allay,  
Nor strive the desolating tide to stay?  
Once we had said, no hand, no heart so vile,  
Our country's noble standard to defile.  
But treason reared its foul and sullen crest,  
Ambition, fraud, and falsehood, did the rest.  
Now, from his native soil, the patriot's blood  
Cryeth for vengeance to the avenging God.  
But reckless wickedness hath roused the hearts  
Of Freedom's sons to bear a noble part  
In the dread conflict; willing hearts and hands  
Combine to crush the treason in our land,  
Hoping once more the reign of peace to see,  
And glad return of sweet fraternity.  
Now fraught with hope, on every passing breeze,  
Come welcome peats of their victories.  
Oh, may the happy day its coming speed,  
When our loved Country, from all discord freed,  
In onward progress, blessed by Freedom's reign,  
May bid the Nations follow in her train,  
Leading once more the van of destiny,  
Firing the world with longings to be free!  
Oh! e'er again our Country's natal day  
Shed over earth its hope-inspiring ray,  
May the dark cloud which war has o'er us cast,  
With all its horrors slumber with the past;  
While love and trust, with hope in unity,  
Binding all hearts in blessed fraternity,  
Shall over all the dew of peace distill,  
And heavenly charity, each bosom fill,  
Till everywhere, when man and man shall meet,  
Each shall in all a friend and brother greet.

AGNES.

For the California Farmer.

## Sketches of Emigrant Life—No. 5.

Arriving leaving the Valley of the Platte and commencing the ascent of the Sweetwater, one could almost fancy that the spirits of the Emigrant bore some relation to the altitude to which he had attained. Having become accustomed to the weariness and monotony of constant travel, all were in a measure reconciled to the inevitable, and disposed to make the best of it, so we were better prepared to see all that was interesting in our surroundings, and enjoy with greater zest the grand and wonderful scenery by which we were environed. For myself, I could not better express what I enjoyed at this part of our journey than by giving a few extracts from a journal kept at the time:

July 1, 1852.—Our route to-day has been over an undulating road with a track smooth and hard as pavement, lovely scenery on all sides, and a soft, genial and balmy atmosphere, which to breathe is pleasure enough to have lived for. We have advanced 20 miles, and now, at 6 o'clock, we are in camp, have had supper, and I, with my babe, have stolen away to enjoy the sunset alone with Nature and Nature's God. For the little one which is sitting on the rock at my feet is no interruption to thought, but his sunny smile adds brightness to the scenery. We are in a lovely spot: at our right towers the lofty summit of Fremont peak, and all around are heights covered with snow, which tell us we are somewhere in the region of the clouds. But although our altitude is 7,000 feet, we wonder how it can be. So gentle and easy has our ascent been, that the fact that we are within a few hours' travel of the highest point on our route, seems incredible. The face of the surrounding country is rolling; gentle hills, interspersed with sunny slopes and green valleys, where the swaying umbels of the wild flax give an ocean-like look to the fresh green of the springing grass; while little hills fed by springs in all directions, look like ribbon threads, as they wind down the hill-side. Then, away to the west, amid towering steeples, piled one upon another, we perceive an opening, which they tell me is the famous South Pass, through which we must reach the goal of our hopes. And truly it looks narrow as I look at it now, and reminds me of that narrow way, through which we must reach that still brighter land. And now the sun has so far set that his rays reach us only through this one gap. So it is that our life path can only be cheered by the light of the sun of righteousness when we are in the path he has pointed out.

July 2, 1852.—Have stayed in camp all day; a little grumbling of course at the delay among the passengers, but to me it has been a day of unalloyed pleasure. The ladies have, most of them, been engaged in the necessary labor of washing; but as I was not compelled to join them, it has been a leisure day, except to prepare them a nice dinner when their work was finished; this I was the better enabled to do, as the hunters have brought in a number of antelope, and the children have found abundance of strawberries in the valleys around us. In my wanderings from camp I came upon a hollow, on the north side of a hill,

filled with snow—so suggestive of ice-cream that I could not help but surprise them with some, and though we had no eggs we fancied it very nice, so our camp life is not so very hard, after all.

July 3d.—Left camp at an early hour; found a smooth and pleasant road, winding through a pleasant valley covered with soft young grass, which only wanted the scent of apple blossoms to remind one of home and May-day. About 10 o'clock we observed a contraction of the valley, the hills approaching nearer the road on either side; but still our path was smooth and apparently level. About noon we came to a tract of marshy land, and after half a mile of soft road reached some springs of clear, cold water, and camped for lunch. Soon the inquiry commenced, "when shall we reach the Pass," as only a few suspected that we had already left it behind us, and were encamped on waters, which, like the star of empire, take their way to the west. But so it proved; we were at the famous Pacific Springs, headwaters of Pacific Creek, the first which are reached on the western slope; in fact they are only a few feet below the extreme summit of the Pass; yet so gentle and lovely had been our progress, it required all our reasoning to convince us that we had really crossed the dreaded Rocky Mountains; and we needed to look about us upon the snow-capped peaks, to think it was July, and reflect upon the state of the atmosphere at lower altitudes, to at all realize our position. But when the early morning showed us ice in our water-pails, we were less incredulous. After our rest we followed the creek for a few miles and camped for the night in a lovely place, with all the accessories of an emigrant's comfort, as wood, water and grass, plenty and easy access.

July 4th.—Most of the passenger were surprised and many of them vexed this morning by the order to proceed; it being the Sabbath, and our great National festival, we had looked forward to a day of rest, but the powers that be, having neither piety or patriotism to restrain them, had ordered otherwise. The morning was cool, but as the day advanced the heat became oppressive; and as we took a cut-off road, which as usual proved a cut-off, we found sand, dust and alkali, enough to sweeten all the acid which the disappointment had engendered in our tempers. We crossed the valley of the Dry Sandy, which for two miles was one continued crust of alkali, which the feet of the cattle and the wheels of the wagons sent up in a cloud of impalpable powder, that was almost suffocating. But every bitter has its sweet, and so I found it, for in wandering away from the road to escape the dust we passed over a hill, of a formation so unlike anything we had seen that we all felt to mourn our limited knowledge of geology. The hill was one of many small rolling elevations, but its surface was literally covered with curious specimens of agate, and the different varieties of spar, of every conceivable form and arrangement—some being a concave of native spar, not a unlike a saucer in shape, studded on the inside with crystals dogtooth, and on the outside felspar. Others would almost seem to be artificial, so greatly did they resemble many of the cut-glass ornaments in common use. Some of the agates were clear, others clouded, and others again with veins and sprays of moss embedded in them, which in the hands of the lapidary would have made ornaments of rare beauty. At 4 o'clock we reached Big Sandy river and camped. Having made our preparations in advance, on account of the sacred character of the day, our own company soon forgot their weariness in a little social feast, intended to commemorate our Glorious Independence. And we were none too soon, for scarcely had we finished our dinner, and sung the "Star Spangled Banner," when the west gave token of an intention to furnish artillery for the occasion gratis, and before we had time to more than secure our moreables, the armies of heaven had met in battle around our devoted camp. Wind, rain, hail, thunder and lightning, all came in for a share of the frolic. In a moment tents were prostrate, fires extinguished, stoves and cooking utensils flying through the air; and those who had not been so quick in their movements knew themselves superfluous for one night at least. So terrific was the force of the wind that it became necessary to place everything heavy that could be found on the wheels on the side toward the wind, to prevent the wagons from turning over.

Fortunately the storm was of short duration; for rapidly as it came, still more rapidly did it pass over; first by lightning on a little, then came a gleam of sunshine and a rainbow of superb brilliancy, then the soft zephyr and the clear sunshine. While away to the north-east, black and dense looking enough to demolish the very mountains themselves, rolled and surged our late visitor. On its disk the most vivid lightning flashed, and though not more than ten miles from some of the nearer peaks, they were entirely hidden from our view; and the echoes of the thunder from their sides surpassed anything I had ever imagined of grandeur and sublimity. And still onward moved the storm-king; and ere the sun set the lofty summit of Fremont had emerged from the blackness and stood glittering in his departing rays, as though a shower of diamonds had fallen upon it. And so soft, peaceful, and beautiful, was the moment of sun-set, that we had only our saturated camps and scattered equipage to remind us of the glorious display of power we had just witnessed.

AGNES.

Dr. Hall's Coffee.—The well known editor of Hall's Journal of Health—a most excellent periodical, by the way—after giving a large number of substitutes for our favorite morning beverage, adds the following which he has used for years: Half a cup of new, farm-house milk, and while almost boiling hot add to it as much boiling water, and when sweetened to suit, call it "coffee," and drink it down. He adds: "It is worthy of remark, that if the same preparation be provided for children for supper, and you simply call it 'tea,' they would not perceive the difference between it and the coffee for breakfast."

Current Wine.—To one quart of current juice add two quarts of water, and two-and-a-half pounds of coffee-sugar to the gallon. Let it work in the cask, and bottle at six months.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,  
IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS  
In All Kinds of Agricultural Goods,  
REAPERS.

The Celebrated

New York Improved  
SEYMOUR & MORCAN,

Made at Springfield, Ohio; these Machines will work on the STEEP HILL-SIDES, where TWO-WHEEL MACHINES WILL NOT, and are allowed to be the Best Reaper sold on this Coast.

EIGHT HUNDRED of the above Machines in use, with the highest testimonials.

...ALSO...

THRASHERS  
OF ALL KINDS

## WAGONS

(Just received.) The well-known JACKSON, Michigan, FARM-WAGONS, Warranted to stand the Dry climate of California.

## Plows and Harrows

With a large and full assortment of AGRICULTURAL GOODS, All of which will be sold at the Lowest City Prices. JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON, Corner Washington and Davis streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

AGENCY  
OF THE

## Mission Woolen Mills

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1861.

Gents: The proprietors of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announce to the trade, that they are prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;  
MACKINAW " " " " " "  
SOARLET " " " " " "  
BLUE " " " " " "  
GRAY " " " " " "  
GOLDEN STATE GENTS' LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with plain or graduated borders;  
TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable colors;

EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;  
OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.  
All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are made of Selected Wools of California production, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, par chairs can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture and finish.

LEONARD &amp; McLENNAN, Proprietors.

OFFICE—Over Parrott & Co's Bank, cor Montgomery and Sacramento streets

## RASCHE &amp; SONS,

131 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter

## DEALERS IN

## PIANOFORTES.

## SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,

## Musical Instruments, Strings, &amp;c.

Agents for the Celebrated Manufacturers,

A. H. GALE &amp; CO., New York,

C. MEYER, Philadelphia,

T. GILBERT, Boston,

Whose Pianos they keep constantly on hand, for SALE and for RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Piano and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large, etc. etc.

PIANOS AND ALL OTHER MUSICAL  
INSTRUMENTS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music copied and arranged for all instruments; New Music published; Music arranged and bound; Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,  
No. 5 Montgomery street,

In the New Masonic Temple..... SAN FRANCISCO.

## LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

This being the only regular Ladies' Dress Trimming Store in San Francisco, ladies can always rely upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods in the city.

Having just visited the East, and completed all our arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe for the importation of Fine Goods, as also with the largest and heaviest factors of our own country, thereby having all our goods come through first hands, we flatter ourselves our facilities are such as to make it an inducement for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for

## UNDER LINEN.

## HOSTERY

And all Goods in our line.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,

No. 5 Montgomery street, New Masonic Temple

## Rincon Wool Depot.

D. McLENNAN &amp; E. GRISAR,

HAVE reopened their WOOL ESTABLISHMENT, at the RINCIN DOCK, and are prepared to continue as formerly, the business of

## Grading and Packing Wool for

## Shipment.

Their "GRADE MARKS," being well established here and in the Eastern States and Europe, they offer their services to Wool Dealers.

N.B.—Having heard that outside parties have been imitating our "Grade Marks," they are hereby notified that these "Grade Marks" are our own property, and not to use them for the future.

LICK HOUSE,  
On Montgomery, corner Sutter street,  
OPENED FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS and  
Visitors, July 1st, 1862.TUBBS & PATTEN,  
Proprietors.GOLDEN EAGLE  
HOTELCorner Seventh and K streets,  
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler. The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortable of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House

D. E. CALLAHAN,

10 PROPRIETOR.

STAR BAKERY  
AND RESTAURANT,

Commercial street, -- Auburn, Cal.

HAVING opened a Restaurant, I am now fully prepared to entertain the people in the best style and at moderate rates. Game Suppers, Oysters, and all the Good Things in the market, furnished at a moment's notice, and got up in a style suited to the tastes of the greatest epicure.

## MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

I intend to keep a First-class Restaurant, and as such I recommend it to the people of the town and county at large. Those persons who relish a Good MEAL will do well to call and see for themselves.

## THE BAKERY.

The Bakery is supplied at all times with a choice variety of Bread, Pies, Cakes, etc.

Parties, etc., furnished with Cakes of all kinds, at short notice. MILES FURNESS, Proprietor.

Auburn, June 25, 1862.

## EDUCATIONAL.

Stockton Female Seminary,  
UNDER THE CHARGE OF  
DR. CYRUS COLLINS AND LADY,  
Assisted by competent Teachers.

## TERMS:

For Board and Tuition, in common English Branches, per session of five months.....\$150  
For Tuition in Music, per session..... 50  
For Tuition in Painting or Drawing..... 25  
For Tuition in Ancient or Modern Languages, each..... 25  
Washing per dozen..... 10  
Payable Quarterly in advance.  
For Tuition and Board per annum, in advance.....\$250

## TRUSTEES:

Dr. E. S. Holden, J. M. Huntington, Austin Sperry,  
Andrew Wolf, H. H. Hewlett, Dr. C. Grahan,  
J. S. Searles, B. W. Owens, P. E. Connor.

## COURSE OF STUDY:

The first aim of this Institution is thoroughness; and although any plan proposed can only be disciplinary, yet we have chosen that course which will be the most practical, involving those sciences most available in common life. Beginning with fundamental principles, the student is carried by natural and easy gradations, through a course of study, calculated to strengthen and invigorate the mind, and prepare it for healthful action.

Our course of study comprises Two Departments, a Preparatory of two, and an Academic of three years.

## THE STUDIES OF THE PREPARATORY COURSE.

Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic (Thompson's Rudiments), Primary Geography, Grammar, and Composition.

## THE STUDIES OF THE ACADEMIC COURSE.

Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Rhetoric, Physical Geography, and Composition.

## SECOND YEAR.

Trigonometry, Astronomy, Natural History, Botany, Logic, Intellectual Philosophy, and Composition.

## THIRD YEAR.

Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Evidence of Christianity, Belles-Lettres, and Composition.

The Ancient and Modern Languages, Music (Instrumental and Vocal), Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needlework, optional through the whole course.

Pupils can unite, with the consent of parents or guardians, any of the above studies, but none will be entitled to the Diploma of Graduation who have not completed the whole course.

## CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

We have established a Department for Boys. The course of study the same as in the Female Department. Particular attention paid to those preparing for College.

Terms the same as in the Female Department.  
Dr. CYRUS COLLINS, A.B., Principal.

We can accommodate 10 or 12 small Boys in our Family. \$17.9

## MAIN &amp; WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

## HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, &amp;c.

214 and 216 (Old No. 88) Battery street,

(Corner of Richmond)

O. Main, SAN FRANCISCO

E. H. Winchester.

N.B.—Good assortment Concord Stage Harness constantly on hand.

## FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN &amp; WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1857 and 1858; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best Baggy Harness and Riding Bridles.

v1814

## The Best Churn Known

JERES PATENT CHURN.

EXHIBITED AT THE SANTA ROSA AND ALAMEDA Fairs, where it won the Premiums, and attracted the attention of those interested, has been pronounced by the KNOWN. A sample Churn can always be seen at our Office, where they can be purchased.

## SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S

## Third Annual Fair,

...AND...

## INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

TO BE HELD IN THE

## CITY OF STOCKTON,

...ON...

Tuesday, September 9th, 1862,

CONTINUING FOUR DAYS.

## PREMIUMS

Amounting to

## Over Six Thousand Dollars!

## BOARD OF MANAGERS:

E. S. HOLDEN.....President  
J. S. Searles.....Vice President  
W. B. WEST....." "  
J. A. ANDERSON.....Secretary  
H. O. MATHEWS.....Treasurer  
C. T. MEADER.....Director  
W. H. BRIGGS....." "

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS WILL AWARD SPECIAL AND LIBERAL PREMIUMS TO ANY AND ALL ARTICLES From other Districts and the State at large.

If placed on Exhibition and recommended by the Committee. They will also award SPECIAL PREMIUMS TO ANY AND ALL ARTICLES not enumerated in their Schedule of Premiums, that may be placed on exhibition, if deemed worthy.

E. S. HOLDEN, President; J. A. ANDERSON, Secretary, and H. O. MATHEWS, Treasurer, may exhibit Articles and as male, but will not compete for premiums.

CASH can be had in place of Silver-plate or Diplomas, SILVERWARE or DIPLOMAS can be had in place of Cash Premiums.

## REV. T. STARR KING

Will Deliver the Annual Address.

## THE MILITARY REVIEW

Will be made on FRIDAY, September 12th.

Experienced Judges, selected from the State, will preside over the Horse and Cattle Departments.

## THE GRAND ANNUAL BALL

Will take place on FRIDAY NIGHT.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

No Animal will start for the Society's Purse while other persons than the Judges and the Members of the Press are in the stand.

Parties desiring stalls for Animals, or room in the Hall in articles, will confer a favor both upon themselves and the Managers, by notifying the Secretary of their wishes at the earliest date.

A steam-engine will be furnished for the driving of machinery, provided applications be made to the Secretary by the 1st of August.

## Order of Exercises.

Tuesday, September 9th.

At 10 o'clock a.m. the Hall and Cattle Grounds will be opened for exhibition.

At 3 p.m. the Horses and Cattle will be ordered out and paraded for a Grand Display.

Wednesday, Sept. 10th.

Members of the various Committees will please report themselves at the Office of the Secretary, in the Hall, at 9 a.m. to receive orders for their various duties.

At 9 o'clock a.m. will commence the Grand Exhibition of Horses; after which the Cattle will be paraded.

At 12 m. Horses and Cattle will be paraded for a Grand Display.

At 1 p.m. a Running Race, mile heats, free for all horses and mares..... 50

At 2 p.m. a Walking Match, free for all horses and mares..... 25

At 3 p.m. a Pacing Race, mile heats, free for all horses and mares..... 50

At 4 p.m. the President of the Society will deliver the Opening Address at the Hall.

From 8 to 10 a.m. the Hall will be closed to all except the Committees of Award and Superintendents.

At 9 a.m. at the Cattle Grounds, a Grand Parade of Horses will take place, after which the cattle will be paraded.

At 12 m. Horses and Cattle will be paraded for a Grand Display.

At 1 p.m. a Trotting Race, mile heats, free for all horses and mares..... 50

At 2 p.m. a Trotting Race, mile heats, free for all horses and mares..... 50

At 3 p.m. Trotting, 5 mile race, free for all horses and mares..... 50

At 4 p.m. Pacing, 3-year-olds, one mile..... 50

At 5 p.m. at the Hall, the Annual Address, by Rev. T. STARR KING.

At 9 a.m. will commence the CLOSING EXHIBITION of Horses and Cattle, at the Cattle Grounds. All animals on exhibition, excepting sheep and swine, will be ordered out in Grand and Final Parades, and the Prize Animals will take place, after which all Carriage Horses, Bays, Trotters, Pacers, and Running Horses, will be required to move around the Track, showing their movement and speed, and receive their badge of award.

At 12 m. the Grand Review of the Military will commence.

At 1 p.m. the Award of Premiums will be made at the Hall.

At 2 p.m. single dash of a mile, three-year-olds, Running..... 50

At 3 p.m. three-year-olds, Trotting..... 50



To All whom it may Concern :  
BE IT KNOWN THAT I,  
**THOMAS OGG SHAW,**  
208 Sacramento street, - - - San Francisco.  
HAVE NOW ON HAND, FOR SALE



### 8 AND 10-HORSE TEAM THRASHERS FOR 1862.

8 AND 10-HORSE-POWER MACHINES OF JOHN A. PITTS' GENUINE MAKE, Buffalo, N. Y., with all of C. M. Russell's Improvements in the Shoe and Cylinder; as it runs on Steel Trous, and in all other respects superior to the Russell make of Machine, both in material and workmanship, as well as finish; with the large-sized, improved Jack.

### Six 12-Horse-Power Steam-Engines on Trucks,

And capable of running the largest-sized Separator, and Thrashing, in one day, in a good and workmanlike manner, 2000 Bushels of Grain.

#### 4 AND 6-HORSE MACHINES

In all respects the same as the large Machine, to run with GEAR, same as old style Pitts'. All of the above Machines are made at Buffalo, N. Y., expressly for me and under my direction. Any person in want of such machines cannot fail to be pleased, as this Machine stands unrivaled for Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at one operation. It is acknowledged to be superior to any other Machine in the WORLD, in its Operation, Finish, and Mechanical Construction.

EXTRA EXTRAS of all parts of the Genuine Pitts' Machine constantly on hand. No Machines Genuine except those made at Buffalo, N. Y., and marked "J. A. PITTS'."

List of Articles Manufactured at Thomas Ogg Shaw's Agricultural Works:  
PECK'S CALIFORNIA CLIPPER OR REAPER.  
TUSTIN'S CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER.  
RIDER'S PATENT EQUALIZING SCREW HORSE-POWER.  
EGGLESTON'S BROAD-CAST PATENT SOWING MACHINE.  
CALIFORNIA FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.  
FAN-MILLS.  
SAY-PRESSES.  
ROAD SCRAPERS, ALL SIZES.

#### Among the Leading Articles are

PECK'S HEADER OR HARVESTER, which is by far superior to any imported Machine, and took the First Premium at the State Fair held at Sacramento. This Machine is both light and durable.  
TUSTIN'S CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, which cuts six feet in width, and is the best Machine on this Coast, as it possesses many advantages over those made in the States. This Machine took the First Premium at the Sacramento Fair, over all other Machines.  
This Machine is so constructed, that it NEVER CHOKES UP, having two sets of Knives, moved by the same crank, thereby causing twice the velocity of the knives, over that given by any other machine, and preventing the possibility of choking; no matter how slow the team may travel.  
Attention is particularly called to the RAKING DEVICE, which will rake off the grain more Regularly and evenly than can possibly be done by hand, thus saving the purchaser the neat sum of \$250 per day.  
The Machine is very light and durable.

RIDER'S PATENT EQUALIZING SCREW HORSE-POWER. This Power Possesses great advantages over any other Power in use, and is well calculated for doing all kinds of work usually done by Horse-Powers, and being simple in its construction, can be easily repaired, and at little expense.

EGGLESTON'S BROAD-CAST PATENT SOWING MACHINE. This is the only Seed Sower ever invented that can be depended upon for sowing various kinds of grain, on all qualities of soil, in all kinds of weather.  
CALIFORNIA FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, which have been tested at various times and found to be superior to any imported. They are warranted to be Fire-proof, and entirely free from sweating or dampness, which is the great complaint of the imported Safes, as they gather moisture on their passage.

Our Wrought and Chilled-Iron Safe, with Steel Vault, and Combination Locks, is unsurpassed by any.

All orders promptly attended to.  
And in conclusion I will add, that all the above lists of Goods are made of the very best material that the country will afford. Also, all the mechanics employed in superintending the putting up of these goods, are men of long experience, and the best of workmen in our country, and every article manufactured is of the most approved style, and has the highest improvement of the day, and cannot be surpassed in point of durability, practicability, beauty, and workmanship, and while I feel thankful for all past favors, I trust that I may meet with good encouragement in the future.

Every article that I import is of the very best style and most improved goods in the market, and can be sold as cheap as the cheapest, as I purchase all my goods direct from the Manufacturers, saving all the commissions, thus enabling me to sell cheap. All persons in want of any of the above goods, will please send in their orders in time, to

THOS. OGG SHAW, 208 Sacramento street, SAN FRANCISCO.  
Opposite his former place of Business.

### Homesteads Cheaper

Than Proposed under the Shafter Bill.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF WHAT IS KNOWN as the Shafter Bill, it is proposed to sell the City title to Homestead Lots from \$25 to \$300 each. The undersigned will sell Homestead Lots within the limits of the City, and will endeavor to sell them at a lower price than many of the lands offered by the Shafter Bill, and place the party in immediate possession of the same, without present trouble or prospective litigation, for

FROM \$10 TO \$300 EACH.

THE TITLE IS ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

Being a Spanish grant, finally confirmed, and patented by the United States.  
The Shafter Bill respects this title; the City authorities respect it; the District Courts and Supreme Court of the State, as well as the District Court and Supreme Court of the United States respect it; besides,

The Title has been forever Quieted

BY A FINAL DECREE AND JUDGMENT AGAINST THE CITY, so that there is not even a cloud or shadow upon it. Whoever purchases one of these lots will buy a LOT, and not a lawsuit.  
Office, No. 19 Nagle's Building, corner of Montgomery and Market streets.  
HARVEY S. BROWN.

### The Best Location For RESIDENCES.

HAVING LAID OUT MY PROPERTY, WHICH IS situated in the

CITY OF SAN JOSE,

Into Lots and streets,

I am now ready to sell one or more LOTS, very cheap.

Terms made easy, to convenience of purchaser.

TITLE WARRANTED PERFECT.

L. PREVOST,  
San Jose Nursery.

### PREMIUM Marble Works,

P. J. DEVINE,

Corner of K and Sixth streets,

SACRAMENTO.

MARBLE MANTLES, GRATES, MONUMENTS,

Tombs and Grave-Stones, Table and Counter-

Top, Marble and Freestone Tiles,

Constantly on hand, and made to order on reasonable

price. All kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK done with

dispatch. v17-14

### THE HARP STOVE,

THE BAY STATE and other Stoves,

With a large assortment of

China and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelled and

Vitreous IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS,

BAKE-OVENS, SADDLE-IRONS,

&c. &c. &c.

For sale by—

B. C. AUSTIN,

224 Clay street, below Battery,

SAN FRANCISCO.

### Thrashers, Attention!

#### THE HALL MACHINE

IS NOW IMPROVED IN ALL YOU HAVE DESIRED.

36-inch Cylinder, hung with set screws; having

The Largest Separating Capacity

of any Machine made, the Shoe being 10 inches longer,

having a Sieve 40 inches wide and 54 inches long.

ALSO—The celebrated

PLANET HORSE-POWER,

made 12 inches larger, and stronger; will now stand

25 Horses. I have also, 30 inch

Ball Machine,

AND 40-inch Genuine

PITTS' STEAM THRASHER,

Come and see them. They will be sold at Low Rates.

Now on hand, and Made to Order, SEPARATOR

BELTS, for all Machines in use.

All descriptions of Extra Castings.

EXTRAS for Ball Reaper.

W. L. LYNE,

424 Davis street, near Jackson.

#### MASONIC RECALIA.

BLUE LODGE,

R. A. CHAPTER,

COUNCIL,

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, man-

ufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and work-

manship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights,

Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all

other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and

all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

#### D. NORCROSS,

NO. 6 POST STREET,

Above Montgomery. In the New Masonic Temple,

SAN FRANCISCO

NEW ENGLAND SOAP FACTORY

DYER'S SOAP FACTORY

J. P. DYER

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

#### SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAMOTT, Hatter,

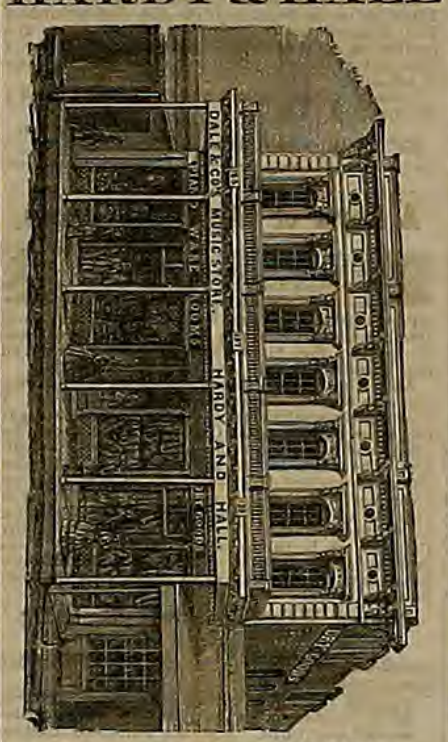


No. 37 J street, - - Sacramento.

The Finest assortment in the State,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES

#### HARDY & HALL



#### ONE PRICE STORE.

American, English, and French

#### DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

J street near corner Seventh,

SACRAMENTO.

#### NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT

think it only necessary for them to state, that their

stock will comprise the most USEFUL, SELECT, and

FASHIONABLE Goods, embracing every variety of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Silks, Laces,

Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons,

&c. &c. &c.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

The whole business conducted on the

ONE PRICE SYSTEM.,

and that price the LOWEST rates in the market for the

character of the Goods sold.

Patrons can always send their orders by mail or

express, with full confidence; they will receive the same

attention as if present.

#### SCHREIBER'S PULU &

BEDDING DEPOT

BEDDING

J. & C. SCHREIBER

No. 406 Sanson street

SAN FRANCISCO.

### The Question Solved.



### COOK'S Improved Portable SUGAR EVAPORATOR FOR MAKING SORGHUM AND MAPLE SUGAR.

ALL DOUBTS ARE DISPELLED! THAT CHINESE SUGAR-CANE YIELDS

#### TRUE CANE-SUGAR

IS A SETTLED QUESTION.

The difficulties in securing its Granulation have been

entirely overcome by the invention of

#### Cook's Evaporator.

By its peculiar arrangement it throws off all scum and

impurities, and secures a deposit of a kind of wax,

which would otherwise prevent granulation, and WHICH

HAS YET BEEN REMOVED BY NO OTHER PRO-

CESS. Thus in this machine are combined all the

requisites for DEPECATING WITHOUT CHEMICALS, and

evaporating with an unparalleled rapidity.

Attention is called to the following Claims of

this Valuable Invention:

1st. It so liberates the sirup from its gummy and

glucose matters that crystallization may readily be ac-

complished.

2d. It will make more and better sirup in a day than

any other evaporator.

3d. Being made of sheet metal it is more sensitive to

heat than cast iron, and can suddenly be brought to a

very high heat without cracking, a danger to which cast

iron Evaporators are greatly subject.

4th. It consumes less fuel by one-half than any other

Evaporator.

5th. It is the only one in which great heat can be ap-

plied to shallow bodies of juice without danger of scor-

ching; hence its greater rapidity of evaporation and more

certainly of success.

6th. It is more convenient for use than any other style;

always ready for work without calling upon all the

neighborhood mechanics, and causing great delays when

you are in the greatest haste.

7th. It thus combines in an eminent degree all those

essential requisites of sugar machinery, viz: speed, su-

periority of work, convenience, and economy.

We will furnish Evaporators adapted to brick arches

at the following prices, LIBERALLY REDUCED to meet

the state of the times and to promote the successful man-

ufacture of Home Products:

No. 3—Copper Pan, 45 by 90 inches.....\$100

No. 4—do do 45 by 100 do ..... 125

No. 5—do do 45 by 144 do ..... 150

Two Skimmers, one Door, and one Grates accompany

each Pan.

Copper Pans are used for this Evaporator, on account

of their great durability and cleanliness.

In connection with the EVAPORATOR, we shall also

Manufacture

#### Sugar-Cane Mills,

OF THE LATEST AND BEST PATTERNS

now used for descriptions and prices of which we refer

to our advertisements.

For any further information and Pamphlets con-

taining full directions for the Culture and the Man-

ufacture of Sorghum; also for testimonials of its suc-

cessful Manufacture by this Evaporator in the hands of

Farmers of the different States; and for Orders for the

Machines, address—

CAROTHERS & BATES,

MANUFACTURERS,

Sacramento.

N. B.—A MODEL of this Evaporator, and Samples of

Sirup and Sugar made with it, can be seen, and impor-

tant information had, at California Farmer Office, where

Orders can also be left.

17

#### REDINGTON & CO.'S

SUPERIOR

#### YEAST POWDERS,

WARRANTED TO MAKE

Light, Sweet and Nutritious Bread.

EQUALLY ADAPTED TO LOAVES, HOT BISCUIT,

BUCKWHEAT AND OTHER CAKES! GINGER-

BREAD, AND CAKES OF ALL KINDS.

Warranted fully Equal to Any

in the Market.

ASK FOR

Redington & Co.'s Yeast Powder,

And take no other, if you would have uniformly



The Markets. Wholesale Produce Report. This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer. (Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tonn & Co., No. 43 Clay Street.) July 24.

The transactions in our Produce and Grain Market for the past week have been meager. Our receipts have been on a limited scale, occasioned doubtless by the farmers being now occupied with their harvesting. The low prices ruling for grain do not offer any great inducement for them to hasten the delivery. Our advances from different sections of the State agree that the crop of Wheat in particular, is heavy. But of Barley and Oats there is reason to believe the quantity is much less than usual.

We gave an opinion and views relative to the prospects and future market in our last Report, and have but to add in this, some information derived from a letter written June 23, from Mr. Healy, at London. At that date the crops promised favorably, and it was the opinion, if they should have a little more warm weather, the crops (Wheat in particular) would be large and more than average. Of Barley and Oats, or Feed Grains, the prospect was less favorable. We are more fully convinced from the above information and other late news, that our opinions relative to low prices are but too well founded. Mr. H. has long been one of our heaviest shippers of Wheat and Flour. His views relative to farmers binning their Wheat are similar to ours, and assures us that this course will give more general satisfaction, allowing a better opportunity for examining and purchasers knowing what they are buying. The subject of Sacks, which have always been a heavy expense and total loss to the farmer, he also speaks of, and thinks it will prove of advantage for shippers or exporters to furnish their own sacks. They can then at any time or at short notice get ready a cargo of Grain, and can choose their weather, avoiding risks that at present they are subject to. Further, he speaks of the Grain of the past year, and of a decided improvement in the cleanliness and condition, over our former shipments; says California Wheat is well liked. Opening prices of New Wheat have been at about \$1.50; in some instances a fraction over this figure has been paid. Of New Barley, all that has offered has sold at from \$1.10 to \$1.15 @ 100 lbs.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 3458 sacks, Barley 6836 sacks, Rye 105 sacks, Potatoes 286 sacks, Onions 190 sacks, Flour 7592 casks, Bran 953 sacks, Wool 4 bales, Hay 213 tons, Corn-meal 250 sacks, Oats 218 sacks, Corn 215 sacks, Beans 17 sacks.

Also, Coastwise: Wheat 193 sacks, Barley 1264 sacks, Potatoes 479 sacks, Beans 31 sacks, Wool 399 bales.

Wheat, 100 lbs.	1.40	1.45	1.50
Old, for milling, 100 lbs.	1.40	1.45	1.50
New, 100 lbs.	1.45	1.50	1.55
Barley, 100 lbs.	1.10	1.15	1.20
do, new, 100 lbs.	1.10	1.15	1.20
Oats, for feed, 100 lbs.	1.40	1.45	1.50
Corn, 100 lbs.	2.40	2.50	2.60
Rye, 100 lbs.	1.50	1.55	1.60
Back wheat, 100 lbs.	1.30	1.35	1.40
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.00	3.10	3.20

San Francisco Cattle Market. July 24. Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. WHITNEY, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

We have no change to note in the Cattle Market for the past week.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

BEER—American, first quality 5c to 7c; 2d quality 2c to 4c; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 2c to 3c @ lb.

VEAL—first quality, 4c to 7c.

HOGS—Stock Hogs 2 to 3c; fat Hogs on foot 5c to 6c; Dressed 7c to 9c.

MUTTON—dressed, 3c to 7c, according to quality.

MILK COWS—1st quality \$20 to \$40; 2d quality \$15 to \$25.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—July 24.

Asparagus, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
Artichokes, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
Beans, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
Brussels sprouts, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
Broccoli, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
Cabbage, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
Cauliflower, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
Carrots, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
Celery, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
Corn, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
Cucumbers, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
Drumsticks, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
Eggplant, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
Garlic, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
Green Beans, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
Green Peas, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
Green Corn, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
Lettuce, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
Mushrooms, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
Onions, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30

Apples, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
do cooking, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
Pears, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
do cooking, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
do for baking, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
do for eating, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
do for cooking, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
do for eating, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
do for cooking, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
do for eating, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30

Salmon, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
Smoked, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
Perch, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
Rockfish, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
Smoked salmon, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
do herring, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
Tomatoes, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
Crawfish, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30
Oysters, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.25	1.30

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

Q RANCH FOR SALE.

NOT WISHING TO CONTINUE in the business, I now offer for sale the well-known place called the Q RANCH, situated 36 miles from Sacramento, in IONE VALLEY, on the Jackson Road, containing THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES, which for beauty of location, and richness of soil (as the crops testify), cannot be surpassed in the State.

HARD-FINISHED HOTEL, WITH GOOD BARN AND OUT-BUILDINGS.

are situated on the premises. Also, a Good BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, and a 1st Class DISTILLERY, New and in good order.

THE ORCHARD contains 23 acres of Choice Fruit, of all kinds adapted to this climate.

To Persons wishing to Engage in Gardening, this place offers very superior inducements, as it is undoubtedly the Best Land in the State for that purpose, and pays a heavy per centage. Superior advantages are also offered.

To Miners, as Mining is good in this section. To accommodate those who wish Small Pieces, it is offered in Lots to suit purchasers.

The Title is Perfect. For Terms, and further particulars, apply to or address, C. GREEN, Q Ranch, Ione Valley.

A Beautiful Home For Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME OF 9 ACRES, situated in Fruit Valley, 1 1/2 miles from Brooklyn.

The grounds are in the highest state of Cultivation. There are on the grounds all the very choicest kinds of Fruit of every variety, for Market or Family use. The products of the Grounds will pay a monthly income of 3 per cent. on the price asked for it, beyond all the wants of a family.

There is a neat Cottage, and Shed for Horses, and a Chicken Yard. Title A. I. B. RUMFORD, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE. A Farm of about 350 Acres.

IN ALAMEDA COUNTY, TWO MILES north from the City of Oakland, on the Telegraph Road. Either the whole or one-half, separately, will be sold, as may be desired.

There are now on the premises a good Dwelling House, containing Ten Rooms; Two Servants' Rooms, and Fire, large Closets and Bath Rooms, all handsomely and Four handsome Marble Mantels.

Also, a good Farm-House, containing eight rooms, exclusive of rooms appropriated to farm laborers. A Carriage-House 20x40 feet, and a half story high; two large Barns, besides Cow-Houses, and Stalls for 125 head of cattle and 20 horses, all in excellent condition. The whole is well fenced, and good Division fences throughout the Farm. All in very complete order and for the last two years an abundant supply of every Choice Fruit. Farm Implements, choice young Stock Horses, Harness, Wagons, Buggies and Family Carriage, can be purchased with the land. The above desirable property will be sold on the most reasonable terms, as the owner wishes to be absent from the State for several years.

A good Eight-horse-power Threshing Machine.

second-hand but thoroughly repaired and better than new, for sale very low.

Also—20 very superior Yearling HEIFERS, half-blood Durham; and one half-blood Durham BULL. Also, one Full-blood Durham BULL, and Pure Blood.

Essex PIGS, five months old. Any part or all of the above Property, for sale Cheaper than can be had elsewhere.

Two Ranches FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.

ONE CONTAINING 1972 71-100 acres, the other 1233 33-100 acres, being portions of our Ranch in Solano County.

Or, if preferred, an undivided half interest in the whole Ranch, containing 5350 57-100 acres.

WITH STOCK AND IMPROVEMENTS, Consisting of a good Dwelling House, Cheese House, Stables, Sheds, Wind Mills, Work Oxen, Horses, Farm Tools, Boats, and everything requisite for the Dairy and Stock business.

One hundred good American COWS, now in milk. The above Ranch is capable of supporting 2500 head of cattle. Out of over 600 head ranches during the recent flood, WE LOST ONLY TEN CALVES.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, where a map can be seen; or at the Ranch; or to Col. Warren, Editor FARMER.

HALE & WHEELER STOCKTON, San Joaquin county, Cal. 6

1000 Acres of Land, 120 COWS, AND A Good Milk and Dairy Business, For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SLENDID OPPORTUNITY is now offered to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Business ever offered in our State. The location is near Suisun City, within five miles. There is 960 acres good Land, well fenced, which can be had at \$10 per acre, and 120 select COWS for \$20 each, together with Engine and Boiler for feeding Stock, Cheese-Press, Butter-Churns, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc., valued at \$1000. All these implements will go to the purchaser without cost.

The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted. There are also 1000 acres of good Land adjoining leased for two years at \$1 per acre; this goes also, and the lease can be renewed.

To a good and responsible party this property will be sold on the most liberal terms—say ONE-THIRD CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory. Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address COL. WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will furnish all needed information.

Nov. 1, 1881.

500 Acres Good Land & Dwellings. Who wants a Good Farm Cheap?

We can offer them Three Quarter Sections, 480 acres. GOOD LAND, suitable for Cultivation (Grain and Orchard Land) and Grazing.

This farm is situated on the county road, twenty-five miles from Sacramento, and thirteen from Suisun City, and three miles from Maize Prairie Post Office. The land is well watered by living Springs, and inclosed in Fences. On the Farm is a good HOUSE with seven rooms, Stock-sheds 140 feet long, Barn 60 feet, connected. The House is already furnished, so that a Family can take possession and be at home ready.

There are 500 Ewes and Lambs; small Farming Tools; 75 Domestic Poultry; Cow and Calf, etc. The whole will be sold a bargain, if applied for soon. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

FARM STOCK, &c.

RAMS FOR SALE.

PURE AND THOROUGH-BRED SAXON AND AUSTRALIAN Merino Rams.

From specially selected stock, imported by the undersigned into California, Spring of 1880.

Reference at San Francisco: Messrs. GERSTUNG & CO., California street, below Sansome.

Country Address: NATIVIDAD Post Office, Monterey Co. EUGENE SHERWOOD, San Lorenzo Ranch, Monterey county.

150 Half-Blood SOUTHDOWNS.

A FINE BAND Half-blood SOUTHDOWN Sheep, young, about eight months old, from the Very Best Blood in the United States, sired by the Stock from Babraham, England.

This stock will be sold a BARGAIN, if early applied for. KNAPP, BURKELL & CO., 310 Washington street, near Front.

Or reference and inquiry can be made at the Farmer Office.

Thorough-bred Stock for Sale.

CONSISTING OF FRENCH Merino, Spanish Merino, Rams and Ewes; Durham, Devon, and Alderney Bulls and Heifers; also, Essex, Berkshire, Leicestershire, and Suffolk Pigs. All of my stock is strictly Thorough-bred, and equal to any in America, and the prices will at all times be as low as the same quality can be obtained from any other reliable source.

I wish to call special attention to my French and Spanish Merino Rams, which are very superior, and they will be sold at reduced rates. The Stock can be seen on my Ranch, directly across the Bay from San Francisco, near the Ferry Landing at San Antonio, where I would be pleased to show it to all admirers of Fine Animals.

Address me at Brooklyn, P. O., Alameda county, California, or JAMES M. PATTERSON, San Francisco.

Grand Opportunities for Stock Men.

A party having a valuable Ranch of several thousand acres, upon which are a band of 1000 fine sheep, 400 cattle, 50 horses and 200 hogs, and 100 acres of fine grass ready to cut, wishes a good man as a partner or manager, with six to ten thousand dollars. This is a fine chance to make a small fortune.

Another party having a large demand of stock and cash means, wishes parties to join with him in purchasing Ranches and stock said Ranches, and will give liberal chances to such parties. This is also a fine chance. For information of the above apply to Ed. Farmer.

Splendid Bucks! CRYSTAL PALACE!

THOSE WHO WANT THE PROGENY of this noble animal should make immediate application for them. CRYSTAL PALACE has produced the best French Merino Bucks that have ever been exhibited.

Persons in want can see the young Bucks by applying to the Editor of the Farmer.

The Italian Honey Bee.

FIFTY SWARMS of BEES in excellent condition, mostly Italian Bees, will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. The Bees are in the Langstroth Patent Hive, and are making Honey very rapidly. Purchasers are invited to call and examine them. They are worthy immediate attention as the undersigned desires to sell them at once.

"Big Tree Store." Corner of Eighth & I Streets. ROBERT BECK, SAN FRANCISCO.

Purchasers can refer to Col. Warren, Editor FARMER, as to their value. He will also receive orders for same.

Full-blood Merino Sheep.

Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address EDWIN FARMER.

Full-blood Durham Stock.

Purchasers of very choice Durham Stock will do well to call and see our Lists of Stock for sale. We have some for sale as fine as can be found in this country.

We have a number of Full-blood Durham and also Devon Stock, of perfect pedigree, worthy the attention of those who desire to find the very best blood. The pedigree we can show, and give full particulars.

Also, about twenty fine Grade animals, of superior stock and pedigree, to which we invite particular attention.

Agency California Wool-growers' Association.

J. W. CLARK, Late of J. H. Coghlin & Co. J. E. PERKINS, Sec. Cal. Wool-growers' Ass'n.

CLARK & PERKINS, Wool Commission Merchants,

Northeast Corner Front and Clay streets, (UP STAIRS) SAN FRANCISCO.

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SUPERIOR ENGLISH WOOL SACKS 23 Furnished to Order.

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THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched In the Month of July, 1882:

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At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually, FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company. FORBES & BARCOCK, Agents F. M. S. Co., Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

California Steam Navigation Company.

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 3 o'clock, P. M. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS CHRYSOPOPOLIS and ANTELOPE.

Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock, p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Steamer ANTELOPE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings, Every Day. Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Sammers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 7 o'clock, a. m.

CHANGE OF DAY FOR RED BLUFF.

Until further notice, the steamers of the California Steam Navigation Company will make three trips per week to RED BLUFF, leaving Sacramento on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 a. m. Freight received every day.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply in board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

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Coleman's Line. FOR NEW YORK.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES. The Fine Clipper Ship Belle of the Sea.

Having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, Will have Immediate Dispatch.

For the above Port, at the very lowest rates of freight. Apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

ADVANCE—Liberal Advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

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HAVING ESTABLISHED A LINE OF CLIPPER SHIPS.

To sail regularly from San Francisco to New York, are prepared to offer unusual facilities to Shippers of California Produce.

Freight will at all times be taken on the most Favorable Terms.

Goods from the Interior, and from other Ports, will be received and forwarded, Free of Commission.

ADVANCES made on desirable Merchandise consigned to our New York House.

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# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XVII.

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COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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#### Surface Culture and Mulching.

Prof. J. J. Mapes, at the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, recently addressed them upon Surface Culture and Mulching. He premised by saying, that if the subject were intended to be treated as a discussion on well prepared soil, he would state his experience. He had found, in his own practice, that the new horse tools used by gardeners should be adopted by farmers, if they would attain the highest results. The subsoil lifter he considered indispensable to good culture. When a mole burrows under ground, he leaves the soil much looser than can be done by the plow, which compacts the bottom and side of the furrow, in proportion to the depth and width of the slice, and the propulsive force required. The mole lifts only three-quarters of an inch deep, but leaves the soil thoroughly pulverized. The subsoil imitates this action on a large scale; it penetrates much deeper, but does not invert the soil, it only lifts it, and it falls back again, the relative positions of the particles being changed. In surface culture, it is only necessary to change the relation of the atoms of soil, so as to present fresh surfaces to the action of the roots of plants; and, therefore, the millionth part of an inch is as good as more, provided the disturbance be thorough and uniform. In cultivating growing crops with this plow, we lift plant and soil together. The lifting is not vertical, but in the form of a V. A plow four inches wide, plowing at a depth of ten inches, will disturb the surface at a depth of fourteen inches.

When corn is three inches high, we run a subsoil lifter between the rows, and every plant is generally lifted, without injury to the roots. It looks as if a huge serpent were burrowing in the ground. This operation is more effectual, and loosens the soil better than twenty hoeings. Then follow, as the weeds begin to grow, with Howe's or Knox's horse-hoe, which leaves the weeds on the surface to wilt, and keeps the ground clean and mellow, the first time four inches, and the second time one inch deep. I never use hand tools nor till the corn. When billed, the production of side roots is encouraged; but in flat cultivation, the tap-root goes deeper and takes stronger hold on the soil. The corn will not be so easily blown down by flat culture as when billed. Carrots we treat in the same manner, loosening and but slightly disturbing the soil. The seed is buried in the ground in a bag until soft, and then sowed with one-tenth part of scarlet-radish seed, well mixed. The carrot is slow to germinate, but the radish comes up quickly, and marks out the rows before the weeds get too high; its leaves also shade the young carrot from the sun's rays. Just before the radishes are full grown, the small one-horse subsoil plow is run between the rows, and the radishes are easily removed from the loosened soil without injury to the carrots. This is followed in a few days by the carrot-weeder, and if properly done, little or no hand weeding is necessary. We readily obtain one thousand bushels per acre by this system of cultivation.

I formerly employed twenty men to cultivate thirty acres, with hand tools; I now have one hundred acres better done by four men and three boys, with the improved horse tools.

As an illustration of the effect of a change of surface of the particles of soil, observe a pile of cannon balls, exposed to the air. The rain washes off all the rust from the iron, except at the points of contact of the balls; here there is always oxide of iron. Turn these balls, and the rust will disappear, but will form again at the new points of contact. So with the soil; its particles should constantly present fresh surface to the action of the air, moisture and roots of plants. The first half-pint of water falling on a given surface, is with more than five gallons afterwards, as it takes up all the fertilizing gases of the atmosphere. The rain and dews thus wash the air. The surface of the soil should be put in such condition, by thorough culture, as to retain and absorb all these elements.

Mulching was first practiced in England under the name of Gurneyism. Cover a plot of grass in the fall with a board, stones, shavings, or what you please, and uncover it in the spring; you will have

tall grass there next summer. The long manure applied by farmers in autumn, acts in the same way. If the soil, from any cause, is 13° cooler than the air in summer, the atmospheric moisture will condense upon it. Mulched soil is always thus cooler than the air above it, and a condensation of the fertilizing elements of the air is constantly going on; these elements exhale from the soil by day, and are re-condensed at night. Salt hay applied to a field in autumn and removed in spring, is as good as half a coating of manure.

Prof. M. here explained his method of training the mule for close cultivation between narrow rows of crops. Prefers the mule to the horse, as more easily taught, though sooner forgetting his lesson. One hundred acres can be kept clean and free from weeds by one well trained mule and boy.

As to the mulching of fruit-trees, there has been much speculation indulged in. I practice it upon pear trees successfully, leaving one occasionally unmulched to see its effect. The water passing into a tree should be as cool as the tree itself; mulching secures a cool soil and cool drink for the tree. There is no danger of summer blight of the pear tree, if no putrescent manures are used, and the soil be properly mulched. The covering should be removed in the fall, to prevent an excess of water passing into the tree, and a late succulent growth.

Would not undertake to farm without the subsoil lifter. Plow as deep as the loam is, and follow in the furrow with the subsoil lifter, the beam running on the bed of the furrow; in this way he now disturbs the soil more than two feet deep. There cannot be any drought in well subsoiled land, well underdrained. There is, always, in the severest drought, a great deal of moisture in the air, and such a soil will condense from the air passing into it enough moisture to supply the wants of plants. Every kind of soil needs subsoiling. Subsoiled meadows will never run out. It is not requisite to plow the sod under every few years, but run a subsoil cutter through every three feet and cut off the roots, leaving the sod in the same position as before, and then top-dress with some slowly soluble manure.

Grasses are, like wheat, tillering plants; in an unworked subsoil, they cannot long continue to tiller and gather fresh food, but must be fed from the surface.

He has leased grass lands, cultivated them eight years in this way, getting two and a half to three tons per acre, and returned them to the owner in an improved condition. However shallow planted a crop may be, it will do better if first well subsoiled.

In reply to a question concerning grass sod as a mulch for fruit trees, Professor M. stated, that an orchard in grass requires to be well fed. If near a large town, the fruit would be the great object, and the grass might be cut and left on the ground, or shaved weekly with a lawn mower. At a distance from a large market, it might be better to grow both grass and fruit, and this can be done if you feed well. A crop of pears is worth twenty grass crops, near a good market. Consider un-leached wood ashes the best manure for pear trees. Use no animal or putrescent manures either for grass or trees. About 15 per cent of the dry weight of the apple tree is lime. In twenty years an apple orchard would exhaust all the soluble lime in the soil.

Uses one gill of super-phosphate and two gills of wood ashes, always applied on the surface, for each pear tree, and finds this sufficient to keep them in perfect health. Has five thousand pear trees, and not one of them is sickly. Lime soon makes its way down to the subsoil. Instead of fifty bushels once in several years, apply two or three per annum on the surface. Over-limed lands can be restored by dressing with salt, and vice versa. Salt destroys insects, and heavily applied, kills weeds and ruins the growing crop, but renders the land the next year exceedingly productive.

If a soil be well drained and subsoiled, there is no necessity for the application of organic manures; there is no ammonia wanted, the atmosphere supplies it in abundance. On shallow plowed soils organic matter is required.

THE FLOOD, SORGHUM, &c., IN CALIFORNIA.—The last CALIFORNIA FARMER comes to us full of accounts of the sad losses to its Agricultural population from the tremendous flood that has swept over the broad valleys and river bottoms of almost the entire State. This flood has been followed by extreme cold weather, that will make the spring backward and prevent the sowing of many of the crops upon which dependence has formerly been placed. In view of this fact, the FARMER urges among other things the planting of Sorghum, which will have ample time to mature, and a more general attention to the cultivation of the uplands and hill ridges, planting them to vines, fruit, &c. We notice by the same paper that the celebrated Cook's Evaporator has found its way thither, and will be pretty generally brought into use in the manufacture of Sorghum the coming year. Hitherto the machinery for this branch of business has been of rather a rude character. No country in the world is probably better suited to the growth of the Chinese cane than California, and we shall undoubtedly hear good reports from the Golden State.—[Prairie Farmer, March, 1862.]

#### Sewing-Machine Improvements ADAPTED TO THE WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE ONLY.



[From the Scientific American, May 17th, 1862.]  
We herewith illustrate further improvements added to the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine, namely the "braider," a device for sewing braid or cord upon any kind of fabric. The braid or cord, 72, is passed through the hole, 73 (see engraving), of the ordinary glass presser, 74, of the machine, and stitched upon the fabric, 45, in the most elaborate designs, without any previous basting. Its value is best set forth by a lady's hand, as follows:

A new improvement has lately been added to the Wheeler & Wilson machine (which, by the way, we considered long ago to be as nearly perfect as any human contrivance could be), being an attachment for sewing braid upon cloth, silk or any material. If any of our friends have been through the tedious operation of braiding children's dresses, they will realize the great relief that awaits them in this invention. The braid follows the needle with perfect accuracy, taking any curve desired, so that the most intricate pattern may be braided with great rapidity. Every lady may now possess one of those lovely chamber morning robes, embroidered in vines and labyrinths of white braid, which have heretofore fallen to the lot only of the most industrious and ingenious. For summer dresses nothing can be more elegant and becoming. We hail this improvement as a confirming evidence of "a good time coming" for the ladies one and all. And we may as well include the gentlemen, for there will doubtless be an immediate harvest of elaborate smoking caps, and velvet slippers embroidered with gold braid. Long live the sewing machines!

#### Hansbrow's California Force Pump.

The London Illustrated News of the World has an engraving of this contrivance—the invention of a citizen of Sacramento—and a note, which we append:

This pump, for simplicity in its construction, and efficiency in action, has no superior. It is adapted for any position that a pump can be worked in, either by hand or steam power, and is considered by competent judges to be better adapted for ships, factories, mills, and manufacturing purposes, as a fire engine and force pump, than any pump heretofore invented. This pump never having yet been introduced into any part of Europe, or America, outside of California, the inventor is desirous of calling the attention of mechanics, manufacturers, and agriculturists to an examination of its peculiarities and advantages over other force pumps now in use. It can be seen in the United States Department of the International Exhibition, where the inventor will be in attendance to show the pump and give information relative to it. We understand the proprietor, who may be seen daily at the Exhibition, is making extensive preparations to manufacture his pump in New York, to supply the demand in the United States. The great simplicity of the mechanical arrangements of the pump makes it one of the best pumps for ship use that has ever been invented. So much so, that all of the valves of the pump can be taken out and replaced without the necessity of removing a single nut or bolt. So far as the finished silver mounted pump is concerned, it will speak for itself. It is conceded by competent judges to be as fine a piece of mechanical work in the shape of machinery as there is on exhibition. The Scientific American says: "We invite special attention to the pump here illustrated. It is the invention of Thomas Hansbrow, who is the principal mechanical director in the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society of California, and the invention consists in rational and ingenious devices, of a practical mechanic to overcome practical difficulties experienced in the working of pumps. The hydraulic operations of California are of wonderful extent and variety, and the rapidity of their development is unparalleled in the history of the world, giving large experience, and stimulating invention in those engaged in them."

A PACIFIC COW.—We have a note from San Rafael, Marin county, which informs us that a fine cow upon the farm of Oliver Irwin, Esq., one of the dairy cows of Mr. Ogbeltree, who carries on an excellent dairy there, has given birth to three male calves, all full size, and in good health. This farm is one of the best in that region, and has been named "Lincoln Cove," in honor of the President of the United States. Success to the "Lincoln Cove."

#### Swamp Land—District No. 1.

Office of the Swamp Land Commissioners,  
Sacramento, July 29th, 1862.

JAMES O. HARRIS, Patrick Hannon, James Speck, and other owners of swamp land in District No. 1.—Gentlemen: The engineer has completed the estimates for the levees and flood-gates in District No. 1, which district lies in Sacramento, Placer and Sutter counties—bounded on the south by the American river, west by the Sacramento river, northwest by Feather river, north by Bear river, and east by the high lands, embracing (for taxable purposes) all of the land to be protected from overflow by the reclamation of the district.

The district contains 57,529 acres of measured and reported swamp land, 960 acres of which have been returned by two County Surveyors, leaving 56,569 acres, being equal to \$56,569.

There will be forty-one and a quarter miles of levee, estimated to cost \$107,213, which includes two flood-gates. The amount in the State Treasury to the credit of the district is about \$22,000, leaving \$85,213 to be raised by taxation.

Nothing more can be done by the Commissioners until "the holders of patents or certificates of purchase of swamp lands within the district, representing one-third in acres," shall petition the Boards of Supervisors of Sacramento, Placer and Sutter counties to levy a tax on "all real estate within their respective counties, and within the boundaries of the district, including only real estate and improvements to be protected from overflow by the reclamation of such district; which tax in the aggregate, when added to the amount in the State Treasury to the credit of the district, shall equal the amount of the cost of permanent reclamation, as estimated and returned by the Engineer of said district." When such petition is presented, and the tax levied by the Supervisors, we can immediately let the contracts for building the levee and flood-gates. The money in the Treasury can be paid out as the work progresses; in the meantime the taxes can be collected.

The sections for letting contracts correspond as nearly as possible with the frontage of each man's farm, so that they may bid for the work in front of their own property and be paid in part before their taxes will be required.

Those who have built levees without contract will be paid for their work first, if the levees are found to be built right and in the right place.

Blank petitions can be had at this office, which at request, will be sent by mail or delivered to parties calling for them. No time should be lost in obtaining the necessary petitions, as the work may yet be done in time for next winter, if your citizens will take hold of the matter with energy and determination of purpose.

Very respectfully yours, etc., A. M. WINN,  
President Swamp Land Commissioners.

#### Swamp Land—District No. 2.

There are, says the Union, thirty-seven and a half miles of levee to be built in Swamp Land District No. 2, from Sutterville down to Burton's slough. To build it two feet above the overflow in 1861 it will cost \$92,000; to build it up to, and a little above, the last flood, it will cost about \$42,000. The owners of farms along the river must protect themselves against high water or their homes will be destroyed again. The Swamp Land Commissioners can do nothing under the law in the way of letting contracts until the owners of one third of the swamp-land in the district shall petition the Board of Supervisors to levy a tax equal to the amount necessary for permanent reclamation. This the people will not do because they are afraid of the taxes, but they can protect themselves against an ordinary flood, if they will now take hold and throw up what levee they can. If they do it under the direction of the Board of Commissioners they are sure to be paid for it, for then it will be done legally, or left in a condition to be legalized, and paid for as soon as the whole levee is let out for construction. To effect this object the President of the Board recommends to the Commissioners the sending of O. C. Tracy, Engineer of the district, to show the people along the line how and where to build the levee. This is the only thing that can be done under the circumstances. The Board has agreed to the President's recommendation, and Tracy goes to work accordingly. Those who are now ready to commence their levee, or have commenced already, can have their statues stuck first. The farmers can greatly facilitate the work by clearing the way as the Engineer approaches their part of the new levee. Let every man do all that he can up to the time of the rise of water next winter, and next year they can have the permanent reclamation completed. Now is the time for action—don't put it off. George Hack, who lives about ten miles below the city, has by his own labor and that of his sons built a levee four feet high, ten feet wide on top and half a mile in length. His example is worthy of imitation.

In Humboldt, the Times of the 10th says, farmers complain in all parts of the county of the ravages committed upon their crops by the cutworm. One gentleman states that he will lose by them at least \$4,000, the present season. Potatoes, garden vegetables and fruit trees are injured the most, fields of grain entirely escaping.

#### American Pomological Society.

In conformity with a resolution adopted at the last meeting of this National Association, the undersigned President thereof, gives notice that its Ninth Session will commence in the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, corner of Washington and West streets, Boston, Mass., on Wednesday, September 17th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, and will continue for several days. All Horticultural, Pomological, Agricultural, and other kindred institutions in the United States and the British Provinces, are invited to send delegations as large as they may deem expedient, and all other persons interested in the cultivation of fruits are invited to be present and to take seats in the Convention.

The present season promises to be the most propitious for fruit that has occurred for many years, and it is anticipated that the coming session, which takes place at the same time with the Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, may be made one of the most interesting ever held by the Society. All the States and Territories are urgently invited to be present, by delegation, at this meeting, that the amicable and social relations which have heretofore existed between the members of the Society may be fostered and perpetuated, and the results of its deliberations, so beneficial to the country at large, be generally and widely diffused.

Among the prominent subjects to be submitted at this session will be the Report of the Special Committee appointed to revise the Society's Catalogue of Fruits, and thus to ascertain what varieties are adapted to the different sections and districts of our country. The various State and Local Committees who have not already made their Reports on the Revision are therefore solicited to forward them, without further delay, to P. BARRY, Esq., Rochester, N. Y. Chairman of said Committee. And it is further requested that all other Reports, which are by the by-laws made returnable to the General Chairman of the Fruit Committee, now deceased, may also be addressed to Mr. BARRY, as aforesaid.

Members and delegates are required to contribute specimens of the fruits best adapted to their respective districts—to furnish descriptions of the same, their mode of cultivation, and to communicate whatever may aid in promoting the objects of the Society and the science of American Pomology.

Each contributor is required to come prepared with a complete list of his collection, and to present the same with his fruits, that a report of all the varieties entered may be submitted to the meeting as soon as practicable.

All persons desirous of becoming members can remit the admission fee to THOMAS P. JAMES, Esq., Treasurer, Philadelphia, or the President, at Boston, who will furnish them with the Transactions of the Society. Life membership, ten dollars; biennial, two dollars.

Packages of fruit may be addressed as follows, "American Pomological Society, care of Mass. Hort. Society, Boston, Mass."

MARSHAL P. WILDER, President.  
THOMAS W. FIELD, Secretary.

#### Bee Dying.

JUNIOR of Minnesota, wishes to inquire of the "Bee Man," "why hundreds of colonies of bees have died with plenty of honey—plenty of ventilation—plenty of honey all candied or engorged, and water over the combs?" This is so different from anything that we experience in this State, that I cannot assign any cause. If it would be allowable to suppose that he had not given all the facts, or was mistaken in some of them, I might guess at it. When he says that there was "water on the combs," and at the same time "plenty of ventilation," I cannot reconcile it. With "plenty of ventilation" the combs should be dry. With this, and sufficient honey, and no foul brood to fill the combs, we are sure of success in wintering, if we have plenty of bees. Without a good colony they would fail, yet we should expect to find dry combs. Had the number of stocks that died been but few, I would have suggested that they were queenless, and consequently contained but few bees, which were frozen to death.

The kind of hive may have had all to do with these results. In a dividing hive, with small apartments, where all the stores may be in one place and the bees in another, the bees may starve, unable to reach the honey in cold weather. Some of these little things are sometimes very important, while they seem insignificant, and are not thought of in the description. It is difficult, without personal observation, to decide as to these causes when every particular is given.—[M. Quinby, in Co. Gent.]

In Tremont Township near the Solano House, on the 15th inst., a man from Willow Slough, Yolo county, by the name of McKee, was almost instantly killed while on his way home from Maine Landing with a load of lumber. His team having started while he was putting up some bars through which he had passed, he ran and caught one of the horses by the head. In his efforts to stop them he was crowded against a fence and thrown down, when the wagon ran over his body killing him almost instantly.—[Solano Press.]



## California Wine in the East.

At a meeting of the American Institute Farmers' Club held at New York on the 10th of June, H. A. Graff, of Brooklyn, a foreign gentleman well acquainted with foreign wines, having become satisfied that those of California are worthy of attention, brought the subject up and exhibited six samples of the vintage of 1858 and 1860, from the extensive vineyards of Kohler & Frohling, and Sainsevain & Bro., San Francisco, made from the grapes introduced by the early missionaries, and which Mr. Graff said ripen so perfectly in this climate that there is no occasion to add cane sugar nor spirit to give the wine strength. Three of the samples exhibited were called Aliso wine, and marked at \$5, \$6 and \$8 respectively, according to quality, as the price the makers can afford to sell them in New York, though these prices might be reduced considerably by a large demand. The Tribune gives the subjoined description of the samples and report of the remarks called forth by them:

The sample No. 4, marked \$8 a dozen, called Angelica, is a strong, sweet wine, very pleasant, but we fear full of headaches; it is undoubtedly made from very ripe grapes, dried until almost fit to pack for raisins, which gives a juice as rich as prepared cordials.

Sample No. 5, marked Port, \$8, is probably a much purer wine, and really better than nine-tenths of that imported under the same name, and for those who love a strong wine of that character and are not afraid to look upon the wine "when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup," this California Port will be an acquisition, as it will bear transportation better than the light wines called Aliso, which compare with first class Rhine wines or the French Sauterne.

No. 6 is a sparkling wine, marked \$13, and is really a very excellent sample of the kind we call Champagne; very far superior to much that is sold as such in the market. It appears to have been well handled, is perfectly clear, sufficiently lively and sound.

Prof. Mapes—I am very glad that these wines have been exhibited, and that so many ladies and gentlemen have had an opportunity to taste wines of American vineyards, that we have no reason to doubt are pure juice of grapes, without addition of foreign materials; and I contend that nothing is worthy of the name of wine, nor the attention of wine-drinkers, that is made drinkable by adding sugar, which, in its fermentation, produces alcohol. These Aliso wines, particularly the one of the vintage of 1858, is fully equal to the best Rhine wine or Sauterne. It is well worthy of the attention of those in want of a light wine—pure, fermented grape-juice. These are very sound, possessing just spirit enough to preserve them, and have a fine, fruity flavor, with a little of that pleasant bitter taste, that when once acquired is highly approved by those who use this class of wines. In this I think the California gentlemen decidedly successful. On the contrary, the Angelica is a failure. It is too strong for a "ladies" wine, and a bottle full of it contains I don't know how many headaches. Besides, I do not think that the ladies of New York drink wine enough to make it an object to manufacture sweet wine for their exclusive use; and, as a general thing, the men are not fond of it. So this sample would not find a good market here.

The sample of Port bears a very good comparison with the Red Burgundy from the vicinity of Marseilles. It ranks between Cape Port and Tinto Maderia, and is like the red Catalonia wine, and is really a good sample of its class, and will no doubt meet with favor in this market at the price it is offered for. It is sound, pure wine, of good body and flavor.

Of this sample of sparkling wine I cannot speak too highly, and I am satisfied that every one who has tasted it will fully endorse what I say. It is a perfect success. It is well fined, fermented in the bottle, is entirely clear and free from sediment, and truly a good, sound, dry wine—dry in opposition to tart, without being sweet. This wine will suit the fashionable taste of the day. Still I look upon the first three samples, the Aliso, as the best and really true wines, as I understand the term.

These sentiments were unanimously approved; though John G. Bergen could not help calling to mind the fact that Solon Robinson had once introduced some samples of wine, which members smacked their lips over and thought excellent, until he told them it was made of rhubarb (pie-plant) stalks.

Dr. Trimble—I like this champagne, but I am afraid it will not meet with favor among those who drink the most of the article sold in this city under that name, because it lacks that peculiar nutty flavor given by the addition of a few cockroaches.

L. A. Roberts read a letter from a friend in California, who has 27 acres of vines, planted on a gravelly soil, which he declares are all foreign varieties, and that the Isabella, Diana, and Catawba grapes, are of no account in California; but, with the sorts they have there, he believes that they can make just as good wine as can be made in Europe, and more to the acre, the soil being more productive.

Andrew S. Fuller—How little we know as yet about grapes. We do not know why the Isabella and others of those esteemed good here do not do well in California, and why the foreign sorts do, which we cannot grow here, except in glasses. If we grow the Isabella under glass, we produce great bunches, and large berries, with very thick, tough skins and poor flesh. And this appears to be the case with them out of doors in California, on the same ground that produces grapes that will make wine as sweet and rich as the grapes of Spain. The only variety of grapes from which wine has been made to any extent here, of sufficient excellence to command a market, is the Catawba, which I believe will be entirely superseded by the Delaware.

EXTENSIVE EGG.—T. Berry, of Gold Hill, sends the Territorial Enterprise an egg produced by a Cochiti China hen, which measures 7½ inches in circumference lengthwise and 6 crosswise.

Since the first day of January, 1862, over 6,000 Chinamen have arrived at San Francisco.

## Preserving Fruit.

The Agriculturist, for June, has a good article for preserving fruits, in which it speaks of putting up fruit in jars as follows:

During the past year we have kept several bushels of fruit of different kinds, always in good condition, and the portion now opened is almost as fresh and delicious as when first packed. For keeping we have used all sorts of glass bottles and jars, holding from a pint to two quarts each—including several of the patent jars with caps of various patterns. Among these were a dozen glass jars with India rubber rings expanded by a compressing screw, of which five gave way and the fruit was lost. Of the common glass bottles and jars we have not lost one. There is hardly a glass bottle of whatever form that cannot be turned to account for preserving fruits—even junk bottles, soda-water bottles, jars, etc. etc. The best form is a wide-mouthed quart bottle or jar, the neck drawn in to give a shoulder for the cork to rest upon. For the larger fruits wider necks are needed; for the smaller, berry fruits, narrow necks answer perfectly.

PREPARING THE FRUIT.—Our method is, to put the fruit in a preserving kettle of some kind—a glazed iron kettle, or even a tin one, or a tin-pail will do—and sweeten it with just sugar enough to fit it for the table. The sweetening is added in the form of a syrup made by boiling from one to three pounds of sugar (usually 2 lbs.) with one quart of water. The more juicy fruits, such as strawberries, requires less sirup, while pears and quinces require more. The fruit is heated with the sirup just long enough to scald it through. Some prefer to use less sweetening and add more when the fruit is about to be used. Others use no sugar; they think the fruit keeps just as well, and preserves its aroma better without any sugar. We prefer to use all the sugar that is to be needed, believing that the fruit will keep more certainly, and it is then always ready to pour out upon the table. The fruit to be preserved should always be in good condition—ripe, but not over-ripe, nor containing any decayed portions. Tomatoes are peeled, and then cooked down one-half, as this makes a better sauce and requires less bottle room.

TO BOTTLE THE FRUIT.—The bottles or jars are thoroughly cleansed, and each one fitted with a stopper. For these, soft corks are best; but they may be made of soft dry wood. For each bottle or jar we provide a little tin "patty pan" costing ½ to 1 cent each by the quantity. Tea-saucers will answer.

The patty-pans are simply circular pieces of tin, stamped in the form of a cup or plate, 2 to 3½ inches across. We buy them at wholesale for 87 cts., or \$1.25 per gross. But any kind of cup to hold the wax will answer. We have seen the common blacking boxes used, bottom for one jar or bottle, and the top or cover for another. Blocks of wood, or bits of board, cut out into cup-form with a gouge, or bored only part way through with a large auger, answer every purpose. They should be partially filled with cement, before turning the bottle into them.

For cement we heat together in an old tin basin or iron kettle, one pound of resin, and 1½ to 2 ounces of tallow. This may be mixed in quantity, and melted from time to time as wanted. We formerly used a little over 1 ounce of tallow to one pound of resin, but further experience is in favor of softer cement, when the fruit is to stand in a cool cellar. While the fruit is being heated as above described, the bottles are well warmed by setting them near the fire and frequently turning them; or better, by setting them in cold water in a wash-bowl and heating to the boiling point. The fruit being barely scalded through, it is dipped hot into the heated bottles, through a funnel if the bottle necks are small. This is done carefully so as not to mash the fruit. The bottles are filled up to where the bottom of the stoppers will come; they are then jarred a little to make the air bubbles rise, and more fruit added if needed. The tops and necks are then wiped clean, inside and out, and the stoppers put in, and sunk to a level with the top. The cement being warmed in the mean time, a little is dipped on over the stopper to close them tightly. The bottles are turned necks down into the little patty-pans, or saucers, and a quantity of cement dropped in to completely inclose the stoppers and necks. When cold the bottles may be set either side up, the cooling will shrink the contents so as to create a strong inward pressure, but the patty-pans prevent the stoppers from being pressed in, and the cement shuts out air.

The whole process is simple and quickly performed. After the fruit is prepared, two persons will heat it, and put up 50 to 100 bottles in a half a day. We prefer quart bottles as these furnish enough for once opening. If cork stoppers are used, they are rendered soft and pliable, and may be crowded into a small orifice, by first soaking them in hot water.

## Salt as a Manure and Destroyer of Vermin.

We find the following in one of our exchanges: Every farmer is, perhaps, aware of the fact, that the depredations of many insects which usually prey with great avidity upon plants and tender vines are prevented by application of salt. A weak brine, not exceeding the strength of sea water, proves a remedy for the "squash destroyer," one of the most insidious and persevering, as well as voraciously destructive enemies with which the gardener and fruit-grower is called to contend. It is also a most effectual preventive of aphides, or plant-lice, vermin which prey upon the cabbage and turnip tribes. In every instance of application of brine to these vegetables that has fallen under our observation, its success has been complete. No injury need be apprehended from a very liberal application, say one quart to a plant, if the solution be of the strength indicated. All the cabbage tribe are liable to be attacked and fatally injured by minute maggots resembling very nearly the maggots in cheese, and which are doubtless the larvae of some fly. There is another enemy also, by which they are frequently infested—a small grub, similar, in many respects

to those found in corn and potato hills, and which not unfrequently prove very destructive. Salt water applied to the hills will have a tendency to arrest their depredations, and if the application be repeated frequently, say once in two or three days, it will effectually destroy or drive them off. The water should not be allowed to come in contact with the foliage in this instance, but should be applied to the soil close by the stalks, but without coming in actual contact with them. To destroy the first-named insect it may be applied in a state sufficiently diluted to admit of a perfect ablation of every part of the foliage; but, as we said before, care must be taken not to make it too strong, or it will destroy the plant. Every cook knows, or ought to know, that the washing of cabbage, lettuce, spinach, &c., in salt water, before cooking or preparing for the table, is sure to expel every species of insect which so frequently seek a habitation or a shelter in these vegetables.

## Mineral Wealth of Northern Sierra.

The La Porte Messenger gives the following description of the gold fields of Sierra county: It is probable that the northern part of Sierra county, in which our town is situated, and the portion of Plumas county, immediately adjoining, are not surpassed in mineral wealth by any district in the State. In the southern mines, in a very great measure, the placers are exhausted: in a few scattered instances only are diggings such as may be considered remunerative—that is, where a man can make more than water rent and a bare living. There are, it is true, some instances of tunnel digging, which are rich, but they are few and far between, and not at all commensurate with the immense amount of labor that has been expended in boring the hills. This is especially the case in the Table Mountain district, Tuolumne county. In the southern mines the richest diggings, as a general thing, were comparatively of shallow depth; therefore were easily worked, and consequently most of the placers in that district of the State are exhausted. In this region the auriferous deposits are generally found at a much greater depth from the surface; and to reach them, the miner has either to remove great banks of top earth, or to drift far beneath huge hills, whose superincumbent masses rest upon auriferous gravel deposits of acres and acres in extent. Such is the general character of the mines of this district. Mining is prosecuted on a gigantic scale: nearly every hill is supposed to inclose its rich deposits; and the experience of miners places the exhaustion of our mineral resources far in the future. Indeed, no such thing is talked of here. There is wealth in our hills in abundance, but the labor of uncovering it is, in many instances, almost superhuman.

The miners of Alturas are generally engaged in tunnel and hydraulic diggings, with "tailing" claims here and there—these latter being like similar claims in other parts of the mines, the washing over of the tailings of old diggings, and which pay much better than such diggings do elsewhere. The hydraulic claims—some of which are to be seen in the vicinity of our town—are sometimes of great depth, even from 100 to 125 feet from the surface of the ground. The superincumbent earth has, of course, to be washed off; and then, away down at the bottom of frightful chasms, the miner finds the golden reward of his labor. Even the ground on which La Porte is built is supposed to cover rich deposits of the precious ore, and recent prospecting in the vicinity has led to the staking out of claims which approach very high the town. Of good paying hydraulic claims near town, we will mention one or two: Grass & Co., on west branch of Rabbit Creek, after seven weeks' work, cleaned up last Saturday, and had \$9,000 which, after deducting expenses, left a dividend of \$1,100 to each partner—there being six shares in the claim. The Dutch Company, also on Rabbit Creek, are working two sets of claims. While cleaning up last week, they took out in a single day \$16,000. Besides this, their claims have been paying well all the season.

Of tunnel claims, the Union Company, at Howland Flat, have one of the best in this region. They employ about sixty men, thirty in the daytime, and thirty at night. Their claim is one of the best managed in California, and could not be purchased, we are credibly informed, for \$100,000. They have, near the tunnel, every convenience for carrying on their work—including blacksmith and carpenter shops, and a steam-engine of thirty-horse power. Their expenses being necessarily heavy, the product of the mine must be enormous. A short time ago they washed out between four and five hundred ounces of gold at one washing. They hoist their dirt through an inclined tunnel, 350 feet in length, by means of a steam-engine. There are also other claims at Howland Flat, among which may be mentioned the "Down East," the "Shirley," the "Golden Era," and the "Mountaineer." The "Down East" claim, during the past two years, we are assured, has never paid less than \$4 a day to the hand, over and above expenses. This is the lowest estimate, as it has often paid much higher. The owners of the "Golden Era" claim, a short time ago, cleaned up between \$3,000 and \$4,000. The "Mountaineer" claim is also yielding largely. At Pine Grove, the "Homeward Bound" Company recently had \$4,000 after 1½ day's washing. At Potosi, the Pittsburg claim is a very valuable one. Recently a one-sixth interest sold for \$10,000. A year ago the same interest was purchased for \$4,000. A one-eighth interest in the "Hawkeye" claim, at the same place, was purchased two years ago for \$400, the other day a one-sixteenth was sold for \$4,500. At St. Louis, we hear that the miners have been doing better than usual; and at Morristown, Gibsonville, Newark, Richmond Hill, Scales' Diggings, Poverty Hill, and other places, all the miners speak encouragingly of the result of their labors, which is suggestive, as it is not the habitual style of California miners.

The tunnel claims of this region will last for many years: in fact, some of them appear to be inexhaustible. They extend thousands of feet into the hills, with rich gravel deposits as far as

the tunnels have been bored. The hydraulic diggings, too, which embrace vast tracts of country, much of which is yet untouched, will afford profitable employment to the miner for a long time to come. The present is the "cleaning up" season with hydraulic miners—because the water is falling—and of course times are "flush" with them. It is estimated that \$100,000 has been taken out during the past two weeks in the immediate vicinity of La Porte. Large amounts of dust have been purchased at the Banking House of Conly & Co. within the period mentioned. In our enumeration of amounts taken out, we have only given individual instances of good fortune which have come to our ears, without taking the trouble to hunt up the items. These are only a few out of the many. And we believe there is more general good fortune among miners here at present than anywhere else in California. The Marysville bankers say there is more gold dust taken to that city from this section than from any other, which is a pretty good indication of the wealth of our mines.

With all these facts before the public, with plenty of room among our hills for thousands more of population, is it not astonishing that Salmon River, Cariboo, the Colorado, or any humming gotten up by steamboat men and traders, will lead so many to abandon the pleasant and healthful climate of our State, where—taking those places at the best they are represented—the chances for a laboring man are equally as good?

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view," and some men have such an inclination to listen to the marvelous, and to adventure into the jaws of hardship and danger, that "Cariboo," "Salmon," or "Colorado," dance in golden hues before their mental vision, while the richest mines of the world—right in the center of their own State—are partially unknown or forgotten.

## Balloon Ascension at Fair Oaks.

On Saturday, the first day of the battle of Fair Oaks, near Richmond, we lost considerably ground. The next day Gen. McClellan determined, says a correspondent, to regain it and establish his supremacy in that quarter. After making all the precautionary movements, and taking the proper steps to move forward, he sent up a balloon to the distance of two thousand feet, where it was kept, and a regular telegraphic communication established from that elevated point of view direct to the Commanding General. As soon as the telegraphers were ready, they minutely described the location and number of the enemy's troops. And as they advanced—for they were again coming forward to charge upon what they supposed our demoralized troops—the operators gave the General their force and the direction in which they were advancing, and he promptly ordered his troops to the proper place, when the enemy were met, and of course repulsed.

The rebels, finding that wherever they went, they were met by overwhelming numbers, or at points where they little supposed they could be annoyed by our troops, the balloon, of course, was pointed to by the enemy, and shortly afterwards they trained a rifle gun at the daring aerial General, and after repeated firing, they succeeded in exploding shells near the balloon; in fact, so near that it was deemed imprudent to remain up any longer in that precise location, and accordingly, the balloon was lowered to the ground, to be shifted to another position. Not many minutes elapsed before it was again sent aloft, and in a position not easily reached by the enemy's missiles.

The communication, thus more securely established, was again opened, and with the same success, the aeronauts reporting large bodies of troops in the rear of Richmond marching up to the scene of deadly strife. The telegraphers saw brigade after brigade marched up from the rebel stronghold, and as rapidly as they advanced into action, they were met in a style wholly incomprehensible by the rebels. To them it seemed as if their boasted "God of battle" had deserted them, and they only advanced to furnish food for the Yankees' deadly rifle balls. Not a road was advanced upon, nor a broad field trodden upon by a rebellious body of people, but they were confronted by our troops. After worrying them some time, the gallant Heintzelman charged upon them with the trusty bayonet, and drove them back to their citadel frightened, and suffering a heavy loss in men.

The sight must have been, from the aerial lookout, one of grandeur not often witnessed by us groundlings. So good was the standpoint from which the telegraphers saw all and directed all, that in many instances, with the aid of very powerful glasses, the number of the regiment could readily be discovered; and had the operators personally known or been able to recognize the faces of persons commanding, they would have been able to have given General McClellan the names of the rebel Generals in the field. If this is not fighting a battle by lightning, then pray tell me what it is? If only one thing is accomplished, it will be to impress upon the rebel soldiery that the skill of our Generals is unapproachable, or lead them to think that our army far outnumbers theirs. Every one's attention could not have failed to have been attracted to the balloon in the air; and if the rebels had only the ingenuity to construct a balloon, we might be enabled soon to hear of a fight two thousand feet above the surface of the ground. The attempt of the rebels at Yorktown to use a balloon proved a failure, and I think they have given it up.

GET CLEAR OF PAYING INTEREST.—The large crops of grain harvested by our farmers will enable some of them who are in debt to pay up, and thereby relieve themselves of an incubus that has exhausted their energies for a long time—interest money. When Sinbad the Sailor was compelled to pack around on his back the Old Man of the Mountain, he had not a worse load than is 2½ and 3 per cent, to the backs of the California farmers, or any one else.—[Colusa Sun.]

IRON.—A new mine of rich iron ore has been discovered in Echo Canon, a short distance from Carson city.

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## California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA  
THIRD SERIES.

No. 3 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of July 25, 1892.

## XVI.—P.

The Indians of the Coasts North of California  
THE MACKAHS OF WASHINGTON COASTS.

The Whale Oil and Dog-Fish Oil Collected by the Mackahs—Delicacy of Putrid Blubber.

According to the statement of several reliable chiefs, these Indians have taken during the past year 13 whales, 7 of which they killed and 6 were found dead on the beach. They yielded about 10,000 gallons of oil. The tribe during the same time have made some 2,000 gallons of oil from dog-fish livers. This oil is very pure and burns almost as well as the very best quality of sperm. The dog-fish oil is sold to the whites; the whale oil is almost entirely used for eating by these and various other tribes up the Straits, with whom it is traded by the Mackahs. They hold it in high estimation and at such prices that it would scarcely pay for traders to purchase it for shipment. When freshly made from a recently killed whale, its taste is not unpleasant; it is infinitely preferable to the stale butter usually found on restaurant and second-class hotel tables. But these Indians are epicures in their way, and the most fastidious prefer the oil that drips from a half-putrid piece of blubber, which they keep hung up near the head of their beds, catching the product in a clam-shell or dish set for the purpose, and enjoying the reeking perfume as they repose on their mats and blankets.

Frame Dwellings of the Mackahs—Great Size of the Boards.

The houses of the Mackahs are built of cedar boards and planks, and are usually of large size, and slightly elevated shed-like roofs. They are very comfortable dwellings, and contain several families each. Every family has its separate fire, the smoke of which serves not only to dry the fish and blubber suspended over it, but causes an incense smarting to the eyes of the visitors who are accustomed to its acrid fumes. Around the sides are the sleeping places, and over these, on beams, are the hunting and fishing implements. The boards of which their houses are made are mostly procured at Nettinat Sound, on Vancouver Island. They are split out from cedar logs, with little wedges, and require skill and patience to make them. Some of these boards are very large, and are objects of curiosity. In almost every lodge may be seen one or two of the largest sized boards, carefully smoothed with little chisels, used like a cooper's adze, called Tomanaw boards. Some that I have measured were 25 feet long and 6 feet wide.

Heraldry of the Tribe—Paintings of the Chiefs—Their Mode of Preparing Paints.

The chief or head of each family has painted on his Tomanaw board his peculiar hieroglyphics, which are at once the rubric, or coat-of-arms, or private mark, by which his property is designated. These paintings represent the various objects of their mythology, such as fabulous whales, birds, beasts and creeping reptiles. These paintings are likewise mostly done by the Northern Indians—either Nootka, Clympot, or Nettinat—who have either more time or taste for ornamental work than the Mackahs.

I was invited one day to paint a design on the canoe-sail of one of their chiefs. He said he wanted a "Boston" picture, and as he always went faster than any of the other Indians when traveling up and down the Sound in his canoe, he wished me to paint a horse. I agreed to do so, and thus had an opportunity to see their style of preparing paint. First, some vermilion was put into a tin cup. Then two or three persons commenced chewing dried salmon eggs, which they spit into the cup, and stirring the contents with a stick, pronounced the red paint ready. While this was in operation, another person was busy in making my paint brushes, which he effected by drawing up the ends of two or three sticks of various sizes till they were like brooms. With these rude implements and an old Bowery butcher's cart and horse for a copy, I produced a picture of a red horse, which elicited the admiring grunts of the savage spectators. Over the horse I painted the chief's name in large letters, at his request, so that any white man seeing it would know who he was without having to ask questions. I required some black paint, and they made it by grinding charcoal with chewed salmon eggs. I have seen them make a superior black by grinding a piece of bituminous coal with salmon eggs and water. Paint so prepared dries readily and is impervious to wet. Their canoes are either painted with this preparation—always red inside and black outside, or are stained inside with a decoction of hemlock bark, and simply charred on the outside and rubbed with oil.

Manufactures of the Mackahs.

The manufactures consist of such implements as are used in fishing and hunting, such as harpoons, spears, fish-hooks, and bows and arrows, which latter weapon is now rarely used, except by the boys for shooting birds, the Hudson Bay Company's musket taking its place; the women braid mats very neatly from cedar-bark, and weave blankets from dog's hair, baskets and conical-shaped Chinese-looking hats from spruce roots, cedar twigs, and bear grass. Boxes and dishes of various kinds are carved from wood, and occasionally a canoe, although, as before remarked, they were to purchase the most of their canoes from the more northern tribes.

The Northern Indians, and particularly those of Queen Charlotte's Island, are very expert carvers, and their stone pipes and wooden masks, and dishes of various kinds, are purchased by the curious as objects of interest. The Southern tribes of the coast seem to have little skill in this particular, and the Mackahs do little more than carve rude axes and images of animals on their various articles.

Their Love of Music.

The Mackahs are fond of music, and many of

their songs and chants, when sung in chorus, are melodious and musical. They readily pick up tunes from others, and, as many of the men have made voyages to San Francisco on lumber vessels, they have learned a number of popular tunes. Some have purchased accordions, on which they play very well. I was astonished, on entering a lodge one day, to hear a party singing, "Oh, Susannah," and "Old Folks at Home," accompanied by an accordion. The words were substituted by some of their own lingo, but the tunes were sung well.

Their Dress and Personal Ornaments.

During warm weather a blanket is the usual covering of both sexes, the women simply adding a cotton shirt to a cincture of cedar bark spun into a coarse fringe. Some of the men tie their hair into a club knot behind, and twist around it a wreath of hemlock or spruce twigs, giving them a picturesque appearance. During rains or cold weather they wear a bearskin, with the head part cut off so that the forepaws can be brought on both sides of the neck, and hang down the breast with the claws attached. On their heads they place the conical-shaped hat, painted with various devices, and in this costume, with the addition of a gun or spear, they make a formidable appearance.

Both sexes have the cartilage of the nose pierced, and into this is tied a pendant piece of shell, by way of ornament. Shell ear-ornaments are also used.

The females ornament themselves, when in full dress, with a sort of coronet, made of the tapering horn-shaped shell called "hawqua"—the *Dentium* of the conchologist. This is fastened around the head in parallel rows, and its pearly whiteness, contrasting with their black hair, is very ornamental. Into their ears are inserted strings of howqua, intermingled with brass buttons, timbles, beads of various colors, and pieces of the green shells of the abalone. Bunches of beads, of various colors, are tied around the neck, rings of brass wire encircle the wrists, and strings of beads are wound around the ankles; the line of the parting of the hair, on the top of the head, is marked with vermilion, the eyebrows are blacked with charcoal, the face is greased with deer's fat and then painted red. And this is the ornamental appearance of a Mackah belle.

Description of a Meal Among Them.

Breakfast immediately follows the bath, and as their meals are all served up alike a description of one will give an idea of the whole. On entering the lodge I was invited to sit down near the principal or head man of the family. His portion of the lodge was separated from the rest of the building by a screen of mats to keep off the cold. Before me, circled around the fire, were the children and slaves, and on the raised platforms sat the principal members of the family. At my left, suspended from a pole stuck in the ground, hung the cradle of an infant, who was firmly lashed into an oblong basket, and its head compressed by bark and moss bound tightly across its forehead. The mother, sitting near, lulled the child to sleep by gently pulling a string tied to the top of the pole, producing a motion not unlike a modern baby-jumper. Around the sides of the lodge were the boxes and chests of the occupants, and on shelves over these were piled baskets of potatoes and dried fish, and skins of oil. Overhead hung blubber and fish, to dry in the smoke for future food. The meal consisted of roasted potatoes, boiled ducks, boiled fish, dried halibut and whale oil. Hard bread and molasses were offered me, but I declined, thinking that the whale oil was more of a rarity to my palate. The viands were served up in wooden trenchers, and each one helped themselves without any aid from knife or fork. When we had finished, we wiped our greasy hands and faces on some cedar bark, and rinsed our mouths with a drink of cold water. They usually take three meals per day, excepting when they have a feasting time, when they go from house to house, eating at every one.

Traditions of the Mackahs—Story of their Origin—

Their Belief in the Transmigration of the Soul.

Now to resume once more the subject of the Indians: I endeavored to ascertain from them, during my visit, their traditions or history respecting their origin. I was satisfied, from my former investigations among the coast tribes, that there has always been a communication among the tribes of the Pacific coast, and I concluded that as Cape Flattery was the point from which all communication from the North would naturally proceed to the South, these Indians would be very likely to have some tradition, referring to the supposed origin of the Indian in Asia—that there would be some idea, however faint, that would form a clue, or add a link to the chain that would give us at least a right to suppose that the conjectures so readily promulgated by learned men, respecting the origin of the American tribes, had some foundation in fact. But I found nothing, nor could I induce them by leading questions to deviate from their belief, repeatedly told me by different persons of the tribe.

They believe that, originally, mankind were animals, and that the present race were formed by a series of transformations. The Mackah tribe were a hybrid race, half-dog and half-Indian—the progeny of a white dog and the daughter of a great chief or necromancer, who lived on Vancouver Island, nearly opposite Neah Bay. This chief being angry with his daughter, sent her and her seven children to Cape Flattery. There a magician turned them into human beings, and the present race of Mackahs are their descendants. They were covered with white hair. "This," said my informant, "is the reason why some of my people have light hair, and nearly white skin"—a fact that has, however, been attributed to the white people who have resided among them at various times, and particularly to Russian influences.

They also believe in the transmigration of souls, and that after death they re-appear as birds, animals, or fishes.

Indian Legends—The "Thunder Bird."

The Indians related to me many curious legends respecting their belief. The most interesting one is that relating to the "Thunder Bird."

I have met, the Mackahs believe that thunder is caused by an immense bird, whose outspread wings

obscure the heavens. This bird is called by the Chinooks, "Hah-ness," by the Quemetts, "Hah-hah-ness," by the Mackahs, "Thlew-cloots," and by the Nootkans, "Too-tate-lum," or "Too-tootsh." The name of Tatoche Island, which in the jargon means "milk," is in reality the Nootka name of the "thunder bird," and should be pronounced "Too-too-tche," or "Thunder Island." It was, however, not so named originally by the Indians, but as I before remarked, was, with the land about Cape Flattery, so named by Mearns, in honor of the Nootka chief, Too-tootsh-atticus.

Lightning is supposed to be caused by a species of fish resembling the sea-horse, or *Hippocampus*. The head of this animal, they say, is as sharp as a knife, and the lightning is produced by the tongue, which is darted out like a serpent's. The name given by the Mackahs to this animal is "Ha-hake-to-ak." It is supposed to be stirred up from the sea by the whales, when the Thunder Bird catches it, and keeps it under his wings for future use.

The Thunder Bird is an Indian of gigantic proportions, who lives on the top of the mountains. His food is whales, and when hungry he puts on his wings and feathers as an Indian wraps himself in a blanket, and sails out in search of his prey. When a whale is discovered, the Hah-hake-to-ak darts out its fiery tongue, which kills the fish; and as the mighty bird settles down to seize it in its talons, the rustling of its great wings produces the thunder. The whale, when seized, is taken up into the mountain and devoured.

The Hah-hake-to-aks are not always employed in killing whales. Sometimes it darts down to the earth, and with its sharp head splits open trees. At other times, the thunder-birds have fights in the air, and dart their fire at each other, producing what we commonly call a thunderstorm.

The Mackahs religiously believe this fable to be a fact, and told me of an Indian who once went across Vancouver Island, from Clympot to Nania-moo, and on top of one of the mountains found the house or nest of a thunder bird. It was built of logs like an Indian's house, and around it were strewn great quantities of the bones of whales.

A Quill of the Thunder Bird Forty Fathoms Long.

I was prepared to listen to these ancient traditions, but one of the modern ones was rather too much for me. There is an Indian of the Quenilt tribe named Neshwats, a great hunter of sea-otters and whales. I am well acquainted with him. The Mackahs told me that Neshwats went up on a mountain near the Quenilt lake and saw a thunder bird sitting on the ground; he crept up gently behind it, and with a buckskin thong tied one of the wing feathers to a stump. When the bird flew off the feather was pulled out, and was found to measure the enormous length of forty fathoms, or two hundred and forty feet. I was asked if I ever had seen it at Quenilt. I told them that I had not, but that I would advise Neshwats, if I ever saw him again, to sell his big quill to the "Bostonians," for they would give him enough for his specimen to make him comfortable for the rest of his life. Neshwats is a shrewd fellow, and has humbugged these credulous Indians into the belief that the story is really true.

Little Folks of the Northern Lights.

Another legend related to me was about the *aurora borealis*, or Northern Lights. I was passing down the Straits of Fuca with Swell, an Indian well known in this place. There was a most magnificent display of the aurora; the whole heavens seemed lighted up with brilliant flashes having all the varied tints of the rainbow. Swell called my attention to it, and, pointing to the North Star, said that "Under that little star, a great distance from here, live a race of Indians who are not taller than half the length of my paddle. They live on the ice and eat seals and whales. They are so strong that they dive down into the water and catch whales with their hands, and that light we see is from the fires of those little people who are boiling blubber." I asked him if their name was not Esquimaux? He said it was, but they were Shookums; and he did not dare mention their name while they were boiling oil, for fear they would kill him. I explained to him, as well as I was able, about the Esquimaux; and told him of Dr. Kane's voyages. He said he was glad that the Bostonians knew about the little Indians, and that they were not devils. [From S. F. Bulletin, October, 1860. [End of Third Series.]

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EIGHT HUNDRED of the above Machines in use, with the highest testimonials.

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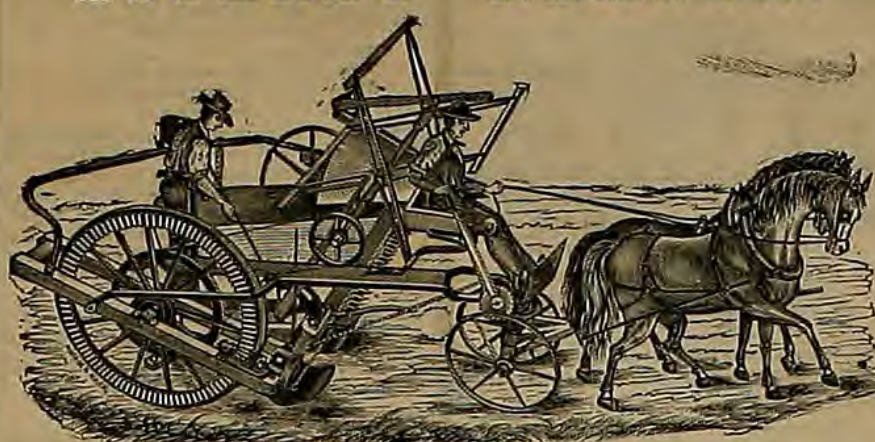
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Superiority is claimed for it in the following particulars, over all other machines, viz:

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300 tons Extra San Quentin Dairys, 50's and 70's  
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One door below Kearny

N. DABOVICH,  
Wholesale dealer in  
**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,**  
No. 120 East Side of Davis street,  
Between Jackson and Oregon streets. SAN FRANCISCO.  
CALIFORNIA WINES by the gallon.



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1862.

Do you take the FARMER? If not send and subscribe at once. You are a loser of many times the cost of the FARMER in the information it gives its readers. As a FAMILY PAPER, it has no equal.

We invite all our friends to send us their names and four dollars, and become the patrons of the Pioneer and only Agricultural Journal in California. Those who desire to send important information to their friends abroad, can find no paper that will convey so full an account of the real industry and rural condition of our State as the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address: PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

## Sales of Grain and Wool.

Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

We hope our subscribers will not forget that we send their kind remembrance, and by reference to our book there are several hundred of good names that we should be happy to hear from. Those who have received bills, and those who may now receive, we hope, will not forget that we depend upon them for the reward of our labors; and we desire to feel that they appreciate a good paper, by a cheerful and prompt remittance.

## Pay Us Through the Mail.

We are often inquired of by our subscribers, "How can we send our dues?" We answer: Send by Mail. Money is always safe in the Mail. We have agents in many important places, but distant subscribers can always send by Mail safely.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN, who understands the best mode of manufacturing Linseed Oil—a man who is familiar with the various processes of converting flax-seed into oil—can hear of an excellent opportunity and a permanent engagement in the business. Apply at the FARMER Office.

## Send us the Produce.

We shall be glad to receive any kind of Family produce, from our subscribers, in return for dues to this office; or for new subscriptions. Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Flour, Grain, etc., will all be useful; and the better in quality, and the more of it, the more acceptable to us. One thing is sure, those that send us the most, and the best, shall not have their talents hid under a bushel; we will set them—not on the house top, but on our table, and will prove them by a special committee of our own choosing; so send along friends! We will only say: "The liberal, deviseeth liberal things; and by liberal things they shall stand."

## Time of Holding Agricultural Fairs.

Below we give the times fixed for holding Agricultural Fairs of the State and various District and County Societies, so far as ascertained:

State Agricultural Society—At Sacramento; time, September 30th, October 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th.  
San Joaquin Valley District—At Stockton; time, September 9th to 12th.  
Bay District—At Oakland; Tuesday, Oct. 7th to 11th.  
Northern District—At Marysville; time not yet announced.  
Sonoma District—At Sonoma; Sept. 16th to 19th.  
Contra Costa County—At Pacheco; Sept. 23d to 26th.  
Santa Clara County—At San Jose; time, September 30th to October 3d.  
Tehama County—At Tehama; time not named.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.

Our readers will find in this week's FARMER several articles worthy their special reading. In the Home Department, Lillia De Montana discourses nobly on the subject of "Evil Speaking." It will be well when the idle talker's business and foolish speaking is destroyed.

"Preserving Fruit" will interest our female readers. The Providence Post gives a good and true idea of "Lady vs. Woman." "Home Inter-course" should be read.

"The Spirit of '62," by Clayton French Richards, bears the true spirit of patriotism, worthy the times.

We have "Music," a gem for our poetic corner, from the pen of Miss Eliza Pittenger.

We have also another valuable letter from our esteemed correspondent from Batavia, containing many very valuable facts relating to the Agriculture of that region, and also valuable hints upon shipment of our flour, produce and manufactures thither.

"California Wines at the East." This report of the discussion upon California Wines should be read by all Vine-growers. We are glad there is a determination to put down this vile adulteration of our Wines, and we fully agree with our New York friends upon the injury done by poisoning the juice of the grape with alcohol or sugar. The letter upon this subject by our excellent correspondent in France, as No. 17, is in the same spirit condemning the practice; and when our Vine-growers know their own best interest they will set their faces as a flint against the adulteration, which in fact destroys the character of California Wines.

The essay of J. J. Mapes on "Surface Cultivation" should receive that attention from the cultivators of the soil as its merits deserve. It is full of practical and scientific truths.

## Obituary.

## A GOOD MAN SLEEPS.

Not the sleep that knows no waking,  
But a sleep that's free from pain,  
Where the soul, the free forsaking,  
Wakes to brighter life again.

"There is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song; there is a remembrance of the dead to which we turn even from the charms of the living."

"The Angel of Death who bore the loved away, opened the Heavens as he ascended, and now the eye of faith penetrates, the heart of faith lives in that spiritual world. There is sorrow and trembling yet. But there is hope, the anchor of the soul."

Death has taken away from us a good man, and the people mourn his loss. The death of Capt. F. W. Macondray is indeed a public calamity, and although his death has not come unexpected, it has left a void that can never be filled.

Captain Macondray was one of the earliest Pioneers. He came to San Francisco in 1849, to make it his home, with a hope to improve his health. He was familiar with the Pacific coast and the China seas; his profession as a ship master and ship owner made him also familiar with California years before gold was discovered.

Captain Macondray was from Massachusetts, where, residing at his beautiful house in Brookline till the year 1849, he was known as a practical Horticulturist, and for years the exhibition of his fruit and flowers at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society were highly honorable to him—his taste and skill placing him prominently before the public at that time, as the Records of that Society show. The pursuit of Horticulture was with him a pleasing and favorite study; and after his arrival here he early laid the foundation of one of the finest estates in California, that of "Brookside," at San Mateo, whence specimens of Fruit have been exhibited at our several Fairs, as the result of his taste and skill, that have never been excelled in California. He was also one of the earliest and most devoted friends of Agriculture. He was the first President of the State Agricultural Society, and to him and his earnest labors and liberal aid the cause of Agriculture is largely indebted. His efforts, his aid, his friendship, were most effectual in securing for the Society and the cause a foundation which has resulted in great good.

The mercantile house of Macondray & Co. was among the first established here. The extensive warehouses of the firm escaped the devastating fires of the early days; and the sound judgment, ample capital and unlimited credit, with an unimpeachable name, have carried the house safely and triumphantly through all the vicissitudes to which Californians were subject.

Captain Macondray, although a man recently of feeble health, yet he was a tower of strength, with a heart alive to all the true interests of his fellow man. His sympathies were as expansive as the light, and his noble deeds radiated like the rays of light, and with the electric promptings of his own noble and generous nature, were countless and boundless—yet of this, the world knew but little.

In every relation of life, both public and private, he was blameless. There is no institution for good in our city but what has received a testimonial from his noble heart. In public and private he was honored and beloved. A kind word was his greeting, and a pleasant smile showed the sunshine that was ever in his heart. Nor was his benevolence confined to this city alone. Every worthy object, every cry of distress, whether near or distant, found in him a ready friend. Churches, Schools, Colleges, and every good cause, will feel that they have lost a noble benefactor.

If the outward and public life Captain Macondray was so excellent, what shall we say of his private and more endearing life, that where all the home affections clustered? It was there that his character shone most prominently, and in those various and important duties he left none unfulfilled, but gave to each relation a new charm, by his kind and affectionate nature. Few families in this life have been more blessed, few equally deserving. They appreciated this rich gift, and Heaven gave it to them.

Capt. Macondray was born in 1803, consequently he was 59 years of age; and although but a little past middle life, he has lived a long life of goodness, truth and happiness, and now has entered into that rest that remaineth for the just.

His funeral took place at the Stockton Street Church, on Tuesday, at 11 A. M. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Anderson, in the absence of the Pastor, Rev. Starr King, in Oregon.

Were any evidence needed of the universal feeling of bereavement in the loss of this good man, it was seen in that thronged church and the attendance of those who came to pay their heart's tribute of affectionate and last farewell. The Pioneer Association, and a large concourse of the most prominent citizens attended; there the silent tear told the sincerity of feeling that pervaded the assembly. But

Ashes to ashes, dust unto dust,  
The soul back to God, there was his trust.  
Though living or dying, to faith had been given,  
Bright hope as he died, for his New Home in Heaven.

No citizen was ever more sincerely honored and mourned, and none whose loss will be more widely felt and deeply lamented.

BENECIA CEMENT.—Another saving to our State is found in the newly discovered cement at Benecia. A company is now just organized so as to work the mine and send out the cement as fast as it is wanted—capital stock \$50,000. Selling agents, H. Winkle & Co. This cement is used at the Capitol, at Mare Island, and on many of the best buildings in this city. The company can now turn out 3000 barrels per month. This is the best cement known.

WHO GROWS FLAX?—We would invite all who grow Flax to communicate either with Messrs. Tabbs & Co., the proprietors of the San Francisco Cordage Company, or this office, for measures will be adopted liberally to advance the growers' interest by so doing.

## The Coming Agricultural Fairs.

Amid the busy harvest season and the scenes connected therewith, and amid the excitement of war times, and an almost panic about the currency of the country, we have been looking over our exchanges, writing letters and making inquiries to know what is doing about the Agricultural Fairs, but unfortunately we hear but little said, either of the County, District or State Fairs. Why is this? Where are our local District newspapers? It is high time that they should be arousing the people for the work. The time is near at hand; if they do not awake to the work, we fear the Fairs will open with empty tables. It should be remembered that it has been a very hard year for the farmers, and they are busy now, and unless reminded of what should be done, and done quickly, the work will go undone.

Now is the time for the grain-harvesters to prepare their sheaves of grain. Now is the time to prepare and save their samples of wool, and many specimens of fruit which should be preserved in spirits, those which pass away before the Fair time. We very much regret we do not see, hear and feel more of this work of preparation. Now is the time. We have inquired of many of the citizens, and even officers of various Societies, what is being done, and all say, "Well, I don't know." "Spare the Secretaries are getting ready." Thus leaving all the work of preparation, which should engage the interest and sympathy of the whole community, to be done by a few. This is not right; and we fear if this spirit continues, when the time comes it will be found that, as it was when the "Bridegroom came," there will be the response, "We had no oil in our lamps," and darkness will be the result.

## Unripe Fruit.

It is very unfortunate that so many of our orchardists and gardeners will send unripe fruit to market. Most of the Apples and Pears, and also the Peaches, Apricots, and Plums, are gathered in an unripe state. This certainly is detrimental to health, besides, it presents the fruits of our market as small, green, and unsightly, instead of a rich color and luscious, as it would be if left to mature and ripen upon the tree. Then again, there is too much fruit permitted to grow upon the tree, this stunts the bearing power of the tree for all future years, and this defeats the success of the grower.

Now, why is this great error persisted in? Surely a little reflection should convince the grower that it is an error! Six baskets of rich high-colored luscious Peaches at 50 cents a pound will pay better than 10 baskets at a bit a pound! 10 baskets of large high-colored fully ripe and mellow apples at 12½ and 15 cents a pound will pay better than 20 baskets at 5 cents a pound. Yet, when we make inquiry why this wrong practice is continued, from all quarters we get the same reply, "The growers bury their fruit to market because it brings the biggest price early." This is our reply: And "they don't like to shake off any fruit from their trees, because they wish to get all they can." Such a practice will soon injure and kill the trees, no tree can overbear without an injury to the tree for years to come, and the figures will always show that good rich and fully ripe fruit will always pay best. And if families would only join and refuse to buy the miserable trashy green stunted fruit, they would soon see the market change in this respect; but so long as people are "penny wise and pound foolish," just so long shall we see half-grown fruit, and those who buy and eat it cursed with dyspepsia, colic, dysentery, and all manner of diseases, and the doctor's bills will always be found to be \$5 lost for \$1 saved in cheap green fruit. The only gain in such a trade is the aches and pains, and night watches in the family, these are thrown in gratis. Just so long as people will buy half-grown, half-ripened fruit and vegetables, even at half price, just so long they will lose half of their purchase money, half the relish of their food, and half, if not the whole, of their health and comfort.

## Build Grain Warehouses.

The high price of grain sacks will exercise the minds of the grain grower the present season. He must either contract with the exporter to find sacks or he must build Warehouses and store his grain. Those who are in want of the proceeds of their crops to meet their indebtedness, must meet the market. Fortunately for our market the prospect opens favorable for Europe, and exchange is greatly in favor of shipping thence. This will be our market undoubtedly, and as the prospect is that we shall have a great crop, we sincerely hope that growers will meet the market, and by such a measure start the work. Every cargo that goes abroad relieves the market and increases the value of all that remains. By such a measure, if every grower should ship half his crop, the balance would be increased in value.

We wish grain-growers would remember our advice last winter about grain bags, which, if they had followed, would have put thousands of dollars in their pockets. This advice was then available; now it is too late.

PURE WINES.—While so much is said about pure California Wines, it is well to know where pure and good Wines can always be found. For this reason we call attention to the House of A. B. Baldwin & Co. (late S. H. Meeker & Co.); here there need be no doubt, for in case of sickness, old and pure Port-wine, 3, 8, or 10 years old can be found, and pure Brandy 50 years old. Here, too, the pure "Longworth Wines," the Sparkling Isabella, Catawba, and the still Catawba and Isabella, of which there is no better made. This House always have Madeira and Sherry Wines, of rare and scarce brands. They also have all the best brands of our California Wines. The reputation of Meeker & Co. for pure and good Wines &c., is known and firmly established—so will it continue under that of A. B. Baldwin & Co.

A new post-office has been established at Brownville, Yuba county, on the Forbestown road, and Martin Knox appointed postmaster.

## The Currency Question.

A good deal of discussion is being had in regard to receiving the U. S. Treasury notes as currency in California, also as to what would be the effect of displacing our hard money currency. Some decided objections are made to the introduction or use of the notes, and many imaginary (as we think) evils are predicted as a result. The adoption and use of the U. S. legal tender notes as currency in California, in conformity with the practice in other States, we regard as inevitable, and believe their use will be a convenience and benefit to the State. These notes are not to be classed with the common bank-notes used as currency in many of the States, and the objection to the latter cannot be urged, as attempted, against the Treasury notes. It is hardly necessary to state that we are, as we have always been, opposed to the establishment of banks of issue, or credit banks in this State. The notes issued by the government are entirely different from such. It would appear that the objections to the use of government currency here, comes from persons who are making, and will continue to make, large profits at the expense of the public while the notes are kept out of general circulation. Those who cry out loudest against the notes are probably the very parties who are paying their indebtedness at the East with them, and pocketing for their individual and extra profit the premium of say 15 per cent on the gold received at par from their customers in this State. Gold is in one sense merchandise, and a premium on it of course results to the benefit of this State, which is a large producer of it; but there is no reason why this benefit should be monopolized by the few, which appears to be the case at present, while the government currency is kept out of circulation here. Competition would doubtless, in time, equalize these benefits, and we can see no difference in the result, as to whether we buy more goods with a given quantity of gold than formerly, or sell it for an amount of treasury notes that will procure the same amount of goods as the gold. The most of the gold we produce is sent to the East to pay for articles that we import and consume. This gold was formerly rated only with the paper currency of the East, and the importer here paid with it his bills there, dollar for dollar. Now he sells this gold for Treasury notes and pays his bills with the latter, while he receives the same price in gold here for his goods as formerly. For instance, we buy the white paper on which the FARMER is printed, of the importer here, and pay the same price now in gold, as when gold was only at par; while he sells the gold for Treasury notes with which he pays his paper bill at the East, and pockets say 15 per cent as extra profit. Now this is not fair, and the same is the case with consumers in general. A change is inevitable, and the public must share in the profits arising from the increased price of gold. And as we have remarked, it will make no difference how this is done; whether by buying more goods with the gold, or selling it at a premium for Treasury notes; and hence it appears there can be no real objection to the use of our gold as merchandise and the government notes as currency. At any rate, whether we do so or not, no action of ours will alter the fact, that Gold is at a premium; and being large producers of it, this must benefit us so long as we can sell it at that premium. It is evident that the principal opposition to the use of the Government Notes here, comes from persons who are making large gains at the expense of the public, by deriding the Government currency, the property or patriotism of which, by loyal men, we do not think it necessary to discuss.

## Baby's Frock.

The artist may toil to put the finishing touches to his pictures, the genius of man may conceive some curious and beautiful inventions, the builder may rear a fine building of the most finished architecture, but all these fade away into insignificance before the love-spirit and heart-designs of a mother, who, with the thoughts of her little angel-gift, plans, cuts, stitches, and finishes, her loved ones garments. We recently watched a loving mother at work upon some pretty soft bright-colored cloth. She was cutting out and finishing the "baby's frock," and then after the patterns were cut, there with pencil and paper we saw various designs of leaf and branch, fruit and flower; there she sat, all the spirit of the artist centering upon the little garment. When the design was complete she arose with a smile, and in a little while, not so long as it took to trace the delicate lines with a pencil upon white paper, there upon that "baby's frock" was transferred the beautiful imaginings and wishes of that fond mother, a "basket of fruit and flowers." A few moments previous, simple black lines upon paper, now there lay a sweet little dress of "blue and gold," the delicate cord had been attached. The design was finished and the fond mother stood up holding her "baby's frock" in her hand exclaiming, "is it not beautiful?" and then quick as thought babe was robed, and as it held up its tiny arms and laughed and shouted, seeming to know, feel, and see, that there was something that made mother happy. As we gazed upon that sweet little one, we felt indeed, and said, "it is beautiful!" And this joy has been now secured to tens of thousands of mothers who love to make their little ones appear beautiful, but which they could not do until now, by reason of the cost of labor, an embroidered frock costing many dollars, and then only done by skillful artists. Now every mother that can use a sewing-machine can, by the recent additional inventions upon these labor-saving implements, embroider their own garments at home. This invention we hail as a stimulant to a higher and better taste, and at the same time a promotion of household economy. Those who wish to see how beautiful the little "baby's frock" can be made to appear, just step into the sales-room of Wheeler & Wilson's machines, and the ladies there will show how easily beautiful designs can be transferred with the needle.

PURCHASERS OF HAY ROPE.—All who desire hay rope, packing cord or rope, or baling material, or rope and cordage of any kind, should remember that we have a Cordage Factory in California.

## BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

A Washington dispatch dated July 26th, 1862, the President has issued a brief proclamation warning all persons within the contemplated section of the sixth section of the Confiscation Act to cease participating in aiding, countenancing or abetting the existing rebellion, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, or pain of seizure and forfeiture, as within and by said section provided. The sixth section of the Confiscation Act, to which President Lincoln's proclamation refers, includes all persons within any State or Territory engaged in armed rebellion against the Government, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, except the President, Cabinet Officers, Members of Congress, and Army or Navy officers. In their case the law went into immediate effect.

A number of wounded just arrived from Richmond, say they were well treated while there. The troops from Mississippi and Georgia were especially kind in their treatment of the prisoners. United States Treasury notes were eagerly taken by the rebels. Baltimore notes were also taken, but were looked on with distrust. The official documents necessary to consummate the recently arranged agreement for the asexual exchange of prisoners, have been forwarded to General D. Jackson's force is represented to be in the vicinity of Gordonsville, apparently awaiting our advance. A large force of rebels, partly from Richmond, under command of Jackson. Rebel cavalry is said to be committing depredations on Gloucester Point, and also near Williamsburg. A rebel mail carrier was arrested, and 2,000 letters found in his possession for persons in Richmond.

The 10th Ohio, guarding the Memphis and Charleston railroad, between Decatur and Columbus, are reported to have been attacked on the 25th by a large guerrilla force. From thirty to fifty of the regiment are said to have been killed, and the road considerably damaged, but not so cut off connection. A large Rebel force is reported near Tusculum, and Col. Forest is also reported at Carthage, with the object it is supposed of making a descent on Louisville.

Chaplain Hogan, from Richmond, says two iron-clad gunboats are being built at Richmond, similar to the Merrimack, and that great unanimity exists among the Rebels. Generals Jackson and Lee are extremely popular. Magruder has been shelled, and Beauregard is fast losing caste. The Rebels lately received large quantities of boots and shoes from England. The Times' correspondent, writing on the 25th, from the army on the Potomac, says "nothing will be done until we are fully reinforced, and the need for reinforcements is pressing." A correspondent from Gen. Banks' Division states that the forward movement is impeded by a flood on the Hedgeman river, a tributary of the Rappahannock. Sigel's corps is six miles from Little Washington.

In consequence of the late order of Gen. Pope, requiring residents within his lines to take the oath of allegiance or emigrate, thirty leading rebels of Fredericksburg have gone to Richmond with their families and others are preparing to follow. The rebels speak confidently of the capture of Washington within a week, by Jackson.

The Navy Department have learned that the blockade fleet recently captured the Tubal Can, a large iron-clad steamer, off Charleston, attempting to run the blockade. She was heavily laden with arms and ammunition.

The steamship Massachusetts, from Port Royal reports all quiet on the South Carolina and Georgia coast. A steamer from New Orleans the 20th, reports the health of the city as good. 2,000 men are employed in cleaning the streets.

Orders have been issued opening Memphis to trade with the surrounding country, under certain restrictions. All persons will have free intercourse without papers or any hindrance, except right of search, when the officer or judge thinks proper. Persons endeavoring to leave or enter the city except by the roads specified in the order, will be arrested and imprisoned. The Commanding General has issued an order prohibiting speculations by paying specie for produce in rebel States, when Treasury notes are refused.

A skirmish is reported to have taken place at Bolivar, Tenn., between the Federal troops stationed there and a party of rebels. It is also reported that the Federals have evacuated Grand Junction, and the Rebels now occupy the place. It is stated they now hold almost all the Memphis and Charleston railroad between Memphis and Corinth. The guerrillas are getting very busy between Cairo and Memphis. The Mississippi River steamers are almost daily fired into.

A private dispatch from New York, July 31st, says, Gold 141½, thus showing a material decline in the premium.

The Times' Washington dispatch, July 30th, has the following: "You may rely upon it that a visit never before known in the conduct of the war, is henceforth to mark the policy of the Government. The organization is perfect, and the material abundant. Soldiers are being pushed rapidly to places in the field."

From Mexico, Missouri, an officer just returned from Morris Mills, says in the fight there on Monday the rebels were from 800 to 1000, and Colored Cavalry's forces 700. The Federal loss was 10 killed and 30 wounded. The rebels left 32 dead upon the field and had about 100 wounded.

A dispatch received at Cairo, July 29th, states the Mobile and Ohio railroad is again in running order, the rebels having done it but little damage. Thirty-five rebel prisoners escaped from the Penitentiary, at Alton, Ill., by digging a tunnel under the walls. Cols. Murrell and Magellan, later under sentence of death for breaking in parole, are among the number.

The death of Ex-President Van Buren, at Kinderhook, is announced. President Lincoln directed that suitable respect be paid to his memory.

Or high water in San Joaquin Valley, the Mariposa Gazette, of the 22d ult. says. Boats have to be used yet in getting to Visalia, as water extends to some distance outside the creeks about this place. Fresno City, on the San Joaquin, is inaccessible for the same reason. The rains keep up, and the snow towards their heads is not much exhausted.

Wonder if that high water has prevented the Gazette from reaching us for about six months past? or are Uncle Sam's high old officials to blame as usual?

MILES A. TURNER, a resident of Yolo county, states that on the 3d of July he found in an oak tree on the farm of Walter Southerland, five miles from Washington, four swarms of bees. Being an old bee-hunter, he saw that the bees were disposed to swarm, so he placed a hive near by and secured one in it—thus making five swarms. This may be considered pretty good work for one day in one tree; but the end is not yet, for in the same tree Mr. Turner discovered a coon and three young ones, and he captured the lot.

COAL WANTED.—The Territorial Enterprise says that the daily consumption of wood in that Territory is 700 cords—355 of this being burnt in the steam quartz mills. At the rate of \$10 a cord, this would amount to \$2,555,000 a year.



## STATE SUMMARY.

U. S. Treasury Notes are getting into circulation. An agreed case has been made to have the Supreme Court decide whether they are a legal tender for State taxes.

Specimens of crystallized pitch, attached to a piece of pine wood, have been shown at La Porte. They were found in the centre of a log which was partially buried in the ground, at Port Wine.

The Monterey Union of the 25th says: Don Mariano Gonzales is killing cattle in Monterey city and trying them out. The hide and the tallow is worth more than the cattle will sell for on foot.

A small branch of a Rambo apple tree, from Briggs' orchard was shown at Marysville lately, which branch, only 20 inches long, bore 35 goodly sized apples, the aggregate weight of which could not be less than 6 or 7 pounds.

Persons having evidences of indebtedness against the State Agricultural Society have been notified to call at the office of the City and County Assessor, and receive fifty per cent. of their respective amounts.

The proprietor of the St. George Hotel, Sacramento, has recently leased the Orleans, which is again, as in former days, a first class hotel of that city—the St. George having been purchased by the society of Odd Fellows.

A trotting match against time, recently came off over the Agricultural Society's race course at Stockton. "Morgan Rattler" being named by his owners and the time announced, 2:45. According to the time kept in the judges' stand the race was won in 2:43.

"Tallies" from the quartz mills of Bear Valley, San Bernardino county, are forwarded in small lots to San Francisco, and it is said that they would yield from \$200 to \$1,000 to the ton could the proper mode of extraction be hit upon and applied.

The Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad Company, of which Mayor Holden is President, is prosecuting the preparations for its enterprise with energy. Seventeen miles of the road have already been surveyed and mapped. An assessment of ten per cent. of the capital stock will soon be levied.

On Monday week last, the ranch of Mr. John Hickey, in Redwood Township, was the scene of a destructive conflagration. A fine new barn, stored with hay, two horses, a carriage, harness, and numerous other articles were consumed. Loss about \$1,500.

The Federal tax law goes into effect on the 1st of September. California is divided into five districts—each state having so many districts as she has Senators and Representatives in Congress—and each district is to have one collector and one assessor, who may appoint deputies.

The Indians of Humboldt county have of late been making more hostile demonstrations than for years past. On several occasions cattle have been killed, and herdsmen driven by them. Stock raisers have been obliged to concentrate their herds, to save them from the hostile diggers of the mountain grazing districts.

On the Tulare canal (the San Joaquin Republican is informed by a person from Fresno county) there is little prospect of anything being accomplished during the present season. Indeed, if some accounts can be relied upon, a steamer can travel over a large portion of the country between the upper San Joaquin and Tulare Lake without the aid of a canal.

At Los Angeles, the News of the 23d says the weather lately has been exceedingly warm, and sometimes the atmosphere has been close and oppressive. Generally, early in the morning, we have had heavy, misty fogs, which, clearing up, the sun's heat has been terrible. Such weather, however, is calculated to hasten fruit to maturity in a short time.

Mr. Peck, formerly of Peck, Rogers & Co., of San Francisco, is now in New York, superintending the preparation of first class machinery for a gaspowder mill, to be erected at or near Sacramento. The company which Mr. Peck represents have \$100,000 for mill purposes alone. Their machinery will be shipped in the Fall, and put up here so soon as it arrives. So writes the Washington correspondent of the Bulletin.

A large number of men are at work at the new Capitol building, Sacramento, under the direction of R. Clark, architect. Some are engaged in laying brick, others in cutting and dressing granite, others in breaking stone, making mortar, etc. In order to raise the foundation walls six feet higher than the original design required, as recently determined by the Board of State Capitol Commissioners, the granite blocks which had been laid on the north wall have been removed, and will be raised after the added bricks are laid.

A fire on the ranch of Mr. Peter Donabue, situated on the road between Martinez and Pacheco, on the 14th ult., consumed about fifty tons of hay, part of it baled and the remainder in stacks, together with a new hay press and a pair of new harnesses. The whole loss will not fall much short of \$1,000. The fire originated in this manner: A number of men were employed in pressing hay, in addition to the usual farm hands, and when the company ceased work for dinner, some one lighted a pipe with a burning rag which was afterwards carelessly thrown on the ground among the loose hay. So much for smoking in a harvest field!

The Sacramento Levee Commissioners have awarded contracts as follows: Section 7, 8 and 9, extending from Thirty-first street east towards Brighton, to White & Buttrick, of San Francisco, for 22 cents per cubic yard. Section three, extending from H street down to Front street, to H. Odell, of Sacramento, at the rate of 39 cents per yard. The work of stopping the flow of water through Burn's slough, was awarded to Baker & Hubbard for \$1,500. The Burn's slough embankment is included in section eight, and has been awarded to White & Buttrick at the same rate as they proposed to do the other work, 22 cents per cubic yard.

The San Joaquin Republican is responsible for the following account of "a spunky woman": A few days ago Mrs. Wilson, who lives on the slough between the Calaveras and the Mokelumne, near Tom Parker's, returning to her house after a short ride, saw a fellow getting into her window, and knowing that a neighbor had left a sack of clothes there with a \$20 piece in them, she supposed he was after that coin. The resolute woman jumped for the thief, who bolted, packing a bundle with him. She chased him two miles, when the rascal weakened, and she knocked him down and searched him. She did not find the \$20 piece, but discovered it afterwards at home. The fellow had emptied out the clothes, put in a loaf of bread, two pies, and a bowl of apple sauce. After Mrs. Wilson had cuffed the unlucky scamp pretty thoroughly she let him slide.

United States Treasury Notes at Par! Subscribers and Advertisers in this State or at the East who are indebted to us, and those who desire to take the FARMER, or advertise with us, can remit to us United States Treasury Notes; they are to us as good as gold, and we will receive them as such for dues to the FARMER office. To all our patrons we say, Treasury Notes of the U. S. stamp we hold to be good as gold, and we shall receive them as such. We want no better stamp than the Eagle of the U. S. A.

PURE BREAD.—The "California Unfermented Bread Company," having completed their manufactory, on Mission street, a formal opening of the same was had on Saturday last, and the new and improved process of bread-making exhibited. Visitors were courteously received by the principal officers of the company, J. Winchester, President, and D. Norcross, Treasurer. And after testing some of the new bread, which had been already prepared, and which was pronounced much superior to any bread ever made by the old process, the success of the enterprise was drank in sparkling beverage. The visitors were then invited to inspect the machinery and witness the process of bread-making. A steam-engine supplies the power needed for mixing the dough (which is never touched with the hand), and forcing the gas into it. Nothing is put into the flour but water, salt, and the carbonic acid gas for raising it, and the latter being forced into the dough instead of generated in it by yeast, as by the old process, there is no decomposition, and the bread is perfectly pure, light and sweet as the flour in its natural state, and will keep for a great length of time without change. The time required for the whole process, from the putting in of the flour till the perfect bread comes from the oven, is less than an hour, and the capacity of the machinery is sufficient to turn sixty barrels of flour into bread in a day. The process is more economical than the old, and the bread, though of much superior quality, is furnished at the same price as ordinary bread. We believe this enterprise will be of great benefit to the community, as all can now be supplied with the staff of life that is made with perfect cleanliness and is pure and wholesome.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand bales of cotton are reported to have been shipped in one day from Bombay for Liverpool.

#### HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. IT IS NOT A DYE.

But restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All instantaneous dyes are composed of toxic chemicals, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Inimitable coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a

LUXURIOUS BEAUTY, promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of D. S. BARNES, proprietor, New York. HOSFETTER, SMITH & DEAN, Agents, San Francisco. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1. 1714eo y

#### THE LAMENT OF THE FLEA.

Long years have I wandered unfettered and free,  
And bitten the young and the old,  
And laid in the couch of the rich and the poor,  
And frightened the warrior bold.  
But power is waning fast from me—  
A Powder Magnetic and strong,  
Invented by LYON, is death to our tribe,  
And away I must travel ere long.  
Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant-bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere.  
D. S. BARNES, New York.  
REDINGTON & CO., Agents, San Francisco. 18-1m

#### Married.

In this city, July 26th, by the Rev. F. Mooshake, Mr. Jacob Lion and Miss Pauline Jorres, both of this city; by the Rev. Father Bushard, at the residence of the bride's father, Joseph K. Hardy and Kate M. Behan, both of this city. 27th, by Rev. Dr. Kohn, M. Siebel of Moore's Flat, to Cecile Goldmann of this city. 28th, at the residence of Rev. Mr. Stone, Mr. C. H. Tremblay and Miss Martha Jefferson of San Jose. San Jose, July 21st, John H. Williams and Elmina H. Bassett, E. D. Foster of San Francisco, and Mary P. Chelien of San Jose. Napa City, July 30th, by Rev. P. V. Vessler, George A. Gillespie of Solano county, and Mary E. Croncy of Napa City. Diamond Springs, July 25th, Gabriel Kaufman of Aurora, and Jetta Fleishman of Diamond Springs. Santa Cruz, July 18th, J. B. Foster and Mrs. Ann Haight. 19th, W. W. Broughton and Amanda E. Anthony; D. O. Tolman and Elizabeth J. Smith.

#### Born.

Stockton, July 27th, the wife of H. Friederich, of a son. La Porte (Secret Diggle), July 16th, the wife of Dixon Drabbin, of a daughter. Santa Cruz, July 20th, the wife of J. G. Babbitt, of a daughter. 22d, the wife of Samuel Dickens, of a son. Little Shasta, July 17th, the wife of A. Soule, of a daughter. Minnesota, Sierra county, July 17th, the wife of M. Martin, of a daughter. Forest City, July 20th, the wife of George H. Abbe, of two sons. Weaverville, July 18th, the wife of Andrew Damann, of a son. 20th, the wife of Alick Kingsley, of a daughter. 25th, the wife of Jacob Looze, of a son.

#### Died.

In this city, July 26th, Lizzie, only daughter of Phineas Howard, aged 9 months. 27th, at his residence, Frederic W. Macdonald, aged 59 years. 28th, Clara, youngest child of Gustavus and Louisa Ris, aged 1 month; M. E. Gobeuer, aged 31 years. 30th, of fever, Gustavus Lob, son of Simon and Caroline Lob, aged 14 years. Mr. Charles G. Amory, a native of Charlestown, Mass., aged 44 years. Sacramento, July 29th, Lyman Nichols, son of Alexander M. and Emily Hayden, aged 6 months. At the residence of E. G. Morton, in Sacramento county, James A. Morton, formerly of New Hampshire, aged 34 years. Drowned at San Jose, July 30th, Lewis Edwards, son of Edward and Margaret Edwards of this city. In Alvarado, Alameda county, July 24th, William Henry Madigan, son of William and Catherine Madigan, aged 13 years. Oakland, July 27th, of cholera infantum, George H. Tay, son of George H. and Hattie B. Tay, aged 4 months. Marysville, July 27th, Mary Jane, daughter of John Ryan, aged 3 years.

The Santa Cruz Sentinel of the 25th says: Last week, Mr. Charles Winterhalter presented us with a ripe apple grown in his garden in this town the present season. The variety, we believe, is known as the "Early Hartford." It grows to a large size, possesses a delicious flavor, and ripens from four to six weeks sooner than any other kind. For this reason it will become a favorite with fruit raisers. Mr. Guild also presented us an apple of last year's growth. It was of the Romantic variety, and tasted as well as though fresh from the tree. Strawberries are still abundant in our fruit stores, from the farm of Mr. Imas, near town. Apricots from Marysville, blackberries from the hills near town, and green apples and pears from the surrounding orchards, are beginning to come in abundantly. [We presume the Sentinel means "Early Harvest," and "Romantic."]

#### DRUGS!

To My Country Friends:  
C. FRENCH RICHARDS,  
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.  
609 Davis street, between Pacific and Broadway,  
First Drug Store from the Landing,  
IS PREPARED TO FILL COUNTRY ORDERS WITH  
the Best Drugs and Chemicals in the market.  
Prescriptions—Carefully compounded by a Graduate of  
the Philad. College Pharmacy, at lower rates than any other  
house on the Pacific Coast. Give us a trial. 19

#### Splendid Durham Bulls.

THREE VERY SUPERIOR FULL BLOOD DURHAM  
BULLS for sale if applied for immediately. A very rare  
chance. Apply at the FARMER office, to Editor FARMER.  
19

#### Lamas For Sale.

A PAIR OF LAMAS ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE.  
These animals will prove a great acquisition, and to be  
valuable. The Alpaca and Vicuña can be imported to order.  
For particulars inquire of the Editor of the FARMER. 19

#### GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

#### STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

#### KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

...OF...

And will Sell Cheaper than any House  
in the State,

#### All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS,  
CHIMNEYS,  
WICKS.  
CAMPHENE,  
BURNING FLUID,  
ALCOHOL,  
TURPENTINE,  
COAL-OIL,  
KEROSENE OIL.  
COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.  
SPERM OIL,  
LARD OIL,  
MACHINERY OIL,  
RAPE-SEED OIL,  
CHINA NUT OIL.  
LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.  
POLAR OIL,  
SHARK'S OIL,  
NEATSFOOT OIL,  
TANNER'S OIL,  
&c. &c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade  
generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before  
purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than  
they can afford to. 3

#### SNEATH & ARNOLD,

408 Front street Block.....San Francisco.

AND

193 J street, corner 7th.....Sacramento.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Also—

DEALERS IN

Flour, Corn-meal, China and Patna Rice,

Teas, Tobaccos, Etc.

CHAMPAGNES AND LIQUORS OF ALL

KINDS.

Butter,

SELECTED BY OUR AGENT IN NEW YORK, FRESH

by every steamer. Goods purchased through us, for-

warded by our houses without charge.

BRANCH HOUSE.

SNEATH, BOARDMAN & CO.....RED BLUFF

QUICKSILVER!—FROM THE NEW ALMADEN

MINES. A full supply always on hand.

SNEATH & ARNOLD, Agents,

Corner of J and Seventh streets, Sacramento.

INSURANCE AGENCY,

FOR THE IMPERIAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY OF LONDON.

Risks taken at reduced rates.

SNEATH & ARNOLD,

Corner of J and Seventh streets, Sacramento

#### San Francisco Cordage

#### Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COM-

plete assortment of

#### CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,

611 and 613 Front street.

NOTICE.

THE LIQUOR IMPORTING AND JOBBING BUSINESS

heretofore conducted by the undersigned, under the name

and firm of S. H. MEERER & CO., has this day been sold to

Messrs. Alexander H. Baldwin and James Michael, who will

hereafter conduct the same, and for whom a continuance of

the liberal patronage and confidence so long bestowed upon

the house of S. H. MEERER & CO., is respectfully solicited.

San Francisco, July 1, 1862.

S. H. MEERER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED

have this day purchased the entire interest in the

wholesale liquor business heretofore conducted by S. H.

MEERER & CO., and will conduct the same under the name

and firm of A. R. BALDWIN & CO., at the old stand, 219

Front street.

ALEXANDER H. BALDWIN,

JAMES MICHAEL.

San Francisco, July 1, 1862.

15

#### WHEELER & WILSON'S

#### FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

The Handsomest,

Cheapest,

Fastest,

AND BEST

#### SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.

THE STITCH BEING ALIKE UPON BOTH  
SIDES OF THE FABRIC, IS ESPECIAL-  
LY ADAPTED TO EVERY VARIETY  
OF FAMILY SEWING.

The Seam CANNOT be RIPPED  
Or RAVELED.

FULL PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS ACCOM-  
pany each Machine; as, also, all necessary Tools,  
&c. &c. Machines for the Interior will be packed  
in shipping order without extra charge.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

H. C. HAYDEN,  
AGENT,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

8

This Company, as will be seen by Journals  
at home and abroad, have those New Improve-  
ments not possessed by any other Company—made  
to keep pace with the spirit of the age, made too,  
at the cost of the most liberal appropriations.  
The machines of this Company are now universally  
admitted to be the best machines in this country,  
and the best proof of this is their immense sales.

#### DRY GOODS!

#### KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

HAVE OPENED A NEW AND SPACIOUS

Dry Goods Store,

In LICK'S BLOCK, No. 7 Montgomery street;

SAN FRANCISCO,

And will always keep on hand a most extensive and

varied stock of

#### GENERAL DRY GOODS,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Our stock at present is almost entirely new and comprises,  
SILKS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,  
CALICO, GINGHAMS, LAWNS, HOSIERY,  
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, SHEET-  
INGS, LINEN, TABLE-CLOTHS, TOW-  
ELS, NAPKINS, EMBROIDERIES,  
LACES, EDGINGS, COLLARS,  
SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, LADIES' AND  
GENTS' UNDERGARMENTS, PARASOLS, MEN'S  
SHIRTS, LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN DAM-  
ASKS HOPE-SKIRTS, ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES,  
And a variety of other Goods constantly kept in a well  
stocked DRY GOODS STORE.

N. B.—Although the store is new, the firm of KIRBY  
BYRNE & CO., is old and well versed in the wants of the  
California public in the DRY GOODS LINE. Our store is  
large and well fitted up, and customers can depend on  
being waited upon with every attention.

We particularly invite STRANGERS visiting San  
Francisco to call and examine our stock, as we know it will  
be to their advantage. Our stock is so well assorted that  
persons can make all their purchases of DRY GOODS at our  
store, and be saved the disagreeable task of being obliged to  
search a strange city to supply their wants. We advise all  
buyers of Dry Goods to give us a call.

Our store is pleasantly situated on Montgomery street,  
No. 7, next door to MASONIC TEMPLE, and a few steps  
from the MARKET-STREET RAILROAD.

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

Lick's Block.

15

WM. T. COLEMAN,

EDW. MOTT ROBINSON.

HENRY CARLTON, JR.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

#### DOMESTIC EXCHANGES,

New York and San Francisco.

15

D. D. SHATTUCK,

A. C. HENDLEY.

SHATTUCK & HENDLEY,

DEALERS IN

#### PROVISIONS,

Butter, Cheese, Cranberries, &c. &c.

No. 204 FRONT STREET,

Near California street,

15

SAN FRANCISCO.

#### Reaper and Mower Knives

OR SECTIONS OF ANY DESIRED PATTERN,

Made to Order, at shortest notice.

E. C. HALL,

Chace's Mill, Market street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

15

#### FURNITURE!



N. E. GRIMES,

IMPORTER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

#### Furniture

....AND....

#### Bedding,

722 Montgomery street,

BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND JACKSON,

SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFERS TO THE TRADE

And the public generally, the most complete assortment

....OF....

#### FURNITURE,

IN THE MARKET,

#### AT REDUCED RATES.

Country Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

N. E. GRIMES,







**To All whom it may Concern:**  
BE IT KNOWN THAT I,  
**THOMAS OGG SHAW,**  
208 Sacramento street, - - - San Francisco.  
HAVE NOW ON HAND, FOR SALE



## 8 AND 10-HORSE STEAM THRASHERS FOR 1862.

8 AND 10-HORSE-POWER MACHINES OF JOHN A. PITTS' GENUINE MAKE, Buffalo, N. Y., with all of C. M. Russell's Improvements in the Shoe and Cylinder; as it runs on Steel Flows, and in all other respects superior to the Russell make of Machine, both in material and workmanship, as well as finish; with the large-sized, improved Jack.

## Six 12-Horse-Power Steam-Engines on Trucks,

And capable of running the largest-sized Separator, and Thrashing in one day, in a good and workmanlike manner, 2000 Sacks of Grain.

### 4 AND 6-HORSE MACHINES

In all respects the same as the large Machine, to run with GEAR, same as old style Pitts'. All of the above Machines are made at Buffalo, N. Y., expressly for me and under my direction. Any person in want of such machines cannot fail to be pleased, as this Machine stands unrivaled for Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at one operation. It is acknowledged to be superior to any other Machine in the WORLD, in its Operation, Finish, and Mechanical Construction.

EXTRA EXTRAS of all parts of the Genuine Pitts' Machine constantly on hand.

No Machines Genuine except those made at Buffalo, N. Y., and marked "J. A. PITTS."

List of Articles Manufactured at Thomas Ogg Shaw's Agricultural Works:  
PECK'S CALIFORNIA CLIPPER OR CAST-STEEL DEEP-TILLER PLOWS, ALL HEADERS.  
TUSTIN'S CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER.  
RIDERS' PATENT EQUALIZING SCREW HORSE-POWER.  
EGGLESTON'S BROAD-CAST PATENT SOWING MACHINE.  
CALIFORNIA FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.  
FAN-MILLS.  
HAY-PRESSES.  
ROAD SCRAPERS, ALL SIZES.

### Among the Leading Articles are

PECK'S HEADERS OR HARVESTER, which is by far superior to any imported Machine, and took the First Premium at the State Fair held at Sacramento. This Machine is both light and durable.

TUSTIN'S CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, which cuts six feet in width, and is the best Machine on this Coast, as it possesses many advantages over those made in the States. This Machine took the First Premium at the Sacramento Fair, over all other Machines.

This Machine is so constructed, that it NEVER CHOKES UP, having two sets of Knives, moved by the same crank; thereby causing twice the velocity of the knives, over that given by any other machine, and preventing the possibility of choking, no matter how slow the team may travel.

Attention is particularly called to the RAKING DEVICE, which will rake off the grain more Regularly and steadily than can possibly be done by hand, thus saving the purchaser the neat sum of \$2.50 per day.

The Machine is very light and durable.

RIDERS' PATENT EQUALIZING SCREW HORSE-POWER. This Power Possesses great advantages over any other Power in use, and is well calculated for doing all kinds of work usually done by Horse-Powers, and being simple in its construction, can be easily repaired, and at little expense.

EGGLESTON'S BROADCAST PATENT SOWING MACHINE. This is the only Seed Sower ever invented that can be depended upon for sowing various kinds of grain, on all qualities of soil, in all kinds of weather.

CALIFORNIA FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, which have been tested at various times and found to be superior to any imported. They are warranted to be Fire-proof, and entirely free from sweating or dampness, which is the great complaint of the imported Safes, as they gather moisture on their passage.

Our Wrought and Chilled Iron Safe, with Steel Vault, and Combination Locks, is unsurpassed by any.

All orders promptly attended to.

And in conclusion I will add, that all the above lists of Goods are made of the very best material that the country will afford. Also, all the mechanics employed in superintending the putting up of these goods, are men of long experience, and the best of workmen in our country, and every article manufactured is of the most approved style, and has the latest improvements of the day, and cannot be surpassed in point of durability, practicability, beauty, and workmanship, and while I feel thankful for all past favors, I trust that I may meet with good encouragement in the future.

Every article that I import is of the very best style and most improved goods in the market, and can be sold as cheap as I can, as I purchase all my goods direct from the Manufacturers, saving all the commissions, thus enabling me to sell cheap. All persons in want of any of the above goods, will please send in their orders in time, to

THOS. OGG SHAW, 208 Sacramento street, SAN FRANCISCO.

## Homesteads Cheaper

Than Proposed under the Shafter Bill.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF WHAT IS KNOWN as the Shafter Bill, it is proposed to sell the City title to Homestead Lots from \$25 to \$200 each. The undersigned will sell Homestead Lots within the limits of the City, and will convey to the business center than many of the lands covered by the Shafter Bill, and place the party in immediate possession of the same, without present trouble or prospective lawsuits, for

FROM \$10 TO \$200 EACH.

THE TITLE IS ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

being a Spanish grant, finally confirmed, and patented by the United States.

The Shafter Bill respects this title; the City authorities report it; the District Courts and Supreme Court of the State, as well as the District Court and Supreme Court of the United States respect it; besides,

The Title has been forever Quieted

BY A FINAL DECREE AND JUDGMENT AGAINST THE CITY, so that there is not even a cloud or shadow upon it. Whoever purchases one of these lots will buy a LOT, and not a lawsuit.

Office, No. 14 Naglee's Building, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.

HARVEY B. BROWN.

## The Best Location For RESIDENCES.

HAVING LAID OUT MY PROPERTY, WHICH IS situated in the

CITY OF SAN JOSE,

into Lots and streets,

I am now ready to sell one or more LOTS, very cheap.

Terms made easy, to convenience of purchaser.

TITLE WARRANTED PERFECT.

L. PREVOST,

San Jose Nursery.

## PREMIUM Marble Works,

P. J. DEVINE,

Corner of K and Sixth streets,

SACRAMENTO.

MARBLE MANTLES, GRATES, MONUMENTS,

Tomb and Grave-Stones, Table and Counter-

Tops, Marble and Freestone Tiles,

Constantly on hand, and made to order on reasonable

prices. All kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK done with

care and dispatch.

## THE HARP STOVE,

...ALSO...

The BAY STATE and other Stoves,

With a large assortment of

China and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enamelled and

Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS,

BAKE-OVENS, SAD-IRONS,

&c. &c. &c.

For sale by—

B. C. AUSTIN,

324 Clay street, below Battery,

SAN FRANCISCO.

## SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAMOTT, Hatter,

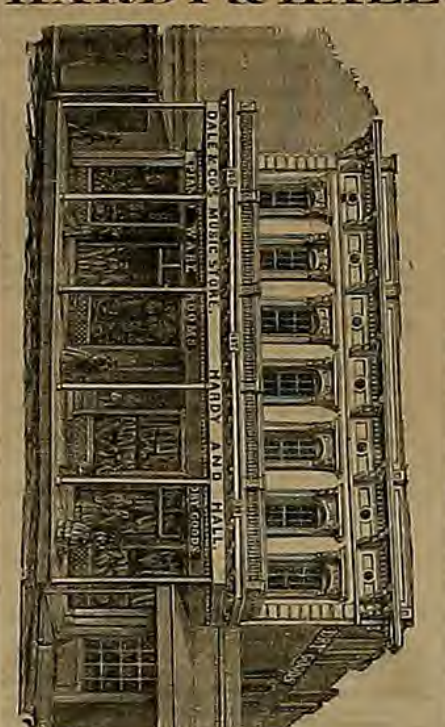


No. 37 J street, - - Sacramento.

The Finest Assortment in the State,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES

HARDY & HALL



ONE PRICE STORE.

American, English, and French

DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J street near corner Seventh,

SACRAMENTO.

NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT

think it only necessary for them to state, that their

stock will comprise the most USEFUL, SELECT, and

FASHIONABLE Goods, embracing every variety of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Silks, Laces,

Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons,

&c. &c. &c.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

The whole business conducted on the

ONE PRICE SYSTEM.,

and that price the LOWEST rates in the market for the

character of the Goods sold.

Patrons can always send their orders by mail or

express, with full confidence; they will receive the same

attention as if present.

14

REDINGTON & CO.'S

SUPERIOR

YEAST POWDERS,

WARRANTED TO MAKE

Light, Sweet and Nutritious Bread.

EQUALLY ADAPTED TO LOAVES, HOT BISCUIT,

BUCKWHEAT AND OTHER CAKES! GINGER-

BREAD, AND CAKES OF ALL KINDS.

Warranted fully Equal to Any

in the Market.

ASK FOR

Redington & Co's Yeast Powder,

And take no other, if you would have uniformly

GOOD BREAD.

Manufactured and sold at wholesale, by

REDINGTON & CO.,

416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

For sale by all respectable Grocers, everywhere.

5

Flax-seed Wanted.

100 000 LBS. FLAX-SEED WANTED BY

CONTRACT, from parties who are

the growers of it.

Persons who are now growing Flax, if they

will please inform us of the number of acres they are

growing, and the probable quantity they will desire to

sell, we shall be glad to enter into contract for same.

Address Col. WARREN, Editor of the Farmer. 2

## FRUITS, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE.

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,

Pacific Fruit Market,

534 and 536 Clay street,

529 and 531 Merchant street.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1st, 1862

TO THE PUBLIC:

The undersigned, who have long been engaged in the

FRUIT AND GENERAL COMMISSION

BUSINESS, beg leave to call the attention of their old

patrons and the public generally, to their present place

of business, THE PACIFIC FRUIT MARKET, which,

for location and general adaptability to business, they

think is not excelled, if equaled, in San Francisco.

They also ask attention to the following reduced rates

which will in future be charged by them as commission,

to wit:

5 per cent commission on Fruit of every kind.

10 " " " " Trees, Shrubs, etc.

10 " " " " Vegetables of every kind.

5 " " " " Butter, Eggs, and Poultry.

5 " " " " Live Stock.

2 1/2 " " " " Grain of every kind.

Sales guaranteed and returns made immediately.

Purchases made of merchandise, etc. for parties in the

interior, and attention given to shipping the same,

for a moderate rate of commission.

They also call attention to their SPACIOUS AND CON-

VENIENT CELLAR, which offers fine facilities for the

storage and ripening of Wines, etc. and which has a ca-

capacity equal to 100,000 Gallons.

Their rate for storage is fifty cents per month per tun

(measurement), and the wine thus stored will be held

subject to instructions from the owners as to the time

when the same shall be offered for sale. When sales

are effected, 8 per cent commission will be charged.

They would also call attention to the fact that they

are the sole agents of D. L. PARKINS, the Pioneer Seed-

Grower, of Oakland, Alameda County, California.

JAMES GRAVES, GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY.

H. F. WILLIAMS, J. P. BUCKLEY.

J. W. GALE. ROBERT HOWE.

J. W. GALE & CO.,

Fruit and General Commission

MERCHANTS,

409, 411, and 413, Davis street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

In calling the attention of FARMERS and

FRUIT-GROWERS to the above Card, the advertisers

would respectfully inform them that having been en-

gaged in the above Business during the past Five Years,

and received during that time Consignments from the

principal Valleys and Fruit-growing portions of the

State, their facilities for the disposal, to the best advan-

tage, of any Consignments with which they may be fa-

vored, are surpassed by none.

CONSIGNMENTS OF

Fruit, Butter, Eggs, Poultry,

&c. &c. &c.

Will be thankfully received and returned promptly made.

Reference can be made to some of the principal

Farmers in various parts of the State, with whom we

have transacted business during several years.

LIVE STOCK.

Our arrangements are such that we are prepared to receive

CONSIGNMENTS OF LIVE STOCK,

and dispose of the same at the Highest Current Rates.

March 1st. 21-5

A. H. TODD & CO.,

Produce Grain Brokers,

General Commission Merchants.

Office—No. 42 Clay street, New Number.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms for buying or selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts

under \$5000, 2 1/2 per cent; \$5000 and over, 2 per cent. And

on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs,

etc. amounts under \$5000, 3 per cent; over \$5000, 3 per cent.

Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns

and the highest market prices guaranteed.

8

Doane's Hay Press.

THE PROPRIETOR of this highly improved PATENT HAY

PRESS, offers it to the Public with the fullest confidence

that it will be found the most efficient Press known.

The weight of the Press, wheel, iron-work, &c., is about

1400 pounds; when built of oak, 1400 pounds.

This Press is easily worked by a wheel, tackle, and two

blocks, with horses and with three men, TEN TONS can be

easily baled in a day. The Press can be easily taken apart,

easily packed on mules so as to be conveyed to the Valleys over

the Mountains. Bales are formed 2 feet 2 inches, by 4 feet,

weighing 250 to 300 pounds each bale.

These Presses have been approved and purchased by BEN-

SON & CO., ROGERS & MEYERS, San Francisco; HORACE

HAWES, San Mateo; MR. MERRIFIELD, of Cache Creek; and

others, to whom reference can be made.

These Presses can be purchased at the Manufactory, Corner

of Clay & Drum streets, San Francisco; or address EDITOR

FARMER, to whom the Proprietor is permitted to refer, and of

whom Presses can be ordered. Price \$250. Hard-wood, \$225.

12-3m

J. W. TUCKER & CO.,

505 Montgomery street, 503

SAN FRANCISCO.

## Literary Shrubbery.

### FABLE.

A mountain and a squirrel  
Had a quarrel.  
The former called the latter "Little Pig!"  
The latter replied, "You are doubtless very big;  
But all sorts of things and weather,  
Must be taken in together  
To make up a year  
And a sphere;  
And I take it no disgrace,  
To occupy my place.  
If I'm not as large as you,  
You are not so small as I,  
And not half so spry;  
I'll not deny you make  
A very pretty squirrel track;  
Talents differ; all is well and wisely put;  
If I cannot carry forests on my back,  
Neither can you crack a nut."

AN OLD NEWSPAPER OF 1728.—We copy from  
"The New England Weekly Journal," published at  
Boston, April 1728, the style of advertisements  
at that date, and just as they were put in the Jour-  
nal:

Just Published. The Nature and Necessity  
of REPENTANCE, with the Means and Motives to  
it. A Discourse occasion'd by the Earthquake. By  
the Rev. John Rogers, Pastor of the Church in  
Boston. Sold by S. Gerrish, in Cornhill Boston.

Choice New Coffee to be Sold by Arthur  
Savage at his House in Brattle-Street  
Boston for Eight Shillings per Pound.

A very Likely Negro Woman who can do  
Household Work, and is fit either for Town or Country  
Service, about 22 Years of Age, to be Sold, Inquire of the  
Printer hereof.



FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

FARM STOCK, &amp;c.

TRAVELING.

## The Markets.

## Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer. (Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tonn & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.) July 31.

There is but little change to note in our Grain and Produce since our last weekly report. Receipts of the new crops come forward very sparingly, owing doubtless to the low prices that rule and the very high prices at which Sacks are held. There is an opinion prevailing that we have not a sufficient amount of Sacking material for the crop; speculators have bought the bulk of that on hand and to arrive, and have rapidly advanced prices. Sacks that one week since sold at 25¢ @ 24¢ each, are now ready sale at 35¢, being fully double last year's prices, while Grain of all kinds, if we except Barley and Oats, is lower than last year. This state of things is far from agreeable and leaves many in doubt how to act. We hear from many farmers, that rather than buy Sacks at the present high price, they will follow the plan of binning their Grain and selling if possible in bulk. This course will in our opinion ignore Sacks as a measure. We hope that some plan may be adopted to get rid of this heavy tax in way of Sacks, that amounts to such a direct loss to the producer.

Hay receipts have been liberal and prices have declined. Potatoes in consequence of light receipts and a good demand have advanced.

We hear of buyers of Wheat being in the country and negotiating for large parcels. This argues that there is a demand for shipment. The extent of the purchases and particulars as well as the future destination, have not thus far transpired. We know of nothing positive except a limited demand for China. The ship Geo. Lee has already Wheat on board and we are assured that the bulk of her cargo will be wheat bought and shipped on Chinamen's account. Also, the Sagamore has been chartered for Liverpool, and Ocean Rover, destination unknown, is load with wheat.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 6591 sks, Barley 4634 sks, Oats 262 sks, Potatoes 2895 sks, Flour 3600 qr-sks, Bran 1784 sks, Wool 192 bales, Hay 377 tons, Oats 740 sks, Salt 1030 sks, Corn 400 sks, Cornmeal 200 sks, Mustard-seed 300 sks, Rye 55 sks.

Also, Coastwise: Wheat 542 sks, Barley 589 sks, Potatoes 230 sks, Flour 360 qr-sks, Beans 533 sks, Wool 125 bales, Corn 24 sks.

Wheat, 100 lb—	Old, for milling, 150¢ @ 162	Superior, ... 550¢ @ 575
New, ... 112¢ @ 125	Extra, ... 600¢ @ 625	
Barley, old, ... 112¢ @ 120	Baker's extra, ... 700¢ @ 775	
do new, ... 110¢ @ 115	Cornmeal, ... 100¢ @ 110	
Oats, for feed, ... 140¢ @ 175	Domestic, 100 lb 50¢ @ 50	
do, for stock, ... 340¢ @ 360	Bay, new, ... 100¢ @ 110	
Rye, ... 150¢ @ 160	Potatoes, new, ... 14¢ @ 15	
Barley, ... 100¢ @ 110	Beans, ... 100¢ @ 110	
Oats, ... 300¢ @ 320	Squash, ... 100¢ @ 110	

Butter, California, 100 lb— 45¢ @ 48¢  
do Eastern, ... 25¢ @ 30¢  
Eggs, ... 10¢ @ 12¢

## San Francisco Cattle Market.

Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. WHITNEY, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

We have no change to note in the Cattle Market for the past week.

**AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.**  
BEEF—American, first quality 5¢ to 7¢; 2d quality 2¢ @ 4¢; Spanish, 1st quality 4¢; 2d quality 2¢ to 3¢ @ 5¢.  
VEAL—first quality, 4¢ @ 7¢.  
HOGS—Stock Hogs 2¢ to 3¢; fat Hogs on foot 5¢ @ 6¢; Dressed 7¢ @ 9¢.  
MUTTON—dressed, 3¢ @ 7¢, according to quality.  
MILK COWS—1st quality \$20 @ \$40; 2d quality \$15 @ \$25.

## Retail Prices at Washington Market—Aug. 1.

Apples, ... 10¢ @ 12¢	Oats, Dry, ... 10¢ @ 12¢
Archie, ... 10¢ @ 12¢	do Green, ... 10¢ @ 12¢
Beans, ... 10¢ @ 12¢	do New, ... 10¢ @ 12¢
Bran, ... 10¢ @ 12¢	do Sweet Carolina, ... 10¢ @ 12¢
Broccoli, ... 10¢ @ 12¢	do Yams (8 lbs), ... 10¢ @ 12¢
Cabbage, ... 10¢ @ 12¢	Pumpkins, ... 10¢ @ 12¢
Calliflowers, ... 10¢ @ 12¢	Parasols, ... 10¢ @ 12¢
Carrots, ... 10¢ @ 12¢	Parasols, ... 10¢ @ 12¢
Celery, ... 10¢ @ 12¢	Pickles, in jars, ... 10¢ @ 12¢
Corn, ... 10¢ @ 12¢	Pickles, in jars, ... 10¢ @ 12¢
Cornucopia, ... 10¢ @ 12¢	Raspberries, ... 10¢ @ 12¢
Cranberries, ... 10¢ @ 12¢	do yellow, ... 10¢ @ 12¢
Dried Herbs, ... 10¢ @ 12¢	do black, ... 10¢ @ 12¢
Egg Plant, ... 10¢ @ 12¢	do Peppers, ... 10¢ @ 12¢
Garlic, ... 10¢ @ 12¢	Naturals, ... 10¢ @ 12¢
Green Beans, ... 10¢ @ 12¢	Summer Squash, ... 10¢ @ 12¢
Green Peppers, ... 10¢ @ 12¢	do Hubbard, ... 10¢ @ 12¢
Green Tomatoes, ... 10¢ @ 12¢	String Beans, ... 10¢ @ 12¢
Lettuce, ... 10¢ @ 12¢	Spinach, ... 10¢ @ 12¢
Mushrooms, ... 10¢ @ 12¢	Salads, ... 10¢ @ 12¢
Onions, ... 10¢ @ 12¢	Turnips, ... 10¢ @ 12¢
	Tomatoes, fresh, ... 10¢ @ 12¢

**VEGETABLES.**  
Apples, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
Archie, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
Beans, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
Bran, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
Broccoli, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
Cabbage, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
Calliflowers, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
Carrots, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
Celery, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
Corn, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
Cornucopia, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
Cranberries, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
Dried Herbs, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
Egg Plant, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
Garlic, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
Green Beans, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
Green Peppers, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
Green Tomatoes, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
Lettuce, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
Mushrooms, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
Onions, ... 10¢ @ 12¢

**POULTRY—GANE**  
Ducks, com., ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
do Canvas-back, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
do Mallard, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
do Green, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
do time, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
Chickens, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
Turkey, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
Hens, ... 10¢ @ 12¢

**MEATS.**  
Beef, tenderloin, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
do Sirloin & rib pieces, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
do Neck, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
do Veal, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
do Pork, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
do Corned Beef, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
do Pork chops, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
do Mutton chops, ... 10¢ @ 12¢

**BUTTER, EGGS, &c.**  
Butter, California, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
do Eastern, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
Eggs, California, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
do Eastern, ... 10¢ @ 12¢  
Parasols, ... 10¢ @ 12¢

**Farms, Vineyards, and Gardens.**  
Those in want of either should call at our office and gather information about several which we have for sale. Those who wish to sell should call and see us about them.

RELIABLE accounts from Colorado mines re-affirm reports of suffering from want of water and terrific hot weather. Very little information about the mines can be gained from the Indians. Mexicans use every means to keep others from coming in. Some American miners are satisfied with the prospects, and a few have made from \$10 to \$12 per day, but the high cost of water makes living expensive. Many have failed to make more than one or two dollars. A well organized company of one hundred resolute men will explore the whole region eastward for diggings.

The Washington correspondent of the Bulletin states that a contract has been made with Peter Donahoe of San Francisco, and Mr. Secor of New York, for the immediate construction in California of an iron gunboat, or floating battery of the Monitor pattern, but of larger size. The price paid is about \$540,000, and the work is to be completed in six months. Mr. Ryan, formerly State Senator from Humboldt, is understood to be interested in the contract, which was obtained through the influence of Senators McDougall and Latham.

**THE DIFFERENCE.**—The whole number of Americans killed and wounded during the last war with Great Britain, was 7,738; less than one-half the number of Americans killed and wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing.

## Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can, and where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Every housekeeper experiences how difficult it is to make good bread, and we therefore take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that to insure uniformly light, sweet and nutritious bread, it is only necessary to use Redington & Co's. Yeast Powders, which in every respect equal all similar preparations ever offered to the public. See advertisement in another column.

## To Dairywomen.

## SALT! SALT! SALT!

THE UNDERGROUND HAS RECEIVED, DIRECT from Liverpool, ex Golden Rule, an invoice of **FINE STOVED LIVERPOOL SALT.** This salt is manufactured expressly for Dairy Use, being free from all impurities or specks.

ALSO—Constantly on hand;  
**LOS ANGELES DAIRY SALT;**  
**CARMEN ISLAND ROCK SALT;**  
**SAN QUENTIN ROCK SALT;**  
**SANDWICH ISLAND ROCK SALT;**  
**GROUND ALUM SALT;**  
**COARSE LIVERPOOL SALT.**

For sale, in lots to suit, by  
**J. C. HOLLENBECK,**  
513 Front street, corner of Oregon.

A. H. CABLES. T. W. BAILEY.

## CABLES &amp; BAILEY, Stalls No. 71 and 72 Washington Market

SANSOME STREET SAN FRANCISCO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in **PRODUCE, VEGETABLES AND FRUIT,** Ship, Hotels, and Families, supplied at the Lowest Prices. All orders delivered free of charge.

## North Point Dock Warehouse, STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms. Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

**Advances**  
Made on approved Merchandise.  
**WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,**  
Proprietors.

## PIONEER Riding Academy, LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,

No. 197 and 199 Montgomery street, One door above Jackson. **SAN FRANCISCO.**  
**ORRICK JOHNSON** — Proprietor.

**HORSES KEPT ON LIVERY.**  
RIDING CLASSES for Gentlemen on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.  
RIDING CLASSES for Ladies on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mr. Johnson has effected an arrangement with an experienced Military Trainer, who will open a Class for Dragoon Exercise whenever there are a sufficient number of Pupils to form a class.  
The ACADEMY will be open EVERY EVENING, from 7 until 10 o'clock.  
Ladies and Gentlemen whose duties will not allow them to attend during the day, can receive instructions at night.

**Application for Pardon.**  
TO THE HON. LORENZO SAWYER, Judge of the Twelfth District Court, of San Francisco county: The undersigned, PHILIP R. ROBINSON, late of said county, and H. E. Brown, late of said county, do hereby certify that the undersigned, PHILIP R. ROBINSON, who was, on the ninth day of February, A. D. 1860, convicted of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for life, received a copy of the above notice on the 31st day of July, 1862.

**RECEIVED** a copy of the above notice on the 31st day of July, 1862.  
**NATHAN PORTER, Dist. Atty.**  
Received a copy of the above notice on the 31st day of July, 1862.  
**H. E. BROWN, Ex. Dist. Atty.**  
A true copy of the notice filed in this case. Attest, my hand and the seal of said Twelfth District Court, this 31st day of July, A. D. 1862.

**WASHINGTON BARTLETT, Clerk.**

## Q RANCH FOR SALE.

NOT WISHING TO CONTINUE in the business, I now offer for sale the well-known place called the Q RANCH, situated 35 miles from Sacramento, in IONE VALLEY, on the Jackson Road, containing THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY Acres, which for beauty of location, and richness of soil (as the crops testify), cannot be surpassed in the State.

**HARD-FINISHED HOTEL,** WITH GOOD BARN AND OUT-BUILDINGS, are situated on the premises. Also, a Good **BLACKSMITH'S SHOP,** and a 1st Class **DISTILLERY,** New and in good order.

THE ORCHARD contains 23 acres of Choice Fruit, of all kinds adapted to this climate.

To Persons wishing to Engage in Gardening, this place offers very superior inducements, as it is undoubtedly the Best Land in the State for that purpose, and pays a heavy per centage. Superior advantages are also offered.

To Miners, as Mining is good in this section. To accommodate those who wish Small Pieces, it is offered in Lots to suit purchasers.

The Title is Perfect.  
For Terms, and further particulars, apply to or address,  
**C. GREEN,**  
Q Ranch, Ione Valley, 15

JULY, 1862.

## FOR SALE, A Farm of about 350 Acres,

IN ALAMEDA COUNTY, TWO MILES north from the City of Oakland, on the Telegraph Road. Either the whole or one-half, separately, will be sold, as may suit purchasers. There are now on the premises, a good Dwelling House, containing Ten Rooms, two Servants' Rooms, and Five large Closets and Bath Rooms, all hard finished, and Four handsome Marble Mantels.

Also, a good Farm-House, containing eight rooms, exclusive of rooms appropriated to farm laborers. A Carriage-House 20x40 feet, one and a half stories high; two large Barns, besides Cow-Houses, and Stables for 125 head of cattle and 20 horses, all in excellent condition. The whole is well fenced, and good Division Fences throughout the Farm. All in very complete order, and for the last two years an abundant supply of very Choice Fruit. Farm Implements, choice young Stock, Horses, Harness, Wagons, Buggies and Family Carriage, can be purchased with the land. The above desirable property will be sold on the most reasonable terms, as the owner wishes to be absent from the State for several years.

**A good Eight-horse-power Threshing Machine,** second-hand but thoroughly repaired and better than new, for sale very low.

Also—20 very superior Yearling HEIFERS, half blood Durham; and one half blood Durham BULL. Also, one Full-blood Durham BULL, and Pure Blood Essex PIGS, five months old. Any part or all of the above Property, for sale Cheap or than can be had elsewhere.

Apply to **S. E. ALDEN,** on the premises.

## Two Ranches FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.

ONE CONTAINING 1572 71-100 acres, the other 1283 33-100 acres, being portions of our Ranch in Solano County.

Or, if preferred, an undivided half interest in the whole Ranch, containing 5350 87-100 acres, WITH STOCK AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Consisting of a good Dwelling House, Cheese House, Stables, Shed, Wind Mills, Work Oxen, Horses, Farm Tools, Boats, and everything requisite for the Dairy and Stock business.

One hundred good American COWS, now in milk. The above Ranch is capable of supporting 2500 head of cattle. Out of over 600 head ranches there during the recent flood, WE LOST ONLY TEN CALVES.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, where a map can be seen; or at the Ranch; or to Col. Warren, Editor FARMER.

**HALE & WHEELER**  
STOCKTON, San Joaquin county, Cal. 6

## A Beautiful Home For Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME OF 9 ACRES, situated in Fruit Valley, 1 1/2 miles from Brooklyn.

The Grounds are in the highest state of cultivation. There are on the Grounds all the very choicest kinds of Fruit of every variety, for Market or Family use. The products of the Grounds will pay a monthly income of 3 per cent on the price asked for it, beyond all the wants of a family.

There is a neat Cottage, and Shed for Horses, and a Chicken Yard. Title A. T.

Inquire at the Farmer's Office.

## 1000 Acres of Land, 120 COWS,

**A Good Milk and Dairy Business,** For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SPECTACULAR OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Business ever offered in our State. The location is near Suisun City, within five miles. There is 960 acres good Land, well fenced, which can be had at \$10 per acre, and 120 select COWS for \$20 each, together with Engine and Boiler for feeding Stock, Cheese-Presses, Butter-Churns, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc., valued at \$1000. All these implements will go to the purchaser without cost.

The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted. There are also 1000 acres of good Land adjoining leased for two years at \$1 per acre; this goes also, and the lease can be renewed.

To a good and responsible party this property will be sold on the most liberal terms—say ONE-THIRD CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory. Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address COL. WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will furnish all needed information.

Nov. 1, 1861.

## 500 Acres Good Land &amp; Dwellings.

Who wants a Good Farm Cheap?  
We can offer them Three Quarter Sections, 450 acres, GOOD LAND, suitable for Cultivation (Grain and Orchard Land) and Grazing.

This farm is situated on the county road, twenty-five miles from Sacramento, and thirteen from Suisun City, and three miles from Malaga Prairie Post Office. The land is well watered by living Springs, and is enclosed by Stock-sheds 140 feet long, Barn 60 feet, connected. The House is already furnished, so that a Family can take possession and be at home ready.

There are 800 Ewes and Lambs; small Farming Tools; 75 Domestic Poultry; Cow and Calf, etc. The whole will be sold a bargain, if applied for soon. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

## FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, WITH excellent Out-buildings, a fine Garden, Vineyard of four acres, with a field of sixty acres more, for pasturage or cultivation. The whole will be sold a great bargain for immediate sale.

For particulars apply at California Farmer Office. 10

## RAMS FOR SALE. PURE AND THOROUGHbred SAXON AND AUSTRALIAN Merino Rams.

From specially selected stock, imported by the undersigned into California, Spring of 1860.

Reference at San Francisco: Messrs. GERSTING & CO., California street, below Sansome.

Country Address: NATIVIDAD Post Office, Monterey Co. **EUGENE SHERWOOD,** San Lorenzo Ranch, Monterey county.

## 150 Half-Blood SOUTHDOWNS.

A FINE BAND Half-blood SOUTHDOWN Sheep, young, about eight months old, from the Very Best Blood in the United States, bred by the Stock from Babraham, England. This stock will be sold a bargain, if early applied for, to **KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,** 310 Washington street, near Front.

Or reference and inquiry can be made at the Farmer's Office.

## Thorough-bred Stock for Sale.

CONSISTING OF FRENCH Merino, Spanish Merino, Rams and Ewes; Durham, Devon, and Alderney Bulls and Heifers; also, Essex, Berkshire, Leicestershire, and Suffolk Pigs. All of my stock is strictly Thoroughbred, and equal to any in America, and the prices will at all times be as low as the same quality can be obtained from any other reliable source.

I wish to call special attention to my French and Spanish Merino Rams, which are very superior, and they will be sold at reduced rates. The Stock can be seen on my Ranch, directly across the Bay from San Francisco, near the Ferry Landing at San Antonio, where I would be pleased to show it to all admirers of Fine Animals.

Address me at Iron Mine, P. O., Alameda county, California, or JAMES M. PATTERSON, San Francisco.

**JOHN D. PATTERSON.**

## Grand Opportunities for Stock Men.

A party having a valuable Ranch of several thousand acres, upon which are a band of 1000 fine sheep, 400 cattle, 50 horses and 200 hogs, and 100 acres of fine grass ready to cut, wishes a good man as a partner or manager, with six to ten thousand dollars. This is a fine chance to make a small fortune.

Another party having a large demand of stock and cash means wishes parties to join with him in purchasing Rancho and stock said Rancho, and will give liberal chances to such parties. This is also a fine chance. For information of the above apply to Ed. Farmer.

## Splendid Bucks! CRYSTAL PALACE!

THOSE WHO WANT THE PROGENY of this noble animal should make immediate application for them. **CRYSTAL PALACE** Has produced the finest French Merino Bucks that have ever been exhibited.

Persons in want can see the young Bucks by applying to the Editor of the Farmer.

## The Italian Honey Bee.

FIFTY SWARMS OF BEES in excellent condition, mostly Italian Bees, will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. The Bees are in the Langstroth Patent Hive, and are making Honey very rapidly. Purchasers are invited to call and examine them. They are worthy immediate attention as the undersigned desires to sell them at once.

**ROBERT BECK,** "Big Tree Store," Corner of Eighth & I Streets, 13

Purchasers can refer to Col. Warren, Editor FARMER, as to their value. He will also receive orders for same.

## Full-blood Merino Sheep.

Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address EDWIN FARMER. 20

## Full-Blood Durham Stock.

Purchasers of very choice Durham Stock will do well to call and see our Lists of Stock for sale. We have some for sale as fine as can be found in this country.

We have a number of Full-Blood Durham and also Devon Stock, of perfect pedigree, worthy the attention of those who desire to find the very best blood. The pedigrees we can show, and give full particulars.

Also, about twenty fine Grade animals, of superior stock and parentage, to which we invite particular attention.

## Agency California Wool-growers' Association

**J. W. CLARK,** Late of J. H. Coghill & Co. Sec. Cal. Wool-growers' Ass'n.

## CLARK &amp; PERKINS, Wool Commission Merchants,

Northeast Corner Front and Clay streets, (UP STAIRS) **SAN FRANCISCO.**

## LIBERAL ADVANCES CONSIGNMENTS OF WOOL.

**SUPERIOR ENGLISH WOOL SACKS** Furnished to Order.

## Wool, Hides, and Skins Purchased

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES, ...  
**R. FEUERSTEIN & CO.,** 212 FRONT STREET. **SAN FRANCISCO.**

## WATCHES REPAIRED

AT NEW YORK PRICES!  
AT NEW YORK PRICES!  
AT NEW YORK PRICES!  
AT NEW YORK PRICES!  
AT NEW YORK PRICES!

**C. E. COLLINS,** No. 603 Montgomery street, NEAR CLAY.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched In the Month of August, 1862:  
August 1st—UNCLE SAM, R. H. Horner, Commander.  
August 11th—GOLDEN AGE, F. R. Baby, Commander.  
August 21st—SONORA, —, Commander.

From Folsom street wharf At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

## FOR PANAMA.

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# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XVII.

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### The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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[For the California Farmer.]

#### LETTE FROM JAVA—NO 2

Agricultural Implements—Domestic Animals—Old  
Habit, "stone in the bag"—Market for Flour—  
Tobacco Raising—Expense of Living—Business  
Transactions—Free and Easy Habits—Dress—  
Large Revenue, etc., etc.

BATAVIA, Java, (East India), April 15, 1862.

EDITOR FARMER: In my last communication I  
proposed to give you next a few items on the Agri-  
culture of Java, but my observation is still limited.  
The Agricultural implements of the country are  
truly primitive, simple and rude, like those of  
nearly all Asiatic people, and the great astonish-  
ment is that they succeed at all. And yet they  
are said to be more perfect, and to imply a greater  
degree of intelligence than those of the Hindoos or  
most of the Asiatics. I have succeeded in procur-  
ing, in miniature design, a full set of all their  
implements, which is quite a little museum of it-  
self. The Plow consists of a single handle, a  
heavy, a crook-tipped with iron, and an spool for a  
swallowboard. It has no coulter or cutting instru-  
ment; no other iron except the top of the sock.  
It is drawn by a yoke of buffaloes or oxen, and  
is yoke only. The Harrow, made with a sin-  
gle row of wooden teeth, is only a great rude  
rake. The next most important instrument is the  
hoe, a universal substitute for the shovel and spade,  
which are unknown. The everlasting Bamboo is  
used for handles, yokes, and everything else you  
can imagine. The Sickle is truly a very peculiar  
instrument, and is used to nip off separately each  
ear of rice with a few inches of straw, and cutting  
grain, which by the way is cut every day for daily  
use, as they make no hay as we do; but they use  
these instruments with much dexterity. It is said  
the whole farming stock of a villager may be  
purchased for \$15 or \$16, including a pair of buffaloes,  
as these animals serve all Agricultural and oth-  
er purposes for horses—and which by the way, if  
they could be transported would be the thing for  
the vast tule lands of California. Cattle are very  
useful throughout all Java, but as no pains or  
interest is taken in breeding, they are mostly in-  
ferior. Hogs, Goats, and Sheep are numerous;  
wild hogs abound. Yet simple as their imple-  
ments are, their productions are wonderfully abun-  
dant. The greatest part of the soil is tilled when  
the soil by flooding is reduced to the condition of  
a soft mud, and is then easily managed. I need  
scarcely add, could our American implements be  
introduced and used, it would create a great revolu-  
tion; but you can hardly divert or break the  
salvage from their old and own modes. They do  
just as their fathers did for ages, and every day  
you can see stones carried at one end of a bamboo  
pole to balance the other, instead of dividing the  
load; even the Europeans are slow to introduce  
improved implements, save from their own make.  
It is, however, cheering to see a number of Ameri-  
can plows, carriages, buggies, mills, and a variety  
of our patents here, even the pen and ink we  
write with.

A good market for flour could be found here; if  
well put up and barreled before sent would sell  
as well as any other flour. Prices range from 30  
to 35 and 40 guilders—which is equal to \$12, \$14  
and \$16; but import duty is 25 per cent. I should  
be happy to facilitate the interest of any shippers  
in California by referring them to responsible  
and honorable houses, and otherwise give such  
aid as is in my power. The following are some of  
the imports from America for 1860 and 1861, with  
exports to California [see table], by which you may  
form some idea of the traffic between the two  
countries, and when the tariff is modified, which  
the Home Government is contemplating and has  
promised, I see no reason who a lucrative and  
lively trade should not be carried on between  
Java and California.

Vigorous efforts are now being made to raise  
tobacco, and large advances are made this year,  
and quite a demand exists for good tobacco seed,  
especially Havana and Virginia; and I have no  
doubt an abundant crop will be raised this year.  
The demand for Coffee and Rice has exhausted all  
in the market; provisions and produce at present  
are high. Living is extremely expensive, far more  
so than in California. Strange as it may appear,  
I can live better in San Francisco on \$1000 a year,

than here on \$3000. The average expenses of  
single men here is from \$2500 to \$5000 per year.  
The city and residences are from three to six miles  
apart, so everybody must have his carriage, with  
from two to four pair of horses, or rather ponies,  
for daily exchange. Imported horses cost from  
\$300 to \$2000 each; fortunately native horses  
are cheap, say from \$40 to \$160. Cattle, sheep,  
goats, hogs and fowls are abundant and cheap.  
Many of the cattle are of the Brama or Indian  
stock, with the large lump on their backs. The  
cows are evidently not good milkers, and imported  
cows from Europe and Australia always bring a  
high price, but as no pains are taken in breeding,  
you cannot expect anything superior. And not-  
withstanding the docility and subervieny of the  
natives, when left to themselves they do nothing  
or as little as possible. And I find here, as in  
many other parts of the world, California not ex-  
cepted, that people do not love to hard work gener-  
ally, even the enterprising Dutch seem to take things  
decidedly easy, amounting to almost indifference;  
but they keep a sharp look out for the guilders,  
and no where can one get rid of any quantity  
faster than here, and unless one has a pile of them  
or an income, he will soon be minus. And with  
the shrewdness of the Chinese as cashiers, Malay  
book-keeper, Arab salesman, half-cast clerks and  
writers, with an indefinite number of Natives as  
subs, of all propensities, and servants with all  
wants, you may form some idea how the money  
goes. The lingua Franca of this and the India  
Seas is Malay, which all must learn, or often be  
effectually sold, when least he desires it. A pro-  
fessional Linguist finds this an interesting field.

Business is carried on to a great extent by let-  
ters, notes, billets, &c., and the correspondence of  
many merchants or officials is enormous. The  
warehouses and residences generally much resem-  
ble those of Central America and Mexico, with  
their thick white walls, and heavy tiled roofs. Go  
through one or two warehouses and residences  
and you have seen the whole. Little activity is  
displayed in the streets; much in the hotels and  
residences, especially about grog and meal time,  
which is almost continually; from the time you  
open your eyes in the morning, say 5 o'clock, often  
before, it is coffee and tea sipping, grog sipping, cof-  
fee, tea, smoke, talk, grog, varied by gin and bit-  
ters, with a smoke. This, varied, constitutes the  
exercises from morning till 12 o'clock at night.  
The people live to eat and drink. One fact I could  
not but notice, the systematic and rational way,  
if I may so call it, they have of drinking: the  
Dutch will sip grog, gin and bitters, all day, and  
never get drunk; but an American, on the same  
quantity, will be drunk in a few hours. I am in-  
clined to think, as we cannot abolish drinking, we  
may materially and rationally improve it, and  
commend the Dutch modus operandi. But none  
of these things move me.

The dress, especially of merchants, is generally  
in white, and looks quite starchy. Many look as  
though they ought to carry bandboxes and ward-  
robes for their preservation. In business, they  
are prompt, and I am also assured reliable. They  
charge 2 1/2 per cent for purchasing, 1 per cent for  
indorsing, and 5 per cent for selling. Most of the  
business is transacted with the Home Government.

This Island returns a handsome revenue, stated  
\$34,000,000, with an expense of government and  
interest on loans reduces it to say \$20,000,000,  
leaving, I might say, the enormous profit of \$14,-  
000,000 annually for the mother country.

The political and financial history of this coun-  
try is interesting, but I must forbear noting items  
A good work has recently been published by J.  
W. B. Mooney, entitled, "Java, or How to Manage  
a Colony." London. Ida Pfeiffer and Geo. Francis  
Traill have each given good sketches of it, and  
are worth perusal. There are many things worthy  
of note, but must be deferred. I hope shortly to  
visit Buitenzorg and the interior, when I shall be  
able to furnish sketches. The holidays just passed  
have absorbed most of my time and attention, to-  
gether with steamer day here as in California,  
takes all my spare moments. And after all con-  
sidered, climate, health, happiness, and future  
interests and prospects, contrasted, California still  
surpasses anything I have yet seen in the East.

Yours, TRAVELER.

TOBACCO PRODUCTION IN JAVA.—The following is  
an extract from a letter written by an old resident  
of California, to Mr. S. W. Moore, of this city, dated  
April 18, 1862: "Java raised last year from in-  
ferior seed 12,000,000 pounds of tobacco, and hopes  
to double this year. Tobacco can be raised here  
as well as and as profitably as in Havana and Ameri-  
ca, with the same intelligence. But at present it  
is mere chance, and awkwardness, I may add, or  
rather things grow in spite of knowledge and skill  
I could commend this to any tobacco grower hav-  
ing the requisite knowledge, as a lucrative field." We  
call attention to the letter from "Traveler," in  
another column.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—The Lawton Blackberry is  
now being converted into wine in considerable  
quantities, and is being acknowledged among the  
established good wines of our State. Mr. Com-  
ings, at Graves & Williams, can supply an article  
of the purest and best.

#### Agriculture in our Schools.

As Agricultural text-book for the youth of our  
land is what has long been wanted, and while the  
earliest development of a child has clearly mani-  
fested a taste for the natural sciences, especially  
the love of trees, plants, and flowers, this great  
study has been left out of our school-books until  
now; but thanks to the spirit of progress, which  
marks the nineteenth century, and to the great  
minds of this age, light has come, and from Old  
Massachusetts (God bless her), we have the grati-  
fying fact that through the State Board of Agri-  
culture, a very valuable work has been sent forth  
which is being introduced into all the schools of  
that State. The Manual of Agriculture for the  
School, the Farm, and the Fireside, by George  
B. Emerson, author of the Report on the Trees  
and Shrubs of Massachusetts, and Charles L. Flint,  
author of treatise on Milk Cows and Dairy  
Farming, and Grasses and Forage Plants, &c. The  
work does honor to both these gentlemen, and to  
the Board of Agriculture. This book will prove  
a treasure to the youth of our land, it will give  
sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, and awaken  
the understandings of all, for it simplifies much  
that was difficult in the dry study of Agriculture  
when scientifically viewed, and by the simplicity  
and interest which is infused in the teachings of  
this book, it will become the Hand-Book of Agri-  
culture. We confess the interest we feel in such  
a book for such a cause, and esteem it as one of  
the best books of the age. We cannot refrain  
from adding the merited encomiums bestowed  
upon the work by that noble friend of Agri-  
culture, Hon. M. P. Wilder, and also other notices  
of the work which have been offered. A. Roman  
& Co., have the book for sale, and every friend of  
Agriculture should have it. No library should be  
without it. We hope School Committees in every  
part of our State will examine the book and pro-  
mote the introduction of it into the schools of  
this State.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture,  
after a careful revision of the work, passed the  
following Resolution:  
"Resolved, That this Board approve of the Manual  
of Agriculture, submitted by its authors,  
Messrs. George B. Emerson and Charles L. Flint,  
and recommend its publication by these gentle-  
men, as a work well adapted for use in the schools  
of Massachusetts."

LETTER FROM HON. MARSHAL P. WILDER.  
DORCHESTER, November 22, 1861.  
Gentlemen,—The first demand of life is for food,  
and the only supply is from the products of the  
soil. Agriculture is, therefore, of primary im-  
portance, not only as the source from which we  
derive our daily bread, but as the parent of all the  
other great industrial pursuits. Without agricul-  
ture there can be no commerce or manufactures,  
no population or prosperity. Every one, of what-  
ever vocation, is interested in its welfare, and  
every man, woman and child, should have some  
knowledge of the fundamental principles of this  
most useful art.

To accomplish so desirable an object, and es-  
pecially to implant in the minds of youth an abid-  
ing love for this honorable employment, the Mas-  
sachusetts Board of Agriculture have caused the  
Manual of Agriculture for Schools to be prepared  
under its own supervision and direction. The  
task of preparing this volume was confided to  
Messrs. George B. Emerson and Charles L. Flint.  
Worthily have the authors performed their duty,  
and most cordially do I recommend the book as  
being admirably adapted to the use of schools,  
and equally valuable to the cultivators of the soil.  
I take great pleasure in commending it, not only  
to the people of Massachusetts, but to the farming  
community throughout our country.

MARSHAL P. WILDER.

#### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

One of the most useful books of the kind we  
have ever met with.—[Montreal Transcript.  
The plan of the work is excellent and the mat-  
ter equal to the plan. Had we the power we  
would have it taught in every school in America.  
[Ohio Farmer.

It may be safely accepted as a standard work  
upon all that it professes to teach. We recom-  
mend it to all our farmers as a most useful hand-  
book.—[Barnstable Patriot.  
The plan of the work is admirable, and the  
writing has the merit of being both clear and con-  
cise.—[Gazette, Montreal.

MILDEW AMONG GRAPE.—The Stockton Inde-  
pendent says mildew prevails to a considerable  
extent in the vineyards in the neighborhood of  
that city. In northern and northeastern countries,  
where the atmosphere is humid, mildew annoys  
the horticulturist to such an extent, very frequent-  
ly, as to work the destruction of a whole crop,  
notwithstanding all the effort and skill he may use  
or its prevention or check. Mildew, if unchecked,  
so affects the leaves of the vine as to completely  
cripple them in the performance of their legitimate  
functions, and so coats the fruit as to wither it be-  
fore the time of ripening, and renders it compari-  
tively worthless. We are informed that to take a  
peck of unslacked lime, put in a tight tub or bar-  
rel and use sufficient boiling water to slack it,  
then add two gallons of cold water, and let the  
whole stand until it is clear and cold, then pour  
off carefully the clear water—free from sediment—  
into a light jar and set it aside in a cool place for  
use. A pint of this liquid will be sufficient to mix  
with two gallons of soft water, which may be ap-  
plied to the vine with a syringe. This is by far a  
more effective way of killing mildew than the ap-  
plication of sulphur or quick-lime. [However suc-  
cessful this last plan may be, the time required to  
sprinkle each vine in a vineyard properly, will pre-  
clude the use of this remedy for a large vineyard.  
Ed. Farmer.]

#### The Sack Tax

The Petaluma Journal remarks on this subject:  
We took occasion, a few weeks since, to refer to  
the burdensome tax which our farmers are re-  
quired to pay for sacks in which to bring their grain  
to market. We are again pressed to give this  
subject attention, for it is one which seriously af-  
fects the prosperity of this State, and demands a  
speedy and continued remedy. No one individual  
or county is alone affected by the burden, but the  
people of the entire State are made to feel its de-  
pressing influence. On every side complaints reach  
us of the scarcity of money, and yet the farmer is  
called upon to make a great outlay before he can  
bring the result of the season's toil to market. He  
that has given his attention to the cultivation of  
grain alone, and has but 2,000 sacks to offer, is  
but a moderate farmer, and therefore hardly pre-  
pared to make any great outlay of cash before  
effecting a sale of his crop; and yet in order to  
sell, he must, under the present regime, sack his  
grain, which for two thousand sacks will cost him  
five hundred dollars, at their present price. To pay  
such an amount of money for the mere article of  
sacking, does much to embarrass the producer,  
and must of course put an additional price upon  
breadstuffs which might, under a different system,  
be easily avoided.

No one will insist that the sacking of wheat,  
year after year, adds to its value. True, for ship-  
ping it may be necessary to sack it; but let this  
be the work of the commission merchant, and not  
of the farmer; and let those who send the drilling  
to us, thus be made, in paying the value of the  
sack as a useful article in shipping, to furnish us  
some return for the money first expended for it.

The farmers must hereafter sell their grain in  
bulk, and buyers must prepare to so receive it.  
One lot of sacks will then last a farmer for years,  
and great will be the gain to all. As we have  
stated in a previous number, at the present rates,  
it will cost \$3,600,000 for sacks sufficient to con-  
tain as much grain as was produced last year.  
Three millions, six hundred thousand dollars for  
sacks, and what return are we to get for this very  
great outlay? Not a farthing,—not a copper shall  
we get in return for all this. No wonder that Cal-  
ifornia, although rich and fruitful in mineral and  
vegetable kingdoms, moves with heavy loads upon  
her back. Not content to send East for luxuries  
that might be avoided, we are actually paying out  
every year to Eastern States millions of dollars for  
articles that are neither luxurious nor useful. Is  
it not time to stop this folly, and learn at least to  
do without those things that can be so easily dis-  
peased with, especially when so large an amount of  
money will be retained in the country, which will  
help improve our farms, build good roads, and  
make comfortable homes for those who have cast  
their lot in this fruitful State.

The necessity of a change must be apparent to  
all. But how shall it be made? It has been sug-  
gested that the farmers of Sonoma county, as a  
leading Agricultural county, should move in the  
matter, and for this purpose it is thought a con-  
vention should be held to take the matter into  
consideration and adopt such measures as may be  
necessary to secure a union of action throughout  
the State. The matter is with the farmers. They,  
as a class, can control the manner in which grain  
shall be brought to market.

We have been requested by one or two farmers  
to call a meeting in this place, that the grain-  
growers might take steps for this reform. We do  
not like to take the liberty of calling the farmers  
together, but would take pleasure in publishing a  
call from any of them. They must make a move-  
ment to save themselves, and the sooner they do  
so the better. Let a meeting, then, be called with-  
out delay, and such action had as shall tend to do  
away with this enormous tax.

[We are glad to see the subject of Grain Bags  
agitated. This journal repeatedly urged grain-  
growers many months since, when bags were 14,  
15 and 16 cents, to purchase, and to buy the cloth  
and make their bags; then it would have saved  
them one-half, now it is too late. Our neighbor,  
however, has made some errors in his calculations.  
In the first place, grain bags are now worth thirty-  
five cents, instead of twenty-five. Again, the cost  
of the bags is not lost to the State, though they may  
be to the grower. But if the grower becomes the  
shipper himself he receives the value of his bags  
in New York; neither the shipper nor the State  
is wholly loser. Our neighbor says the cost of bags  
for grain, if the same as last year, would be \$3,-  
600,000. This, at his estimate, would give 14,-  
400,000 bags of grain. This is in excess some  
6,000,000 bags. Undoubtedly crops this year will  
be much in excess of last year, and supposing it  
to be in round numbers 10,000,000 sacks, it would  
require more than this amount to reach his figures.  
It should be remembered, however, that by the  
home consumption of grain many bags are used  
twice over, and therefore we do not need bags for  
every bushel of grain. Two millions and one-  
half will reach the wants of our State the present  
year. The suggestion for action among farmers is a  
good one, but they are generally too busy to stir  
up a meeting for bagging, except on their own  
farms, just now, as it is the busy season of harvest,  
and the work must be done. There is no doubt but  
that shippers will readily furnish bags, we know  
of parties that will do so.]

#### National Department of Agriculture.

The following is the act passed by Congress and  
approved by the President, to establish a distinct  
Department of Agriculture in the Government:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-  
sentatives of the United States of America in Congress  
assembled, That there is hereby established at the  
seat of Government of the United States a Depart-  
ment of Agriculture, the general designs and du-  
ties of which shall be to acquire and diffuse among  
the people of the United States useful information  
on subjects connected with agriculture in the most  
general and comprehensive sense of that word,  
and to procure, propagate, and distribute among  
the people new and valuable seeds and plants.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there  
shall be appointed by the President, by and with  
the consent and advice of the Senate, a "Commis-  
sioner of Agriculture," who shall be the chief ex-  
ecutive officer of the Department of Agriculture, who  
shall hold his office by a tenure similar to that of  
other civil officers appointed by the President, and  
who shall receive for his compensation a salary of  
three thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall  
be the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture  
to acquire and preserve in his Department all in-  
formation concerning agriculture which he can  
obtain by means of books and correspondence, and  
by practical and scientific experiments (accurate  
records of which experiments shall be kept in his  
office), by the collection of statistics, and by any  
other appropriate means within his power: to col-  
lect, as he may be able, new and valuable seeds and  
plants; to test by cultivation the value of such of  
them as may require such tests; to propagate such as  
may be worthy of propagation, and to distribute  
them among agriculturists. He shall annually make  
a general report to the President and to Congress,  
in which he may recommend the publication of  
papers forming parts of, or accompanying his re-  
ports, which report shall also contain an account  
of all moneys received and expended by him. He  
shall also make special reports on particular sub-  
jects whenever required to do so by the President  
or either House of Congress, or when he shall  
think the subject in his charge requires it. He  
shall receive and have charge of all the property  
of the agricultural division of the Patent Office in  
the Department of the Interior, including the fix-  
tures and property of the propagating garden. He  
shall direct and superintend the expenditure of all  
money appropriated by Congress to the Depart-  
ment, and render accounts thereof, and also of all  
money heretofore appropriated for agriculture,  
and remaining unexpended. And said Commis-  
sioner may send and receive through the mails,  
free of charge, all communications and other mat-  
ter pertaining to the business of his Department,  
not exceeding in weight thirty-two ounces.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the  
Commissioner of Agriculture shall appoint a chief  
clerk with a salary of two thousand dollars, who  
in all cases during the necessary absence of the  
Commissioner, or when the said principal office  
shall become vacant, shall perform the duties  
of the Commissioner, and he shall appoint  
such other employes as Congress may from  
time to time provide salaries corresponding to the  
salaries of similar officers in other departments of  
the government, and he shall as Congress may  
from time to time provide, employ other persons,  
for such time as their services may be needed, in-  
cluding botanists, chemists, entomologists, and  
other persons skilled in the natural sciences per-  
taining to agriculture. And the said Commis-  
sioner, and every other person to be appointed in the  
said Department, shall before he enters upon the  
duties of his office or appointment, make oath or  
affirmation truly and faithfully to execute the trust  
committed to him. And the said Commissioner  
and the chief clerk shall also, before entering upon  
their duties, severally give bonds to the Treasurer  
of the United States, the former in the sum of ten  
thousand and the latter in the sum of five thousand  
dollars, with conditions to render a true and faith-  
ful account to him or his successor in office, quar-  
terly yearly accounts of all moneys which shall be  
by them received by virtue of said office, with  
suresties to be approved as sufficient by the Sollic-  
itor of the Treasury; which bonds shall be filed in  
the office of the First Controller of the Treasury,  
to be by him put in suit upon any breach of the  
conditions thereof. Approved, May 15, 1862.

FRUIT IN SIERRA COUNTY.—We learn by one of  
our correspondents in Sierra county, that at  
Downville on the 1st, fruit brought the follow-  
ing price: Apples and peaches 27 cts. a pound,  
and plums 75 cts. We learn also that butter was  
50 cts. per pound, and eggs \$1 per dozen. This  
we call pretty good prices for a county where all  
these things can be raised in abundance. Down-  
ville folks should plant largely this fall.

HARVEST MACHINES.—Although the season has  
far advanced for Harvesters and Thrashers, yet  
some are selling and more will be wanted. Messrs.  
Hawley & Co., have each of very superior quality,  
and at low prices. Messrs. Arthur & Co., have  
both kinds, well approved, and will meet the  
market.



## The Mississippi River, Levees, etc.

At a time when vast armies are contending for the control of the great river of the West and its magnificent valley, says an Eastern paper, there comes before the public a scientific report upon the physical characteristics of the mighty stream, showing how the people on its banks may obtain a mastery over it, so as to protect themselves and their fertile acres from its periodical overflows; and how the bars at its mouth may be reduced, for the convenience of commerce. The Federal Government is in a fair way to re-establish its political control of that important section of the Republic, and the report demonstrates that with the return of peace, a physical control of its mighty floods may be established. The work of elucidating the peculiarities of the Mississippi river, and fixing the laws which govern them, has been a work of great extent and intricacy, and has employed the best scientific skill of the nation for several years. The results of this labor have now appeared in a "Report upon the Physics and Hydrodynamics of the Mississippi River," prepared by Captain A. A. Humphreys and Lieut. H. L. Abbott of the United States Topographical Engineers. An interesting review of this report, by Edwin Hale Abbott, appeared in the North American Review for April, and has been reprinted in a pamphlet form. The surveys were begun in 1857, and the entire period since has been occupied by them and the necessary office labor of working out the results from the data obtained. A number of interesting and important facts have been established. It has been found that the bed of the river is not of an alluvial character, as was generally supposed. Immense beds of pure silicious sand and fine gravel, entirely free from mud or sediment, exist in various places, and grow finer as the gulf is approached. Where the current becomes slack, opposite caving bends and the like, sediment is deposited, forming sandy mud banks, called willow batteries, from the growth of the willows on them. But the true bottom, on which rest the moving sand banks and willow batteries, is composed—from the mouth of the Ohio at least as far as Fort St. Phillip—of one single homogeneous substance, a hard blue or drab-colored clay. This clay differs greatly from any deposit now made by the river, and the developments go to show that it was formed long anterior to the present geological epoch. This discovery establishes the fact that the channel of the Mississippi has not been worn by water through river mud, and is not constantly shifting, as such channels always do, and making it impossible to predict its position even a few years hence. It is, on the contrary, a vast natural canal, cut through a bed of hard, tenacious, insoluble clay. This is true, however, only of the general channel, the banks of the river being, within certain limits, unstable and perpetually changing. The river is constantly undermining its banks in the bends, and forming new land on points throughout the whole alluvial region.

The effects of tidal oscillation, in low stages of the river, are probably felt as high up as Red River Landing, which is 316 miles from the mouth, while at Baton Rouge, 245 miles from the mouth, there is a mean tide of two-tenths of a foot, though the mean tide in the Gulf is only one foot and two-tenths. The range of level between high and low water in the Mississippi averages about forty-five feet, until it comes within the influence of the Gulf. At Natchez, where the variation in level is greatest, it ranges over fifty feet. There are three great rises in the river annually—in winter, spring, and summer, respectively. The spring rise is the greatest. One very important fact determined is, that the water of the Mississippi is undercharged with sediment, and that any apprehension of danger from outlets on the score of decomposition of sediment is wholly groundless. Still a great quantity of sediment, in the aggregate, is borne along to the Gulf by the immense volume of water that flows from the Mississippi. The annual discharge of water is estimated at 104 trillions of cubic feet, carrying along with it 812½ billions of pounds of sedimentary matter, constituting a square mile of deposit 241 feet deep.

The subject of protection against the freshets on the river, which frequently inflict immense damage, was very thoroughly investigated by the survey, and the conclusion arrived at that the levee system is the only one adapted to meet the desired end. Out-offs are pronounced inapplicable to large rivers like the Mississippi; diverting tributaries are utterly impracticable on account of their enormous cost for such a stream; while reservoirs are physically impossible, owing to the topography of the Mississippi valley, to say nothing of the vast expense of constructing such contrivances for a river of the magnitude of the Mississippi.

Some ingenious speculations in regard to the geological history of the river are contained in the report. The hypothesis that an arm of the Gulf once reached nearly to the mouth of the Ohio, and that the mouth of the Mississippi was there, is untenable. Many considerations lead to the belief that the mouth of the river was originally situated not far, probably, from Plaquemine, and that its prolongation into the Gulf has therefore been only 220 miles. The river is building out into the Gulf new land at the rate of 202 feet every year. Assuming this as a basis for calculating the age of the delta, we have the period of 4400 years as the time required for the growth of the river 220 miles into the Gulf.

The problem of deepening the mouths of the river is discussed. As the bars are always forming, they must be steadily removed by artificial means, either increasing the velocity of the current or stirring up the bottom by suitable machinery. The latter is considered the best plan. Permanent or regular annual appropriations will be needed for this purpose, because perpetual labor will be required. Intermittent efforts are of little utility.

The Osier willow, if evenly planted on good soil, well cultivated on both sides several feet wide, for a few years afterwards, and the main stems well woven together, will form a good hedge on upland, it is said.

## Birds and Insects.

At this season of the year anything relating to birds and insects cannot fail to prove interesting, especially when it is borne in mind that their economical relations to each other are becoming better recognized and appreciated. We therefore append here the following extract, it is in a very condensed form, and contains many valuable facts:

"At the late Agricultural meeting at St. Gallen, in Switzerland, Baron von Tschudi, the celebrated Swiss naturalist, dwelt on the important services of birds in the destruction of insects. Without birds, said he, no agriculture and vegetation are possible. They accomplish in a few months the profitable work of destruction which millions of human hands could not do half so well in as many years; and the sage therefore blamed, in very severe terms, the foolish practice of shooting and destroying birds, which prevails more especially in Italy, recommending, on the contrary, the process of alluring birds into gardens and corn-fields.

"Among the most deserving birds he counts swallows, finches, titmice, red-tails, &c. The naturalist then cites numerous instances in support of his assertion. In a flower-garden of one of his neighbors, three tall rose-trees had suddenly been covered with about 2000 tree-llice. At his recommendation a marsh-titmouse was located in the garden, which in a few hours consumed the whole brood, and left the roses perfectly clean. A red-tail in a room was observed to catch about 900 flies in an hour. A couple of night-swallows have been known to destroy a whole swarm of gnats in fifteen minutes. A pair of golden-crested wrens carry insects as food to their nestlings upon an average thirty-six times in an hour. For the protection of orchards and woods, titmice are of invaluable service. They consume, in particular, the eggs of the dangerous pine-spiders. One single female of such spiders frequently lays from 600 to 800 eggs, twice in the summer season, while a titmouse with her young ones consume daily several thousands of them. Wrens, nuthatches, and woodpeckers often exterminate vermin from the crevices of tree-bark numbers of insects for their nestlings. In 1848 an immense swarm of caterpillars, of the well known genus *Bombax dispar*, had destroyed all the tree leaves in the orchard of Count Casimirus Wadzibi, who observed the stems and branches coated, as it were, with a heavy crust of millions of eggs, surrounded by a hairy skin. He employed scores of bands to scrape them off, but to no avail, and the trees were about to decay. Luckily, towards the winter, numerous flights of titmice and wrens frequented that part, and it was soon perceived that the nests of the caterpillars were visibly diminishing. In the spring time about twenty pairs of titmice made their nests in the garden, and in the course of the summer they had cleared the trees of all the caterpillars.

"M. Tschudi considers sparrows to be very useful birds, as one single pair usually carry to their nest every day about 300 caterpillars, an advantage that amply compensates for the cherries the birds steal in the garden. Owls also consume, morning and evening, vast numbers of insects. Some species of birds, such as starlings, jackdaws, rooks, jays, and speckled magpies, are distinguished for destroying maybugs or cockchafer. White, of Selborne, who devoted some time to the observation of the movements of a pair of common barn owls, found, among other things, that they often carried to their nest a mouse every five minutes; while another pair of great owls had carried to their nest in one evening in June no less than eleven mice. Most of the smaller birds feed, either entirely or partially, especially during the hatching season, on insects, worms, snails, spiders, &c.; so do also the hedge-sparrows, woodpeckers, thrushes, fly-catchers (*Muscicapa*), wagtails, larks, &c.

"Without these useful birds, obnoxious insects would increase in such masses as to become a permanent plague in Europe, and destroy all fruit and vegetation, like the locust in the East; and the farmer, in balancing the gain and loss accruing from these useful birds, ought to consider the latter in the light of domestic servants, whose cost of keeping is amply repaid by their services."

## American Institute Farmers' Club.

A NEW SUBSCRIBER.

S. B. Pierce of Homer, Cortland county, New York, exhibited a very beautifully finished plow, with a subsoil attachment, contrived so as to set it by turning a screw at any depth from 1 to 10 inches below the bottom of the turning plow. This he stated would require about one-fourth more power than it does to draw the plow without the attachment, but will add more than a fourth to the value of the work, and probably induce some farmers to subsoil their plowing who would not do it with a separate plow and man and team. It can be attached to any plow at a cost of \$4.

Prof. Marsh—I have no doubt it will be better than the Michigan plow, though that is good; but it is not always beneficial to turn the earth from below the first furrow upon the surface. This plow will loosen up the bottom of the furrow that has been trampled by the ox and compacted by the plow, and I have no doubt will prove worth more than the cost of doing the work. Wherever the top soil is inverted much below the usual depth of plowing, it injures the first crop materially.

Wm. S. Carpenter—I have proved the contrary of that in the dirt thrown out of a ditch. It is no matter how deeply the top soil is inverted, if the surface is well manured.

Solon Robinson—This plan of attaching a subsoiler to a common plow is good, but not a new idea. I gave this club an account of its practical working some ten years ago. It was first applied by a common blacksmith at Norfolk, Va., and answered an excellent purpose in all kinds of soil. It was not patented then—it is now; and now that farmers will have the opportunity of buying the patent, it is probable they will adopt the improvement.

## THE VALUE OF HAY FED ON THE FARM.

O. Crawford of Globe Village, Mass., inquires the value of hay (good upland) as a fertilizer, to

be fed out on a New-England farm, rather than to sell the hay and buy patent manures.

This question elicited considerable discussion, and so much interest that it was agreed to continue the question.

Prof. Nash said that Mr. Brooks of Massachusetts proved by a series of experiments that it was better to feed hay on the farm than to sell it at \$20 a ton. As a general thing, farmers who feed their hay on the farm are more thrifty than those who sell hay to buy manure.

## Light from the Earth.

The Marysville Appeal gives the following interesting description of mineral oil popularly known as kerosene: It is only since 1857 that the commerce in what is known as rock oil or petroleum has commenced to be of any importance in the United States, and yet, so fast has this singular product assumed important proportions and so great and controlling has its interest—as Americans say—become, that there are already in the United States many millions of dollars invested in the various means and appliances which are called into existence by its procurement, refining, preparations for market and shipping. During the first five months of the present year, notwithstanding the distracted state of the commerce of country, three millions of gallons of rock oil were exported to foreign countries from the United States, to say nothing of the enormous amount consumed at home, and yet the supply has always been equal to the demand, and has generally exceeded it.

This extraordinary production was first obtained from an artesian well at Tarentum, on the Alleghany river, in Pennsylvania, and was sold for medicinal purposes. Its illuminating qualities were soon found out, and investigation showed that it is principally composed of carbon and hydrogen and holds in solution more or less asphaltum or bitumen. The location of the petroleum on this continent appears to be in a belt, reaching from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, through the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Florida. Another belt stretches from Texas through Kansas to the Mississippi river, whence it deflects westward through Nebraska to the Rocky Mountains, being found as far west as 83 miles east of Salt Lake, where the "tar springs," as they are called by the emigrants, yield a crude substance used for greasing wagon wheels. In our own State an oil belt makes its appearance near San Diego and has been traced northwardly through the coast counties as far up as Santa Clara, where it has been found to a very considerable extent, though Los Angeles county has oil works in her borders. Oil springs have also been discovered in Humboldt county.

The magnitude of the amount of petroleum produced has formed a formidable interest which has lately shown itself in opposition to the action of some of the authorities of eastern cities where stringent regulations respecting the amount allowed to be on storage have been sought to be enforced, on account of the supposed combustible character of the oil. Men of science have reported, however, that the crude article contains about 5 per cent kerosene, or naphtha, which is highly volatile, and when mingling with the air, under certain rare conditions, produces an explosive compound. The expenses of removing this small and the heavy dealers in large cities have agreed to purify the crude article that the rates of insurance may not be affected by its extensive storage, and that the necessity for the stringent action of the city authorities—that of New York being particularly specified—may be avoided.

Almost every family in the land now burns this oil or its kindred product, distilled from coal—and no article known to commerce can replace it. Cheaper than gas, and more brilliant than whale oil, it has become a domestic necessity and an important branch of American manufacture, and it is highly important that proper steps be taken to develop the oil resources of our own State—to ascertain their extent and value, and prove, if possible, that we can be independent of the older States in the matter of its production and bring to our own market our own supply of this new and useful commodity.

WASHOE FRUIT, FLOWERS, &c.—The Virginia City Territorial Enterprise of the 26th and 31st ult. says several fine new buildings are being erected on the west side of the town at the foot of Mt. Davidson. This part of the town promises fair to become the Fifth Avenue of Virginia City. We notice that the owners of some of the gardens in Six-Mile Canyon have planted in them a considerable number of young trees. All of these young trees are flourishing finely, having grown several inches this season, and are crowded with a wealth of green foliage. We do not doubt but apples and many other kinds of fruit will yet be grown in Washoe. Within the rugged basins found on the tops and sides of our barren mountains wild flowers bud and blossom for a brief season with almost tropical luxuriance. It is hard to believe that a country in general appearance so sterile, and uninviting should be the home of flowers that would rank second best with the floral and favored lands; but when we clamber up the rugged sides of even the most brown and barren of our hills, we find at the head of the rocky gorge furrowing its sides little swarded terraces and basins, watered by springs and shaded by willows, that are fit homes for the modest, delicately tinted beauties found dwelling in these Alpine nooks. We shall ever love and defend our wild Washoe flowers. Our Nevada "Morning Glory" would be a "glory" anywhere. The Sierras have not lost their snow caps—they glisten in the rays of the hot sun, making one wish a closer proximity to their hoary heads, although the thoughts of the winter storms of which they still show a reminder tend to cool the heated imagination of any one who spent his winter in Washoe. Yet the sight of snow so near to our thermometer standing at 100° is a strange appearance.

The Dutch have decided to abolish slavery in all their colonies by progressive emancipation. All the slaves in the Dutch American possessions are to be free on the first of July, 1863.

## Material for Paper.

FLAX holds the first place among fibers, which, from their strength, flexibility and other practical qualities, are fittest for the manufacture of paper. Flax has hitherto been grown in India in large quantities, but almost entirely for the sake of the seed. Various means have from time to time been used to extend the cultivation of this useful plant in India, and it has been produced in the Punjab of a quality equal to that of the best kind received from Russia. The plant which stands next to flax for the quality of its fiber is the reed of Assam and other parts of India. The plant grows to a height of from three to four feet, and being a perennial, the expense of cultivation is less than that of most plants. It will bear cutting down three times in a season; the first crop yielding coarse, the second and third fine fibers. Probably about 10 per cent of useful fiber may be extracted from the stems of this plant. The Neilgherry nettle, the modar, the well known jute of commerce, the safet barials, the ambaree, the hemp, the sunn, the jete, the pine apple, the moorra, the Agave Americana, the fourcuya gigantea, the plantain, the yucca gloriosa, the phormium tenax, or New Zealand flax, etc., etc., may also be employed for the same purpose. All of these except the last enumerated, are indigenous to India, and contain fibers which may be more or less usefully applied to the manufacture of paper, and to textile fabrics.

Most of the above articles will grow luxuriantly in this State—Hemp, Flax, the Agave, &c.

The Territorial Enterprise, published at Virginia City, N. T., gives the following account of recent progress in domestic manufactures: We yesterday paid a visit to the establishment of Mr. Lowell, a short distance below the Sides' tunnel, for the manufacture of fire-brick, crucibles, earthenware, etc. Mr. Lowell has his kiln erected, and has already burned one lot of ware and brick. We saw in his shop a great number of crucibles of all sizes and shapes, also vases for holding flowers, and jars of various fashions. It is the intention of the proprietor to manufacture stoneware of every kind, there being an abundance of suitable clay in this vicinity. He can make and sell this kind of ware, as also crucibles, etc., at a much less price than those brought from California can be afforded for. Mr. Lowell says there are a greater variety of clays in Washoe than any country he ever visited, and he has lately discovered a vein between that city and Gold Hill affording a finer clay than he has ever met with in any place. This clay, mixed with a proper proportion of ground flint, is suitable for the manufacture of the finest porcelain ware. The clay from which the majority of the articles we saw were manufactured of clay from the Sides' tunnel. A fire-brick made at this establishment was subjected to the heat of the furnace of the Central mill for five days, although it was prophesied that nothing would be left of the brick after remaining in the furnace one day; at the end of five days it still remained a perfect brick.

## How to Tan Skins.

Two correspondents of the N. E. Farmer give the following directions:

1. Take two parts of saltpetre and one of alum; pulverize finely, mix them and sprinkle evenly over the flesh side of the skin; then roll the skin tightly together, and let it remain a few days, according to the weather, then scrape the skin till it is soft and pliable. I have tanned skins in this way so that they would be as soft and white as buckskins.

2. "A Reader" wishes to know the mode of tanning coon and fox skins with the fur on. I will give him my mode of operation. If the skin is green from the body, scrape all the flesh from it, then pulverize equal parts of saltpetre and alum, and cover the flesh part of the skin with it; put the flesh in such a manner as to hold the brine when dissolved, then lay it away in a cool place—say the cellar—and let it lay four or six days; then cover the flesh part with soft soap and wash off clean with water. Dry in the shade, roll and pull occasionally while drying; then roll and pull until soft and pliable.

## The Coffee Again.

We see by the Country Gentleman, the Ohio Field Notes, and other papers, that the coffee-plant alluded to in a previous number, has been identified. Seeds were sent to Dr. Warder, of Cincinnati, who found it to be nothing else than the Chick Pea, which turns up every ten years or less as a wonderful new thing. We think the Dr. has nipped it in the bud this time. The query of our Naavoo correspondent was made and answered about three months ago, and given to the printer before Dr. Warder's article was seen by us, or we should have referred to it. That the plant was not the coffee-plant was plain enough, though we could not then say what it was, not suspecting it was our old friend the Chick Pea, some of whose singular adventures we chronicled about twelve years ago.—[Horticulturist.]

SINGULAR FACTS.—The Stockton Argus relates the following: "It is a singular fact that musketos are afflicted with those minute ticks that are so annoying, and that have actually been the cause of death of children, by the sores they create. We were shown several of these annoying ticks, a few moments after a musketo had been killed upon the bank, as they were noticed to leave the body of the crushed insect. The musketo had been lucky in his foraging, and the ticks became filled with the blood they had robbed from the sanguinary robber, which gave them a red color; otherwise but few eyes could have distinguished them, so very minute are they in size. It required an extraordinary good eye to notice them, and when pointed out to us a careful examination was necessary on our part to distinguish them; even then they would have escaped our sight had they not moved. It is some consolation to know that such treatment as musketos extend unto others is even so extended unto them.

CAPITATION.—There is a poll tax of ten pounds (\$50), upon each male Chinese carried into Australia, and the vessel that brings them is held therefore.

## Dairy Farming.

THE Santa Cruz Sentinel joins with us in expressing a wonder that so little attention is paid to this interest in California, in view of the fact that the late steamer brought to this coast 1000 packages of butter, and that it is imported at this rate continually. It well says: This is the best dairy country in the world; and yet our people are content to eat lard and grease. It may be that the amount of hard labor required deters many from engaging in this branch of business. And there is no doubt that it requires skill and some capital. But it is not a hazardous or so laborious a business as mining or lumbering. It is surprising how little good butter finds its way to market. Look into any butter depot in the city, and you find much of it oily, which sometimes with hairs in it; but generally lacking in fine flavor which makes it a luxury. We suppose a good brand of butter will bring an average price of forty-five cents the year round. This, with the increase of stock and the cheapness of grazing land, ought to make it a most desirable business. The best butter makers can sell their product faster than they can make it without going any distance for a market.

THE DIFFERENCE OF ELEVATION.—The Marysville Appeal says: The California Stage Company coaches make the outward trip to Virginia City, a distance of 130 miles, in about twenty-six hours, but return over the same road in only twenty-four or twenty-five hours. The reason of this difference is worth a brief explanation. In traveling eastward from California, an altitude of six or seven thousand feet has to be overcome. The Hanness Pass itself is only 6,500 feet above sea level, which is nearly the same as its elevation above the plain surrounding Marysville; but the stages cross a portion of the Middle Yuba ridge twenty miles this side of the Pass, which is probably five hundred feet higher. The ascent of the western slope to the Pass, is about eighty miles long, in a true nearly due east; while the descent of the eastern slope to the Truckee Meadows at its base, is scarcely thirty miles long, and fully half of that distance lies through nearly level valleys. After reaching the Truckee, there remain nearly nineteen miles of valley land to roll over to Steamboat Springs, and ten miles of high hills to cross by a good road from there to Virginia. Nevada Territory is an elevated plateau, having a general altitude of four or five thousand feet above the sea; hence its surface is only two or three thousand feet lower than the lowest passes of the Sierra Nevada. This description will enable the reader to understand why the climate of Nevada Territory is so cold and stormy, and also why it is so much easier to return thence to California.

NO ANIMALS TO RUN AT LARGE ON THE HIGHWAY OF NEW YORK.—The Legislature has passed an act to prevent animals from running at large in the public highways of this State. This law is a general one, applicable to the whole State. A bill similar to the one just enacted, was passed a year ago, applicable to Brighton, in this county, town of Livingston county, and to the most of Queens. It worked so well that a large number of petitions were sent into the Legislature during the past winter to have the law extended to other counties and towns; and the committee having the matter in charge finally decided to make the bill general, and so it is for the entire State. The act is a stringent one, and will be likely to abate a great nuisance. We will publish the bill in a week or two.—[Rural New Yorker.]

MILDEW IN GRAPES.—In the neighborhood of Stockton, San José, Sonoma, and Sacramento, as well as in other parts of California, this blight prevailing more or less. Dampness in the atmosphere seems to be the immediate cause.

## "SPEED THE PLOW"

## THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

IS NOW IN THE NINTH YEAR OF ITS PUBLICATION. It will always be the aim of its contributors to furnish the most useful data for the practical Agriculturist, and to present all the most important practical results, obtained from authentic sources, in our own State and abroad.

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A portion of the Journal will be devoted to Select Literature, the aim of which will be to exhibit the influences which flow from the pursuits of Agriculture, Horticulture, and rural life. Political and Sectarianism, and all improper and impertinent advertisements, will be rigidly excluded from our pages: our aim being to cultivate a love for and interest in those useful Sciences which must add to the happiness of mankind.

Cultivators of the Soil, and all who feel an interest in these all-important and fundamental sources of our prosperity and happiness, are cordially invited to communicate with us freely, and furnish us with all important facts. Their valuable aid is what we earnestly desire.

Advertisements in this Journal will reach a circulation heretofore unattained, extending to the remotest Agricultural Districts particularly, and also widely abroad—thus making it of the highest interest for all matters pertaining to Agriculture and all industrial pursuits.

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Communications on business, Reports on Agriculture, Advertisements, etc., should be addressed to J. K. PETERS & Co., Publishers, San Francisco, N. B.—Those who wish to act as Agents will address us as above.



## Among the Pines.

A Roman & Co. have this deeply interesting book. No book recently published has given so vivid a picture of the "Southern Institutions," and as connected with the present war, it contains so faithful a picture that no person could read the book without a determination to read it through. It is one of the most exciting works we have read, it is also a good and true book. Every body should have it. From this work we take the following:

## The Barbacoas.

The camp-ground was about a mile from the station, and pleasantly situated in a grove, near a stream of water. It was in frequent use by the meetings of the Methodist denomination—whichever sect at the South is partial to these rural religious gatherings. Scattered over it, with an effort at regularity, were about forty small but neat log cottages, thatched with long leaves of the palmetto tree, and chinked with branches of the same tree. Each of these houses was floored with leaves or straw, and large enough to afford sleeping accommodation for about ten persons, provided they spread their bedding on the ground, and lie tolerably close together. Interspersed among the cabins were about a dozen canvas tents which had been erected for this special occasion.

Nearly in the center of the group of huts a rude sort of scaffold, four or five feet high, and surrounded by a rustic railing, served for the speaker's stand. It would seat about a dozen persons, and was protected by a roof of pine-boughs, interlaced together so as to keep off the sun, without affording protection from the rain. In the rear of this stand were two long tables, made of rough boards, and supported on stout joists, crossed on each other in the form of the letter X. A canopy of green leaves shaded the grounds, and the whole grove, which was perfectly free from underbrush, was carpeted with the soft, brown tassels of the pine.

Being fatigued with the ride of the previous day, I did not awake till the morning was far advanced, and it was nearly ten o'clock when Andy and I took our way to the camp-ground. Avoiding the usual route, we walked on through the forest. It was mid-winter, and vegetation lay dead all around us, awaiting the time when spring should breathe into it the breath of life, and make its living thing. There was silence and rest in the deep woods. The birds were away on their winter wanderings; the leaves hung motionless on the tall trees, and nature seemed resting from her ceaseless labors, and listening to the soft music of the little stream which sang a cheerful song as it tumbled over the roots and fallen branches that blocked its way. Soon a distant murmur arose, and we had not proceeded far before many sounds were heard at Babel made a strange concert about our ears. The lowing of the ox, the neighing of the horse, and the deep braying of the other animal, mingled with a thousand human voices, came through the woods. But above all and over all rose the stentorian tones of a stump-speaker.

"As he trod the shaly platform,  
With the sweat upon his brow."

About a thousand persons were already assembled on the ground, and a more motley gathering I never witnessed. All sorts of costumes and all classes of people were there; but the genuine back-woods corn-crackers composed the majority of the assemblage. As might be expected much the larger portion of the audience were men, still some women and not a few children; many of the country people having taken advantage of the occasion to give their families a holiday. Some occupied benches in front of the stand, though a larger number were seated around in groups, within hearing of the speaker, but paying very little attention to what he was saying. A few were whistling—a few pitching quoits, or playing leap-frog, and quite a number were having quiet talks of whist, euchre, or "seven-up."

The speaker was a well-dressed, gentlemanly-looking man and a tolerably good orator. He seemed accustomed to addressing a jury, for he displayed all the adroitness in handling his subject, and in appealing to the prejudices of his hearers, that we see in successful special pleaders. He overshoot his mark. To nine out of ten of his audience, his words and smiles, though correct, and sometimes beautiful, were as unintelligible as the dead languages. He advocated immediate, unconditional secession; and I thought from the applause which met his remarks, whenever he seemed to make himself understood, that the large majority of those present were of the same way of thinking.

He was succeeded by a heavy-browed, middle-aged man, slightly bent, and with hair a little turned to gray, but hale, athletic, and in the prime and vigor of manhood. His pantaloons and waistcoat were of the common homespun, and he used, now and then, a word of the country dialect, but as a stump speaker he was infinitely superior to the more polished orator who had preceded him.

He, too, advocated secession, as a right and a duty—separation, now and forever, from the dirt-mongering, money-loving Yankees, who, he was anxious to say, had the same ancestry, and worshipped the same God, as himself. He took the bold ground that slavery is a curse to both the black and the white, but that it was forced upon this generation before its birth, by these same greedy, grasping Yankees, who would sell not only the bones and sinews of their fellow men, but—worse than that—their own souls, for gold. He forced upon them without their consent, and so that it had become interwoven with all their social life, and was a necessity of their very existence, the hypocritical Yankees would take from them, because, foresooth, it is a sin and a wrong—as if they had to bear its responsibility, the South could not settle its own affairs with the Yankees!

"Slavery is now," he continued, "indispensable to us. Without it, cotton, rice, and sugar will cease to grow, and the South will starve. What if the works abuses? What if the black, at times, is overburdened, and his wife and daughters de-

bauched? Man is not perfect anywhere—there are wrongs in every society. It is for each one to give his account, in such matters, to his God. But in this are we worse than they? Are there not abuses in society at the North? Are not their laborers overworked? While sin here hides itself under cover of the night, does it not there stalk abroad at noon-day? If the wives and daughters of blacks are debauched here, are not the wives and daughters of whites debauched there? and will not a Yankee barter away the chastity of his own mother for a dirty dollar? Who fill our brothels? Yankee women! Who load our penitentiaries, crowd our whipping-posts, debauch our slaves, and cheat and defraud us all? Yankee men! And I say unto you, fellow citizens," and here the speaker's form seemed to dilate with the wild enthusiasm which possessed him, "come out from among them; be ye separate, and touch not the unclean thing, and thus saith the Lord God of Hosts, who will guide you, and lead you, if need be, to battle and to victory!"

A perfect storm of applause followed. The assemblage rose, and one long, wild shout rent the old woods, and made the tall trees tremble. It was some minutes before the uproar subsided; when it did, a voice near the speaker's stand called out, "Andy Jones!" The call was at once echoed by another voice, and soon a general shout for "Andy!" "Union Andy!" "Bully Andy!" went up from the same crowd which a moment before had so wildly applauded the secession speaker. Andy rose from where he was seated beside me, and quietly ascended the steps of the platform. Removing his hat, and passing to his mouth a huge quid of tobacco from a tin box in his pantaloons-pocket, he made several rapid strides up and down the speaker's stand, and then turned squarely to the audience.

The reader has noticed a tiger pacing up and down in his cage, with his eyes riveted on the human faces before him. He has observed how he will single out some one individual, and finally stopping short in his rounds, turn on him with a look of such intense ferocity as makes a man's blood stand still, and his very breath come thick and hard, as he momentarily expects the beast will tear away the bars of the cage and leap forth on the obnoxious person. Now, Andy's fine, open, manly face had nothing of the tiger in it, but, for a moment, I could not divest myself of the impression, as he halted in his walk up and down the stage, and turned full and square on the previous speaker—who had taken a seat among the audience near me—that he was about to spring upon him. Riveting his eye on the man's face, he at last slowly laid:

"A man stands bar and quotes Scripture agin his feller man, and forgets that 'God made of one blood all nations that dwell on the face of the earth.' A man stands bar and calls his brother a thief, and his mother a harlot, and axes us to go his doctrine! I don't mean his brother in the Scripture sense, nor his mother in a figurative sense, but I mean the brother of his own blood, and the mother that bore him; for us, gentlemen (and he pointed his finger directly at the recent speaker, while his words came slow and heavy with intense scorn), he is a Yankee! And now, I say, gentlemen, d—n a sech doctrine, d—n a sech principles, and d—n the man that's got a soul so black as utter 'em!"

A breathless silence fell on the assemblage while the person alluded to sprang to his feet, his face on fire, and his voice thick and broken with intense rage, as he yelled out: "Andy Jones, by—, you shall answer for this!" "Sartin," said Andy, coolly inserting his thumbs in the armpits of his waistcoat; "anywhar you likes—bar—now—of 'greenable to you!'"

"I've no weapon here, sir, but I'll give you a chance mighty sudden," was the fierce reply. "Suit yourself," said Andy, with perfect imperturbability; "but as you haint jest ready, s'pose you set down, and bar me tell 'bout your relations: they're a right decent set—them as I know—and I'll swear they're 'shamed of you.'"

A buzz went through the crowd, and a dozen voices called out: "Be civil, Andy!" "Let him blow!" "Shut up!" "Go in, Jones!"—with other like elegant exclamations.

A few of his friends took the aggrieved gentleman aside, and, soon quieting him, restored order.

## [TO BE CONTINUED.]

## The Power of Reading.

BENJAMIN Franklin tells us, in one of his letters, that when he was a boy, a little book fell into his hands, entitled "Essays to do Good, by Cotton Mather." It was tattered and torn, and several leaves were missing. "But the remainder," he says, "gave me such a turn of thinking as to have an influence on my conduct through life; for I have always set a greater value on the character of a doer of good than on any other kind of reputation; and if I have been a useful citizen, the public owes all the advantages of it to the little book." Jeremy Bentham mentions that the current of his thoughts and studies were directed for life by a single phrase which caught his eye at the end of a pamphlet, "The greatest good of the greatest number." There are single sentences in the New Testament that have awakened to spiritual life hundreds of millions of dormant souls. In things of less moment reading has a wondrous power. Geo. Law, a boy on his father's farm, met an old unknown book, which told the story of the farmer's son who went away to seek his fortune, and came home after many years' absence, a rich man, and gave great sums to all his relations. From that moment George was uneasy, till he set out on his travels to imitate the adventurer. He lived over again the life he had read of, and actually did return a millionaire, and paid all his father's debts. Robinson Crusoe has sent to sea more sailors than the press-gang. The story of little George Washington telling the truth about the hatchet and the cherry tree has made many a truth-teller. We owe all the Waverley Novels to Scott's early reading of the old traditions and legends; and the whole body of pastoral fiction came from Addison's Sketches of Sir Roger De-Coverley, in the Spectator. But illustrations are numberless. Tremble, ye who write, and ye who publish writing. A pamphlet has precipitated a revolution. A paragraph may quench or kindle the celestial spark in a human soul—in myriads of souls.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,  
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS  
In All Kinds of Agricultural Goods,  
REAPERS.

The Celebrated  
**New York Improved**  
**SEYMOUR & MORGAN,**  
Made at Springfield, Ohio; these Machines will work on the STEEP HILL-SIDES, where TWO-WHEEL MACHINES WILL NOT, and are allowed to be the  
Best Reaper sold on this Coast.  
EIGHT HUNDRED of the above Machines in use, with the highest testimonials.

....ALSO....

## THRASHERS

OF ALL KINDS

## WAGONS

(Just received) The well-known  
**JACKSON, Michigan, FARM-WAGONS,**  
Warranted to stand the Dry climate of California.

## Plows and Harrows

OF ALL KINDS,

With a large and full assortment of  
**AGRICULTURAL GOODS,**  
All of which will be sold at the Lowest City Prices.  
**JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,**  
Corner Washington and Davis streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

## AGENCY

OF THE

## Mission Woolen Mills

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1861.

Gents: The proprietors of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announce to the trade, that they are prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:

**FAMILY BLANKETS,** all Wool, superior quality;  
**MACINTAY** " " " "  
**SCARLET** " " " "  
**BLUE** " " " "  
**GRAY** " " " "  
**GOLDEN STATE GENTS' LONG-SHAWLS,** all Wool, with plain or graduated borders;  
**TWEEDS,** double and single width, all Wool, and desirable colors;  
**EUREKA FLANNELS,** all colors, and of extra quality;  
**OVERSHIRTS,** variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are made of Selected Wools of California production, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, purchasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture and finish.

LEONARD & McLENNAN, Proprietors.

OFFICE—Over Parrott & Co's Bank, cor Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

OAKLEY & JACKSON,  
STATE SALT COMPANY,  
SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE  
San Quentin Salt.

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast.

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:  
200 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's  
300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's  
3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.  
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

....ALSO....

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;  
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;  
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price.

OFFICE—320 Front street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,  
MANUFACTURERS  
and Importers of

**HARNESS,**  
**Saddles, Bridles,**  
**WHIPS, COLLARS,**  
**SADDLE-WARE, & C.**  
214 and 216 (Old No. 68) Battery street,  
(Corner of Richmond)

O. Main.  
B. H. Winchester.  
N. B.—Good assortment Concord Stage Harness constantly on hand.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1857 and 1858; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Bridles.

Doane's Hay Press.

THE Proprietor of this highly improved PATENT HAY PRESS, offers it to the Public with the fullest confidence that it will be found the most efficient Press known.

The weight of the Press, when built of oak, is about 1300 pounds; when built of iron, 1400 pounds. This Press is easily worked by a wheel, tackle, and two blocks, with horses; and with three men, TAW TONS can be easily baled in a day. The Press can be easily taken apart, easily packed on mules so as to be conveyed to the Valleys over the Mountains. Bales are formed 3 feet 2 inches by 4 feet, weighing 250 to 300 pounds each bale.

These Presses have been approved and purchased by Benson & Co., ROGERS & MEYERS, San Francisco; HORACE HAWES, San Mateo; Mr. MATTHEW, of Casco Creek; and others, to whom reference can be made.

These Presses can be purchased at the Manufactory, Corner of Clay & Drum streets, San Francisco; or address E. D. FARNEY, to whom the Proprietor is permitted to refer, and of whom Presses can be ordered. Price \$200. Hard-wood, \$225.

FINE WOOL WANTED.

40,000 OR 50,000 LBS. FINE MERINO WOOL, wanted, for which CASH will be paid. Parties having Fine Wool will please send Samples and state Amount of Lot, and price. Address, COL. WALKER, Ed. Farmer.

## SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S

## Third Annual Fair,

....AND....

## INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

TO BE HELD IN THE

## CITY OF STOCKTON.

....ON....

Tuesday, September 9th, 1862,

CONTINUING FOUR DAYS.

## PREMIUMS

Amounting to

Over Six Thousand Dollars!

## BOARD OF MANAGERS:

E. S. HOLDEN.....President  
J. S. SABLES.....Vice President  
W. B. WEST....." "  
J. A. ANDERSON.....Secretary  
H. O. MATHEWS.....Treasurer  
C. T. MEADER.....Director  
W. H. BRIGGS....." "

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS WILL AWARD SPECIAL AND LIBERAL PREMIUMS TO ANIMALS AND ARTICLES

From other Districts and the State at large.

If placed on Exhibition and recommended by the Committee, They will also award SPECIAL PREMIUMS TO ANY AND ALL ARTICLES

not enumerated in the Schedule of Premiums, that may be placed on exhibition, if deemed worthy.  
E. S. HOLDEN, President; J. A. ANDERSON, Secretary, and H. O. MATHEWS, Treasurer, may exhibit Articles and Animals, but will not compete for premiums.

CASH can be had in place of Silver-plate or Diplomas. SILVERWARE or DIPLOMAS can be had in place of Cash Premiums.

REV. T. STARR KING

Will Deliver the Annual Address.

THE MILITARY REVIEW

Will be made on FRIDAY, September 12th.

Experienced Judges, selected from the State, will preside over the Horse and Cattle Departments.

THE GRAND ANNUAL BALL

Will take place on FRIDAY NIGHT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

No Animal will start for the Society's Prize while other persons than the Judges and the Members of the Press are in the stand.

Parties desiring stalls for Animals, or room in the Hall for articles, will confer a favor both upon themselves and the Managers, by notifying the Secretary of their wishes at the earliest date.

A steam-engine will be furnished for the driving of machinery, provided applications be made to the Secretary by the 1st of August.

## Order of Exercises.

Tuesday, September 9th.

At 10 o'clock a. m. the Hall and Cattle Grounds will be opened for exhibition.  
At 3 p. m. the Horses and Cattle will be ordered out and paraded for a Grand Display.

Wednesday, Sept. 10th.

Members of the various Committees will please report themselves at the Office of the Secretary, in the Hall, at 10 a. m. to receive orders for their various duties.  
At 9 o'clock a. m. will commence the Grand Exhibition of Horses; at which time the Cattle will be paraded.  
Society's Premium for speed of Horses will be determined as follows:

At 1 p. m. a Running Race, mile heats, free for all horses and mares..... \$50  
At 2 p. m. a Walking Match, free for all horses and mares, 1 mile..... 50  
At 3 p. m. a Trotting Race, mile heats, free for all horses and mares..... 50  
At 4 p. m. a 3-year-old, Running Race, single dash of a mile..... 25  
At 8 p. m. the President of the Society will deliver the Opening Address at the Hall.

Thursday, Sept. 11th.

From 8 to 10 a. m. the Hall will be closed to all except the Committees of Award and Superintendents.  
At 9 a. m. at the Grand Parade of Horses will take place, after which the cattle will be paraded.  
At 12 m. Harness and Saddle Races—  
Best span Carriage Horses in Harness..... \$30  
Best single Saddle Horses in Harness..... 20  
Best single Horse in Harness..... 10  
Best Cart Horse..... 10  
Best Saddle Horse..... 5

At 1 p. m. the Military Companies will compete for the Target Prizes.

At 1 p. m. a Trotting Race, mile heats, free for all horses and mares..... \$50  
At 2 p. m. a Trotting Race, mile heats, free for all horses and mares..... 50  
At 3 p. m. Trotting, 5 mile race, free for all horses and mares..... 50  
At 4 p. m. a 3-year-old, one mile..... 25

At 8 p. m. at the Hall, the Annual Address, by Rev. T. STARR KING.

Friday, Sept. 12th.

At 9 a. m. will commence the CLOSING EXHIBITION of Horses and Cattle, at the Cattle Grounds. All animals on exhibition, excepting sheep and swine, will be ordered out for a Grand and Final Parade, and the Prize Animals receive their Awards; after which, all Carriage Horses, Roadsters, Trotters, Pacers, and Running Horses, will be required to move around the Track, showing their movement and speed, and receive their badge of award.  
At 1 p. m. the Grand Review of the Military will commence.  
At 1 p. m. the Award of Premiums will be made at the Hall.  
At 1 p. m. single dash of a mile, three-year-old, Running..... 25  
At 3 p. m. three-year-old, Trotting..... 25  
At 3 p. m. Horses from out of this District will be exhibited on the Track for trial of speed.  
At 4 p. m. Sweepstakes Premiums will be awarded at the Hall.  
At 8 p. m. the Military Premiums will be awarded at the Hall.  
At 9 p. m. precisely, the Grand Annual Ball will open.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Single Admission to the Hall or Cattle Grounds..... 50 cts  
Season Ticket, admitting Gentleman and Lady to the Hall and Cattle Grounds..... \$3 00  
Season Ticket, admitting one person..... 2 00  
Membership Ticket, admitting Family..... 5 00  
Life Membership..... 25 00

PREMIUMS OFFERED.

[The following are among the Premiums offered by the Society. These, however, are but a small portion of the very large number offered, and which can be seen in the "Large Poster" distributed over the State, to which reference is made—PUBL.]

Farms, Orchards, Vineyards, Field Crops, Etc.  
For the best and 2d best Grain, Farm \$25 and \$15; also the same for Improved Farm, Vineyard, Nursery, and Orchard.  
For Kitchen Garden and Flower Garden, each \$10.  
Nursery of 5000 Timber Trees \$10, and not less than 3000 \$5.  
Wheat and Barley, 10 acres or more, 1st \$15, 2d \$10; Oats, \$5 and \$5; 5 acres of Rye \$10; 5 acres of Corn \$10, of Buckwheat, Potatoes, and Onions, each \$5.

Quarter acre of Cheating and Smoking Tobacco, each \$25.

Prepared Smoking and Cheating Tobacco, 5 lbs, each \$10.  
10 lbs of Rice and 5 lbs Cotton, each \$30; 5 lbs of Flax \$10, of Hops \$5; acre of Broom-corn \$10, sample \$5.

Acre of Chinese Sugar-cane \$20, gallon Molasses from do \$10, 5 lb Sugar from do \$5, acre of Hungarian Grass or Alfalfa, 5 lb sugar from sugar-beet, and half acre Flax, each \$10.  
1 lb Flax cotton \$25; acre of Hemp \$10, 5 lb Hemp \$5.

Nursery of Hedge Plants, half bushel of Grass-seed cultivated for each kind, and Ornamental Hedges, each \$5.

Competitors in the foregoing must give notice before 1st July.

Premiums on all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Domestic Manufactures and Mining Implements range from \$25 down. Also, Liberal Premiums in Horticultural Department, Floral, Ladies' Home Work, Paintings, etc., on various Wines, Preserved and Dried Fruits, Cabbages, Ware and Essays.

The Stock Premiums embrace Thorough-bred Cattle of the approved breeds, with Grade and Fat Cattle, and Horses; also, thorough-bred Horses, and Horses for all purposes; with swine; also, Jacks, Mules, Improved Sheep, Cashmere Goats, Fleeced Wool, Swine and Poultry, for all which the prizes are liberal. Special Prizes for Military Companies, Base Ball, Picnic and Target Shooting, for which and for numerous details, see large posters.

## SEED, PLANTS, ETC.



## SEED WAREHOUSE.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,  
IMPORTER

....AND....

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

Agricultural

....AND....

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 110 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

.....AND....

HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass;  
Kentucky Blue-grass; Orchard Grass;  
Red-top Grass; Sainfoin Grass;  
English Rye-grass; Timothy Grass;  
Red Clover; White Dutch Clover;  
Crimson Clover; Lucerne, &c. &c. &c.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP,  
CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS,  
TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS,  
BRANS, &c., &c., &c.

Havana Tobacco Seed, Cotton Seed.

Guano from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties).

BULBS:

LILIES, Tulips, Hyacinths,  
Anemones, Ranunculus,  
Narcissus, Tuberoses, Peony-roots,  
Gladioli, Iris,

and in endless variety, imported direct from FRANCE and GERMANY.

Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,

For EXPORTATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE

facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS,

AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that Orders for Seed be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled at some irresponsible ESTABLISHMENT.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned, in taking Orders for Seeds and receiving for the same. Send for a Circular.

S. W. MOORE, Seed Warehouse,

110 California street, SAN FRANCISCO

## IMPORTED SEEDS



Who Buys Day Goods.—Messrs. Kirby, Byron Co., Montgomery street, are opening splendid goods of the newest styles, and receiving that trade of our citizens who visit their elegant store, to politely waited on, and where goods are sold at one price and no variation. Messrs. Hard Hall, at Sacramento, are doing a large trade, with pleasure, too, on the one price system.

Amador County have announced a Fair at Id City. Of these several last named we hear little, and even the local papers give us but little information—and this is the reason why we speak of that want of harmony and active cooperation much needed in all our various Societies, who would secure a general enthusiasm, and result in general prosperity.

Received.—The Manual of Agriculture (mentioned in another column), we have received from Messrs. A. Roman & Co.

Of these there were lost, of the first cabin passengers 49, of second cabin 29, of steerage 10 and 8 others are missing. Total of passengers lost or missing, 187. Of the officers and crew 3 are lost or are missing. The total of lost or missing is 223—of which about 25 are supposed to be in the missing boat of whose safety the officers do not despair. It is known that there were no women in that boat.

hands of passengers, amounted to \$1,500,000. It was consigned as follows: New York, \$1,115,647.44; England, \$273,100; Panama, \$13,000. All which, so far as we can learn, was covered by insurance. The steamer was 11 years old and valued, it is said, at \$250,000. She was not insured. It is impossible to estimate the amount of treasure and valuables in the hands of passengers, Treasury notes in registered letters, etc., but the aggregate must amount undoubtedly to several hundred thousand dollars.

**Wool to Germany.**

Messrs. Godchaux & Blackburn, of San Diego, Obispo, had a splendid clip of fine Wool of about 10,000 pounds, which was graded and packed for Messrs. Clark & Perkins; it was really a magnificent clip. It was sold at 35 cents per pound to go to Germany. This speaks well for the growers of California.

**OVERLAND IMMIGRATION.**—The number of people wending their way to the Pacific Coast this year is beyond precedent, it is said, for several years. Twenty-five thousand travelers and six thousand wagons are reported on the Laramie Route, also. They are mostly from Missouri and the Northwestern States.



## STATE SUMMARY.

The mouth of Suisun slough at Sacramento is at last thoroughly closed, and no water is now entering the city from that point.

The Solano Press learns through a private letter, that there has been some little excitement caused by the reported discovery of gold, in quartz and placer leads, on the San Lorenzo River, in the Coast Range—the quartz paying from three to four dollars per day, and the placer from seven to eight per ton.

The levee being constructed around the lower part of the city of Marysville, is now nearly completed, with the exception of a small portion of section D, between Third and Fourth streets, the whole work is almost done. The appeal says the citizens are to be congratulated upon the prospect of a speedy completion of so useful a defense to the city.

Ripe grapes have been in the Sacramento market, says the Bee of the 30th ult., a week or more. Anthony Gaffanese had some of his White Madeline—the earliest and best of the French market variety—ripe nearly ten days ago; and in ordinary seasons they will ripen, he thinks, by the 10th of July. He has this year forty-two kinds in bearing—many of them new, and thought to be valuable.

The San Jose Mercury of the 31st says: Our farmers are now, everywhere, busily engaged in their harvest fields, and thrashers, driven by steam and horse power, are at work in all directions. The largest crop of wheat ever grown in this valley will be harvested this year, and of a superior quality—Messrs. Lightstone & Carl, of this city, have recently opened a limestone quarry near the Ten-mile House, on the Santa Cruz road, which promises rich returns. One kiln has been burned and the lime is of a superior quality.

The finest grapes brought in market this season, says the Marysville Appeal, were some which were at Bay's yesterday from the vineyard of E. A. Shepard, Feather river. They are of the color and shape of the white sweetwater variety but are as large and full as the Muscat of Alexandria, and have a rich and spicy flavor which is peculiarly pleasant. The fruit referred to is from a sample vine which Mr. Shepard imported in a lot of vines, but the name has by some misadventure been lost. The variety deserves attention, as no other early grape will compare with it in quality.

The Sacramento Bee of the 5th inst., says the steamer New World, yesterday afternoon, in her efforts to leave the landing, backed upon a sand bar, where she was detained for two hours and until she was hauled off by the steamer Gov. Dana. The encroachments of sand from the discharges of the American river were, by this little incident, more forcibly brought to the public knowledge. The Sacramento has got to decline three or four feet, and the waters yesterday over this bar, upon which the New World was balanced so long, appeared by the soundings then made to be about four feet.

The Los Angeles News says: "The most valuable mineral deposits in this State lie within our vicinity. Gold, silver and copper lodes are already being opened, and arrangements are being made for extensive mining throughout this portion of the State. Besides the minerals above enumerated, there are numerous other mineral substances lying wholly within the limits of Los Angeles county, of which any one article, if properly developed, would enrich the whole country; marble, alabaster, plaster-of-paris, coal, coal-tar, fire-clay, sulphur and salt, abundant, and as yet little or no notice has been taken. All that is required to bring the last named substances into use, is to open the way and put them into market at prices which will compete at least with articles of the same kind produced in other parts of the State.

The Contra Costa Gazette of the 2d inst., says grasshoppers are to be seen more or less, this season, in nearly every part of Contra Costa county, but in some portions are particularly annoying. Vegetable gardens are their favorite resorts, nor do they leave much that is green and fresh after their visit. Peaches and apples are brought into market quite freely. The former bear a pretty good price at present, but we presume they will soon be sufficiently plenty to be afforded at more reduced rates. There is nothing more wholesome than good ripe fruit, and the delicious peaches raised in this county should find a ready market here. The valleys throughout the county present animated scenes of activity and industry. The waving fields fall rapidly before the resistless march of the reaper, while the thrasher with its ceaseless hum pours out the golden grain with surprising rapidity. We had an opportunity on Wednesday, of witnessing the performance of the engine built in this place by Messrs. Standish & Dillon. It was driving a Russell machine, and worked smoothly and powerfully. The latter machine was skillfully managed, and did its work beautifully, turning out clean wheat, with the least possible waste.

Of the coal mines in Sonoma county, the Journal of the 20th ult. says: The discovery of coal mines in our vicinity recently, and the indications which have been had of their extent, point out a fine chance for a few enterprising capitalists to largely increase their store, and benefit this community. The vein, which was discovered by Mr. J. P. Fowler, during the past winter, and of which we made mention at the time, is situated some six or eight miles north of this town, in the Sonoma mountains. From the quality of the coal and the extent of the vein, it must prove a fortune to those parties who undertake to work it. Sufficient has already been done, to satisfy all who have interested themselves in the matter that this article of fuel is almost inexhaustible in the vein discovered. Two tunnels, at points half a mile apart on the vein, have been run. The vein at these two points is from eight to ten feet thick, and pitches into the hill at an angle of about forty-five degrees. We have given the croppings a trial, and find it to give out a strong, steady heat. We know that it is as good, if not better, for fuel, than most coal that finds its way into market. The theory of coal we believe is, the deeper you enter the vein the better it becomes. If such be the case, then this mine must be one of great value. We trust that some of our moneyed men will find time to visit the locality and satisfy themselves, for if it is all that it appears, it is a source of gain that should not be neglected.

FEDERAL POLL TAX.—The law requires: First, if you have paid, you must show your receipt to the Collector; Second, if the Collector asks you for your name and you refuse to give it, or give a false name, you are liable to a fine of ten dollars and costs; Third, if you refuse to pay the Collector, he can sell any article of personal property after one hour's notice, or he can garnish your employer, and you will have to pay the costs additional to the tax.

## Valuable Breeding-Stock.

Those who have valuable Breeding-Stock should be sure to make that stock known through our columns by their regular advertisements. This is the only way to extend the information so as to make it known over the whole State.

## BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

The Alta of this morning has dispatches from the East up to yesterday, which say: It is believed at Washington that very important movements are about to take place, affecting the fortunes of the campaign. What these movements are is not stated. A deserter from the 7th Virginia Cavalry having left Gordonsville on last Saturday, says there is a very large force at that place and Standishville; that reinforcements are arriving daily, and that it is their intention to attack Gen. Pope, whip him if they can, and then fall upon McClellan's advance. A brigade of Gen. Sigel's corps is now entirely subsisting upon the enemy. Colonel Robinson, Provost Marshal of Sperryville, received orders to send 140 citizens of that place and surrounding country, who refused to take the oath, beyond the lines of our army. Prisoners continue to be brought in from Madison. Loyal blacks are coming into our lines in great numbers, from the direction of Standishville. They are represented as a very superior class and will make excellent teamsters. A scouting party found between twenty and thirty negroes in irons, twelve miles from Madison, nearly in a starving condition, who had been caught by the rebels while trying to escape. It is believed that Gen. Burnside has reached his new field of operations, and may soon, by an act of his own, announce his exact locality.

The Memphis Bulletin reports a fight seven miles from town on Sunday, between a force of 4,500 Federals and Jeff. Thompson's command. The latter were driven back with great loss. More fighting was anticipated. Gen. Nelson occupied McManville on Saturday, with 6,000 troops. The Rebel forces fled at his approach, leaving 40 stragglers to fall into our hands. The Rebel Colonel Forest is supposed to be at Sparta with 2,000 cavalry. Transportation between Martinsburg and McManville is open for Unionists. Gen. Naglee had arrived at Columbia. He dispossessed a large concentration of guerrillas at Williamsport, 12 miles from Columbia, on Sunday evening, capturing a number of cannon. A considerable quantity of cotton has been burned near Columbus. The guerrillas near there had been attempting to concentrate for some time, and the utmost vigilance is required to prevent them. A letter from Savannah, the 29th, gives the report of an assault on the rebel batteries in Cogeschew river, by the gunboats Paul Jones, Unadilla, Huron, and Madgie. They shelled the works for two hours, inflicting serious damage, but receiving none.

An immense Union meeting was held at Washington on the 6th inst. President Lincoln made a short speech, principally in justification of the Secretary of War, taking upon himself the responsibility of acts for which the Secretary has been blamed. A delegation of Western men, including two Senators, have made an offer of certain negro regiments to the President, to which offer the President replied that he had decided not to arm the negroes, but would accept as many as offered as laborers. This is understood to be the settled policy of the Government. The heavy draft of men by the Government is variously regarded, but the prevailing sentiment is that it is approved, and a strong feeling of confidence exists in its success in rectifying the disarrangements of the past month.

Previous dispatches state that the War Department has issued a draft for 300,000 militia, to serve nine months, unless sooner discharged; and if any State shall not, by the 15th of August instant, furnish its quota of the 300,000 volunteers, the deficiency shall be drafted. The rebels attacked McClellan's center with a few batteries on the night of July 31st, and were repulsed. A new rebel ram is nearly completed at Savannah. Ten gunboats are to be placed upon the Ohio, to guard against rebel raids. The British steamer Memphis ran the Charleston blockade outward, and was captured at sea, with 1,575 bales of cotton on board. Deserter from Richmond, states that great distress prevails in the rebel camp, and that the rebel regiments will not average more than a hundred men. They overheard rebel officers say that their condition was more desperate than at any time during the war. Reports are current among the rebel sympathizers that the enemy have evacuated Richmond. Information from various sources tends to confirm the belief that the enemy have evacuated Richmond and taken up the south bank of the James River as the new line of defense. One division of Gen. Burnside's corps has left the Roads, sailing in a direction quite the opposite of James river and Harrison Landing. Other divisions are embarking and will sail very soon. Great secrecy has been observed in making this movement. McClellan sent a large force across the James river on Saturday—mostly from Fitzjohn Porter's command. The number is said to be 15,000. Gov. Sprague has called upon the colored citizens for a regiment as part of the quota of the State. He promises to accompany them to the field and share their perils with them. Recruiting for the new and old regiments is going on rapidly in Massachusetts. It is now thought that the State's quota will be raised without a draft. The call for the second 300,000 nine months' men is received with enthusiasm, as indicating speedy work on the part of the Government for the suppression of the rebellion. Advice from Gen. Curtis' army state that our forces now shoot or hang every guerrilla caught, and take every negro they can find and put him to work, and subvert the enemy as far as possible. They confiscate all rebel horses and cattle wherever found. Two thousand one hundred Tennessee prisoners now at Indianapolis, refuse to be exchanged, and desire to take the oath of allegiance. They claim to be citizens of the United States.

## S-T-1880-X

## DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.  
They create a healthy appetite.  
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.  
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.  
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.  
They prevent malarial and intermittent fevers.  
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.  
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.  
They cure Diarrhoea, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.  
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and the exhausted, Nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Callaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & Co., New York. CRANE & BRIGHAM, Agents, San Francisco.

## THE LAMENT OF THE FLEA.

Long years have I wandered unfettered and free,  
And bitten the young and the old,  
And laid in the couch of the rich and the poor,  
And frightened the warrior bold,  
But power is waning fast from me—  
A Powder Maggot and strong,  
Invented by Lvon, is death to our tribe,  
And away I must travel ere long.

Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant-bugs, &c. Lyon's Maggot Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere.  
D. S. BAINESE, New York.  
REDINGTON & CO., Agents, San Francisco.

FIRE ON OUR STEAMERS.—The recent terrible calamity which has shrouded our whole community in gloom, should awaken in the minds of all some thoughts respecting the cause of this fire, and the havoc which has been made in two hundred families, and this should prompt the people to demand immediate remedial measures to protect us from a like calamity. What shall be the remedy? We answer, solid iron bulkheads around all the furnaces and stove-pipes, and wherever there is exposure from them or the boilers. Who, that has traveled upon these steamers, or even upon our river steamers, has not felt the intense heat from these parts upon the wood-work? And after months and years of exposure, they actually become charred by this intense heat. We therefore hope that the public will demand, as a protection in future, that there shall be on our ocean steamers, solid iron bulkheads and guards wherever there is exposure.

## 10,000 SONGS.

Five Cents Each.

The Union Right or Wrong.  
Hail to a Railroad Kicker.  
Mother, dear, I'm thinking of You.  
New York Fire Zouaves.  
Lizzie dies to-night.  
Our Flag is Marching On.  
John Brown Song.  
Annie of the Vale.  
Fort Donelson. Dear Old Flag.  
Boys that wore the Green (at Ball Run).  
Elsworth's Avengers. Native Land.  
Flag of Our Union.  
Rock Me to Sleep, Mother.  
Captain, with his Whiskers.  
O, Gently Breathe. Ever of Thee.  
We'll never Give up Dixie.  
Hurrah for Our Union.  
Twenty Years Ago.  
Old Field Ground. Nettie Moore.  
Old Folks at Home.  
Korla Melbae. Played Out.  
Mother, dear, I'll come Home.  
Couldn't stand the Press. Billy Patterson.  
I'm leaving Thee in Sorrow, Annie.  
Irishman's Shanty. Irish Stranger.  
I see He still in my Dreams.  
Annie Laurie. Hazel Dell.  
Let me kiss Him for his Mother.  
Home Again. Uddson's Band.  
Good News from Home. Cum Plum Gum.  
Hard Times come no more.  
Bosworts on St. Helena.  
The Girl I left behind Me. For Love of Thee.  
Flowery Shannon's Side. River Road.  
Pretty Jane. Gallant Hussar.  
Ernie my Home. The Lost Child.  
Vive L'America. Darling Old Suck.  
Bonnie Jean. Willie, We have missed You.  
The Midnight Hour. Listen to the Mocking Bird.  
Most any Song you can think of can be found at my place.  
Send for later.  
Send postage stamps by Mail and any Song will be sent to your order.  
T. C. ROYD,  
228 Montgomery street,  
Opposite the Russ House, San Francisco.  
T. C. ROYD continues to Design and Engrave on Wood, with the advantage of an experience of 15 years.

## GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

## STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

....OF....

And will Sell Cheaper than any House in the State,

All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS,  
CHIMNEYS,  
WICKS.  
CAMPHENE,  
BURNING FLUID,  
ALCOHOL,  
TURPENTINE,  
COAL-OIL,  
KEROSENE OIL.  
COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.  
SPERM OIL,  
LARD OIL,  
MACHINERY OIL,  
RAPESEED OIL,  
CHINA NUT OIL.  
LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.  
POLAR OIL,  
SHARK'S OIL,  
NEATSFOOT OIL,  
TANNER'S OIL,  
&c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

## DRUGS!

To My Country Friends:  
O. FRENCH RICHARDS,  
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.  
609 Davis street, between Pacific and Broadway,  
First Drug Store from the Landing.

IS PREPARED TO FILL COUNTRY ORDERS WITH the Best Drugs and Chemicals in the market.  
Prescriptions—Carefully compounded by a Graduate of the Philad. College Pharmacy at lower rates than any other house on the Pacific Coast. Give us a trial.

## Vance's First Premium Gallery.

THIS WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT HAS been entirely refitted in every department, and is NOT SURPASSED in any of the Eastern cities.  
The Public are assured that the high reputation of this Gallery will be sustained. None but FIRST-CLASS PICTURES will be put up. Our

"CARDS DE VISITE" are admitted by all to be unequalled.

We invite particular attention to our plain PHOTOGRAPHS, and to those who wish them retouched in India Ink or Colored in Water-Colors or Oil, we would say, that we employ none but the BEST ARTISTS, and

A Correct Likeness is Always Guaranteed.

All are invited to call and examine our Rooms and specimens.

## Reaper and Mower Knives

OR SECTIONS OF ANY DESIRED PATTERN, Made to Order, at shortest notice.

E. C. HALL,  
Chace's Mill, Market street,  
San Francisco.

## WHEELER &amp; WILSON'S

## FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

The Handsomest,

Cheapest,

Fastest,

AND BEST

## SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.

THE STITCH BEING ALIKE UPON BOTH SIDES OF THE FABRIC, IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO EVERY VARIETY OF FAMILY SEWING.

The Seam CANNOT be RIPPED Or RAVELED.

FULL PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS ACCOMPANY each Machine; as, also, all necessary Tools, &c. &c. Machines for the Interior will be packed in shipping order without extra charge.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

H. C. HAYDEN,  
AGENT,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

8

This Company, as will be seen by Journals at home and abroad, have those New Improvements not possessed by any other Company—made to keep pace with the spirit of the age, made too, at the cost of the most liberal appropriations. The machines of this Company are now universally admitted to be the best machines in this country, and the best proof of this is their immense sales.

## DRY GOODS!

KIRBY, BYRNE &amp; CO.,

HAVE OPENED A NEW AND SPACIOUS

Dry Goods Store,

In LICK'S BLOCK, No. 7 Montgomery street;

SAN FRANCISCO,

And will always keep on hand a most extensive and varied stock of

GENERAL DRY GOODS,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Our stock at present is almost entirely new and comprises, SILKS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, CALICO, GINGHAMS, LAWNS, HOSIERY, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, SHEETINGS, LINEN, TABLE CLOTHS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, EDGINGS, COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR, PARASOLS, MEN'S SHIRTS, LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN DAMASKS, HOOD-SKIRTS, ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES, And a variety of other Goods generally kept in a well stocked DRY GOODS STORE.

N. N.—Although the store is new, the firm of KIRBY BYRNE & CO., is old and well known in the West of the California public in the DRY GOODS LINE. Our store is large and well fitted up, and customers can depend on being waited upon with every attention.

We particularly invite STRANGERS visiting San Francisco to call and examine our stock, as we know it will be to their advantage. Our stock is so well assorted that persons can make all their purchases of DRY GOODS at our store, and be saved the disagreeable task of being obliged to search a strange city to supply their wants. We advise all buyers of DRY GOODS to give us a call.

Our store is pleasantly situated on Montgomery street, No. 7, next door to MASONIC TEMPLE, and a few steps from the MARKET-STREET RAILROAD.

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,  
Lick's Block.

15

## NOTICE.

THE LIQUOR IMPORTING AND JOBBING BUSINESS heretofore conducted by the undersigned, under the name and firm of S. H. MEERER & CO., has this day been sold to Messrs. Alexander R. Baldwin and James Michael, who will hereafter conduct the same, and for whom a continuance of the liberal patronage and confidence so long bestowed upon the house of S. H. M. & CO., is respectfully solicited.  
S. H. MEERER.

San Francisco, July 1, 1862.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED

have this day purchased the entire interest in the wholesale liquor business heretofore conducted by S. H. MEERER & CO., and will conduct the same under the name and firm of A. R. BALDWIN & CO., at the old stand, 219 Front street.  
ALEXANDER R. BALDWIN,  
JAMES MICHAEL.

San Francisco, July 1, 1862.

## SAN FRANCISCO BAY

District Agricultural Society.

THE SOCIETY WILL HOLD THEIR

Third Annual Fair

....AT THE....  
Grounds of the Alameda County Agricultural Society,  
....IN THE....

CITY OF OAKLAND,

Commencing on the 7th October, prox., and To Continue Four Days.

By Order. EDWARD HOSKINS,  
174 Secretary.

## FURNITURE!



N. E. GRIMES,

IMPORTER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Furniture

....AND....

Bedding,

722 Montgomery street,

BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND JACKSON,

SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFERS TO THE TRADE

And the public generally, the most complete assortment

....OF....

FURNITURE,

IN THE MARKET,

AT REDUCED RATES.

Country Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

N. E. GRIMES,  
No. 722 Montgomery street,  
Between Washington and Jackson.

GRIMES & FELTON, 49 and 51 Fourth street, between J and K, SACRAMENTO.

13

ANTON ROMAN. FRANK D. CARLTON.

A. ROMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOK ESTABLISHMENT,

417 and 419 Montgomery street,

(Lecount's Building.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE WOULD CALL THE PARTICULAR attention of

Dealers in Books,

To our immense stock now in store and on the way, all of which has been carefully selected expressly for this market.

Years of experience in buying for this Coast, and the care and labor bestowed, justify us in saying that we can sell

CHEAPER

Than any House in the Trade.

On New Books

We offer special inducements. We have a resident partner East, and Agents in Europe, enabling us to get with dispatch and sell beyond competition, everything in our line.

We solicit Orders from the Trade, having every facility for filling them, fully and promptly, and from Buyers visiting our city, we would respectfully request a call to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

15

SNEATH & ARNOLD,

408 Front street Block.....San Francisco.

AND

193 J street, corner 7th.....Sacramento.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Also—

DEALERS IN

Flour, Corn-meal, China and Patna Rice,

Teas, Tobaccos, Etc.

CHAMPAGNES and LIQUORS OF ALL

KINDS.

Butter,

SELECTED BY OUR AGENT IN NEW YORK, FRESH by every steamer. Goods purchased through us, forwarded by our houses without charge.

BRANCH HOUSE.

SNEATH, BOARDMAN & CO.....RED BLUFF

QUICKSILVER!—FROM THE NEW ALMADEN MINES. A full supply always on hand.

SNEATH & ARNOLD, Agents,  
Corner of J and Seventh streets, Sacramento.

15

## INSURANCE AGENCY,

FOR THE IMPERIAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Risks taken at reduced rates.

SNEATH & ARNOLD,  
Corner of J and Seventh streets, Sacramento

15

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSON.

HENRY CARLTON, JR.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES,

New York and San Francisco.

15

## San Francisco Cordage

Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,  
611 and 613 Front street.

15

S. W. SHAW,  
Portrait Painter.

Number 15, 3d floor, Mercantile Library building,  
Corner of Bush & Montgomery streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.



Home Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]  
MUSIC.

There's music in the warbling  
Of a bright and crystal stream,  
That haunts us like the shadow  
Of a long-remembered dream.  
There's music in the fountain  
That sparkles bright and free,  
That with the Naiad mingles  
Its laughing tones of glee.

There's music in the singing  
Of the blithe and joyous lark,  
And in the peaceful winging  
Of a zephyr through the dark.  
There's music in the falling  
Of the rain upon the eaves—  
In the melancholy falling  
Of the gorgeous autumn leaves.

But the sweetest, grandest music  
That has ever yet been heard,  
Is the soul-awakened thrilling  
Of a sympathetic word—  
Like the gentle dew, distilling  
All its odors on the soul;  
Like an Angel, now it beckons  
To a love-lorn, now it goes.

Like a Seraph in its brightness,  
With the healing on its wings,  
Comes a fragrance and a lightness  
From Affections' pearly springs.  
'Tis a precious boon and treasure,  
A flower that cannot die—  
An earthly budding treasure,  
That blossoms in the sky.

ELIZA A. PITTSINGER.

[For the California Farmer.]  
MISSING.

The south-wind murmured at the lattice  
With the low sweet tone of her lover's wooing;  
Toying with woodbine and clematis,  
At that slumberous hour when doves are cooing  
And the day murders the sun on the hills.

Mute as a Nun her worn beads telling,  
Her sad eyes prayed, though her white lips were still;  
A strange fear her bosom was swelling—  
A grief that wears deep as streams wear the hill—  
While the day murdered the sun on the hills.

They told her tales of blood and valor,  
Forms that she knew in the red ranks pressing;  
But none noted her death-like palor  
When they said "Algernon Gray is missing"  
From the ranks that were full in the morning.

Hope sat down in her heart and cheered it—  
Taught her to think he a prisoner lived—  
He could not be dead—when she feared it—  
They said "Algernon Gray may have survived"  
The thinned ranks that were full in the morning.

"Dead? yes, Algernon Gray is dead, Miss."  
They read the brief words from a comrade's pen,  
"Dead? yes, Algernon Gray is dead, Miss."  
And death shadowed the cot in the glen  
Where the gay sunlight fell in the morning.

CLAYTON FRENCH RICHARDS.

[For the California Farmer.]  
LITERATURE AND LABOR.  
A Blow in Self Defense.

A sad mistake—and wise men have been lavish  
With their censure—it is to suppose that a man  
who devotes his leisure hours to literary pursuits  
must necessarily neglect his business. A youth  
given to the muses is too often pointed at derisively,  
as one lost to a vain and fanciful infatuation.  
Fathers threaten, mothers chide, and all  
laugh scornfully at "the fool of the family." Poor  
fellow, says the world, miserable dreamer, wretched  
scribbler, echo friends, and they write out his  
epitaph, and plant a cold stone at his head, as one  
henceforth dead to all the sterner achievements  
of human existence. "Poet" is branded on his  
name, as though it alone doomed him to infamous  
poverty. They set him a scanty table, with a hard  
crust and a cup of cold water; they give him up  
to attic dreams and ragged fancies, which they  
argue will never clothe him from the inclemencies  
of circumstances. A youth given to newspaper  
scribbling, and they summon up visions of neglected  
business, needy finances and clouded prospects.  
Lost forever, sigh those who sanded his  
feet with golden slippers, and launched him out  
on the highway to wealth and distinction. Does  
the cultivation of intellect unfit the Agriculturist  
for toil? The wielding of the literary sword unfit  
the soldier for the battle sword? In short, are  
business and literature incompatible? Nay, God  
forbid. If we delved as deeply in the mines of  
knowledge, and washed as carefully the sands of  
wisdom, as we seek in the hidden recesses of the  
mountain, and glean from the bed of the river the  
shining particles of gold, we should be nearer the  
true philosophy of life, and attain a truer knowl-  
edge and appreciation of the blessings conferred  
by wealth. Mr. Jones, the millionaire, would not  
in his ignorant pride and narrow heart, forget the  
poor laboring mechanic, by whose side he once  
toiled; and the arrogant Mrs. Jones would re-  
member the heart-breaking nights she spent in  
toiling with her needle, as a milliner's girl, when  
she hurries her poor sewing girl, whose eyes are  
aching over her splendid embroidery. Wealth  
and ignorance are a sorry combination. It was  
ignorance and power that made a Nero. Ignorance  
on a golden star makes the miser; and in Repub-  
lican America, where men are clad in rags to-day  
and broadcloth to-morrow, where the freedom of  
competition opens an arena for all classes, how  
much more essential is it that the mind of the  
toiling laborer, the busy mechanic, the anxious  
business man, should be exalted by culture, while  
the pocket is gilded by thrift. You have but to  
enlighten the poor, and the rich will soon become  
wise—sweeten the source and the tide will soon  
purify the river. It is a gross untruth, sung at  
contributors to public journals, that they are in-  
fatuated with any such nonsensical stuff as fame;  
if we were, we would die rather with an empty  
stomach than an over-burdened palate. But we do  
not want fame. We seek self-culture and the im-

provement of the few talents that nature has en-  
dowed us with. If ever the commendation of those  
sacred usurpers that hold the key to the public  
heart, were lavished upon us, with their sugar  
coating, we would find as bitter a cud as bridle  
when she cropped Rue for Clover. In spite of the  
derision of these would-be seers, we are glad to  
see the national press teeming with the produc-  
tions of the masses; it is a sure index to national  
character and intelligence.

CLAYTON FRENCH RICHARDS.

Trollopeana.

The new work on North America, by Anthony  
Trollope, now for sale by Roman & Co., will excite  
quite an interest in our community as the work  
contains some very severe strictures upon "Ameri-  
can manners."

We clip the following caustic criticisms upon  
American women which must in all truth be ad-  
mitted to be too true. The paragraphs will awaken  
retort from American writers undoubtedly. Never-  
theless they are the everyday pictures in more  
places than one:

WOMEN'S "PRIVILEGES" IN AMERICA.

Women are entitled to much observance from  
men, but the are entitled to no observance which  
is incompatible with truth. Women, by the con-  
ventional laws of society, are allowed to exact  
much from men, but they are allowed to exact  
nothing for which they should not make some ad-  
equate return. It is well that a man should kneel  
in spirit before the grace and weakness of a wo-  
man, but it is not well that he should kneel either  
in spirit or body if there be neither grace nor  
weakness. A man should yield everything to a  
woman for a word, for a smile—to one look of en-  
treaty. But if there be no look of entreaty, no  
word, no smile, I do not see that he is called upon  
to yield much. The happy privileges with which  
women are at present blessed, have come to them  
from the spirit of chivalry. That spirit has taught  
men to endure in order that women may be at  
their ease; and has generally taught women to  
accept the ease bestowed on them with grace and  
thankfulness. But in America the spirit of chivalry  
has sunk deeper among men than it has  
among women. It must be borne in mind that in  
that country material well-being and education  
are more extended than with us; and that, there-  
fore, men have learned to be chivalrous who with  
us have hardly progressed so far. The conduct of  
men throughout the States is always gracious.  
They have learned the lesson. But it seems to  
me that the women have not advanced so far as  
the men have done. They have acquired a suf-  
ficient perception of the privileges which chivalry  
gives them, but no perception of that return which  
chivalry demands from them. Women of the class  
to which I allude are always talking of their  
rights; but seem to have a most indifferent idea  
of their duties. They have no scruple at demand-  
ing from a man everything that a man can be called  
on to relinquish in a woman's behalf, but they  
do so without any of that grace which turns the  
demand made into a favor conferred.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN IN THE CARS.

The woman, as she enters, drags after her a  
misshapen, dirty mass of battered wirework, which  
she calls her crinoline, and which adds as much to  
her grace and comfort as a log of wood does to a  
donkey when tied to the animal's leg in a paddock.  
Of this she takes much heed, not managing it so  
that it may be conveyed up the carriage with some  
decency, but striking it against men's legs, and  
heaving it with violence over people's knees. The  
touch of a real woman's dress is in itself deli-  
cate; but these blows from a harpy's fins are  
loathsome. If there be two of them they talk  
loudly together, having a theory that modesty has  
been put out of court by women's rights.

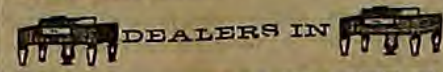
But, though not modest, the woman I describe  
is ferocious in her propriety. She ignores the  
whole world around her, as she sits with raised  
chin and face flattened by affectation; she pre-  
tends to declare aloud that she is positively not  
aware that any man is even near her. \* \* \* But  
every twist of her body, and every tone of her voice  
is an unsuccessful falsehood. She looks square  
at you in the face, and you rise to give her your  
seat. You rise from a deference to your own old  
convictions, and from that courtesy which you  
have ever paid to a woman's dress, let it be worn  
with ever such hideous deformities. She takes  
the place from which you have moved without a  
word or a bow. She twists herself round, bang-  
ing your shins with her wires, while her chin is  
still raised, and her face is still flattened, and she  
directs her friend's attention to another seated  
man, as though that place were also vacant, and  
necessarily at her disposal. Perhaps the man op-  
posite has his own ideas about chivalry. I have  
seen such a thing, and have rejoiced to see it.

SELF SACRIFICES.—There is not one of us who  
has not a brother or a sister; a friend or a school-  
mate, whom we can make better as well as hap-  
pier. Every day calls upon us for sacrifices of small  
selfishness, for forbearance under provocation,  
and for the subjugation of evil propensities. Drop  
the stone you were about to throw in retaliation  
for insult; unclench that fist with which you were  
about to redress some supposed, perhaps some  
real wrong; silence that tongue, about to utter  
words which would poison like the venom of asps;  
expel that wicked imagination, that comes into  
your thoughts as Satan came into the Garden of  
Eden; for if you do not drive that out of your  
paradise, it will drive you out.—[Horace Mann.]

Old Clothes Made New.—Editors, and other  
poor men who have to wear old clothes are re-  
commended to renovate their black or dark gar-  
ments with an application of the following recipe,  
furnished us by a friend of threadbare humanity:  
To a teaspoonful of hot water add a piece of borax,  
about as big as a cherry, and four teaspoonfuls  
of the strongest ammonia or common hartshorn;  
apply the solution with a piece of firm sponge or  
broadcloth and the garment will be as good as  
new in appearance. Those who can sponge a new  
suit from a confiding tailor will not need the above  
recipe.

RASCHE & SONS,

131 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter



PIANOFORTES,

SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.,

Agents for the Celebrated Manufacturers,

A. H. GALE & CO., New York,  
C. MEYER, Philadelphia,  
T. GILBERT, Boston,

Whose Pianos they keep constantly on hand, for SALE  
and for RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet  
Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is con-  
stantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer  
from the principal publishers in the East. They have a  
full supply for the following combinations: Violin and  
Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and  
Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large,  
etc. etc. etc.

PIANOS AND ALL OTHER MUSICAL  
INSTRUMENTS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music copied and arranged for all instruments; New  
Music published; Music arranged and bound;  
Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order.

Original Eagle Hat Store.

COLLINS & CO.,  
HATTERS,  
Again in the Field.

C. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and  
J. C. COLLINS, late of Washington street;

Have formed a Partnership for the  
purpose of carrying on the  
HAT AND CAP BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.  
BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES  
And Judges of Material, our patrons may rely on Goods  
bought at our store being

The BEST in Every Respect.

HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
MADE TO ORDER,

At the shortest notice.

WE MOST RESPECTFULLY INVITE OUR OLD FRIENDS  
as well as the Public generally, to give us a call.

We claim to be the BEST in the State to RESTIFFEN  
and REJUVENATE

Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats.

Orders and Hats from the Country will  
receive our particular attention.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—  
Tucker's Hall,  
113m 323 Montgomery street.

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF



CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE.

FRENCH CHINA,

TABLE CUTLERY,

CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above  
Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the  
VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of

The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,  
(Formerly the Jerome Company.)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSONE STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.

11 SAN FRANCISCO.

MASONIC RECALIA.

BLUE LODGE,

R. A. CHAPTER,

COUNCIL,

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, man-  
ufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and work-  
manship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights,  
Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all  
other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and  
all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,  
NO. 6 POST STREET,  
Above Montgomery. In the New Masonic Temple,  
SAN FRANCISCO

N. DABOVICH,  
Wholesale dealer in  
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,

No. 420 East Side of Davis street,  
Between Jackson and Oregon streets. SAN FRANCISCO.

CALIFORNIA WINES by the gallon. 13

The British Reviews,  
AND  
Blackwood's Magazine.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory)

TERMS. Per ann.

For any of the four Reviews.....\$3.00

For any two of the four Reviews.....5.00

For any three of the four Reviews.....7.00

For all four of the Reviews.....9.00

For Blackwood's Magazine.....3.00

For Blackwood and two Reviews.....5.00

For Blackwood and three Reviews.....7.00

For Blackwood and the four Reviews.....9.00

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals  
above named is \$31 per annum.

Published by LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,  
54 Gold street, New York.

FRUITS, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE.

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,

Pacific Fruit Market,

534 and 536 Clay street,  
529 and 531 Merchant street.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1st, 1862.

TO THE PUBLIC:

The undersigned, who have long been engaged in the  
FRUIT AND GENERAL COMMISSION  
BUSINESS, beg leave to call the attention of their old  
patrons and the public generally, to their present place  
of business, THE PACIFIC FRUIT MARKET, which,  
for location and general adaptability to business, they  
think is not excelled, if equaled, in San Francisco.

They also ask attention to the following reduced rates  
which will in future be charged by them as commission,  
to wit:

5 per cent commission on Fruit of every kind.  
10 " " " " Trees, Shrubs, etc.  
10 " " " " Vegetables of every kind.  
5 " " " " Butter, Eggs, and Poultry.  
5 " " " " Live Stock.  
2 1/2 " " " " Grain of every kind.

Sales guaranteed and returns made immediately.

Purchases made of merchandise, etc., for parties in  
the interior, and attention given to shipping the same,  
for a moderate rate of commission.

They also call attention to their SPACIOUS AND CON-  
VENIENT CELLAR, which offers fine facilities for the  
storage and ripening of Wines, etc., and which has a ca-  
pacity equal to 100,000 Gallons.

Their rate for storage is fifty cents per month per ton  
(measurement), and the wine thus stored will be held  
subject to instructions from the owners as to the time  
when the same shall be offered for sale. When sales  
are effected, 8 per cent commission will be charged.

They would also call attention to the fact that they  
are the sole agents of D. L. PERKINS, the Pioneer Seed-  
Grower, of Oakland, Alameda County, California.

JAMES GRAVES, } GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY.  
H. F. WILLIAMS, }  
J. P. BUCKLEY, }

J. W. GALE & CO.,

Fruit and General Commission

MERCHANTS,

409, 411, and 413, Davis street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

In calling the attention of FARMERS and  
FRUIT-GROWERS to the above Card, the advertiser  
would respectfully inform them that having been en-  
gaged in the above Business during the past Five Years,  
and received during that time Consignments from the  
principal Valleys and Fruit-growing portions of the  
State, their facilities for the disposal, to the best advan-  
tage, of any Consignments with which they may be fa-  
vored, are surpassed by none.

CONSIGNMENTS OF

Fruit, Butter, Eggs, Poultry,

&c. &c. &c.

Will be thankfully received and returns promptly made.

Reference can be made to some of the principal  
Farmers in various parts of the State, with whom we  
have transacted business during several years.

LIVE STOCK.

Our arrangements are such that we are prepared to receive

CONSIGNMENTS OF LIVE STOCK,

and dispose of the same at the Highest Current Rates.

MARCH 1st. 21-5

A. H. TODD & CO.,

Produce Grain Brokers,

AND

General Commission Merchants.

Office—No. 43 Clay street, New Number.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts  
under \$5000, 2 1/2 per cent; \$5000 and over, 2 per cent. And  
on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs,  
etc., amounts under \$3000, 5 per cent; over \$3000, 3 per cent.  
Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns  
and the highest market prices guaranteed.

To Dairymen.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECEIVED, DIRECT  
from Liverpool, ex Golden Rule, an invoice of

FINE STOVED LIVERPOOL SALT.

This salt is manufactured expressly for Dairy Use, being  
free from all impurities or specks.

ALSO—Constantly on hand;

LOS ANGELES DAIRY SALT;

CARMEN ISLAND ROCK SALT;

SAN QUENTIN ROCK SALT;

SANDWICH ISLAND ROCK SALT;

GROUND ALUM SALT;

COARSE LIVERPOOL SALT.

For sale, in lots to suit, by

J. C. HOLLENBECK,

513 Front street, corner of Oregon.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,

No. 5 Montgomery street,

In the New Masonic Temple..... SAN FRANCISCO.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

This being the only regular LADIES' DRESS TRIM-  
MING Store in San Francisco, ladies can always rely  
upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods  
in the city.

Having just visited the East, and completed all our  
arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe  
and the finest factors of our own country, thereby hav-  
ing all our goods come through first hands, we flatter our-  
selves our facilities are such as to make it an indec-  
ment for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for

UNDER LINEN,  
HOSIERY

And all Goods in our line.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,

No. 5 Montgomery street, New Masonic Temple.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE,

On Montgomery, corner Sutter street,  
OPENED FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS and  
Visitors, July 1st, 1862.

TUBBS & PATTEN,  
Proprietors.

GOLDEN EAGLE

HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,  
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS

a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to  
make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and  
pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious  
Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged  
accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always  
be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the com-  
fortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated  
Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention  
to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be  
provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad  
Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the  
Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE

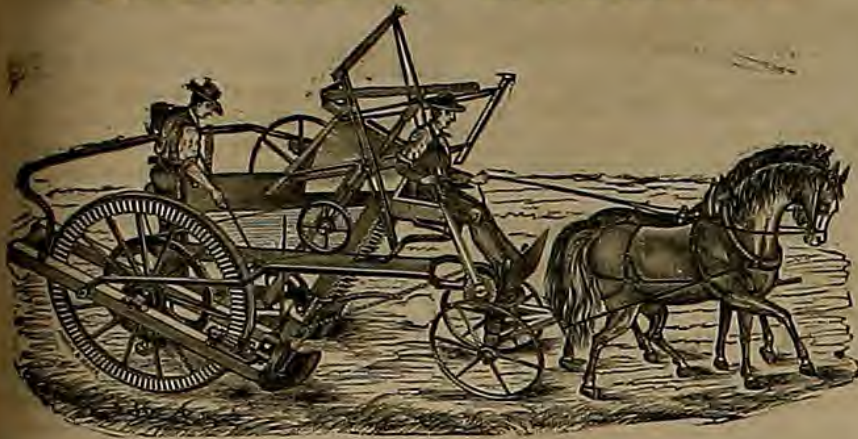
expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the  
Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,  
PROPRIETOR.

STAR BAKERY



## ESTERLY REAPER.



## The Esterly Machine for a Mower and Reaper

IS ONE OF THE BEST TO BE HAD IN THE MARKET. ITS GREATEST ADVANTAGES consisting in its extreme Light Draft, freedom from Side-draft, and the Simplicity and Durability of the Machine.

We have, also, the—

## Esterly Reaper with Header Attachment.

## THRASHERS.

We have for sale, and are SOLE AGENTS FOR—

## The Sweepstakes Thrasher,

MANUFACTURED BY C. AULTMAN & CO., CANTON, OHIO.

This Separator has taken the lead in the Western States during the last few years, and now STANDS UNRIVALED.

For the Purpose of Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at One Operation.

Superiority is claimed for it in the following particulars, over all other machines, viz:  
 "For Thrashing and Cleaning, fit for market, more Grain, and doing it better, than any other."  
 "For being more Durable and less liable to get out of repair."  
 "There is no other machine that will do the same amount of work, with as little power."  
 "The only limit to the amount of work it will perform, is entirely dependent upon the facilities for getting the Bunches to the Machine, and taking care of the Grain and straw after being thrashed."

Part of our Machines have got the

## IMPROVED PIVOT SIDE GEAR,

which belongs EXCLUSIVELY to the SWEEPSTAKES THRASHER. Its introduction into the Western States among the Farmers, has met with decided success, and is pronounced to be, the Strongest, most Durable, Simplest, Lightest Running, and least liable to get out of Repair, and is taking the place of the Belted Machines.

We Warrant the Sweepstakes Thrasher to do what we have claimed for it.

Farmers, give us a call, and judge for yourselves.

...ALSO...

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

## HAWLEY &amp; CO.,

Corner California and Battery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

And E and First streets, MARYSVILLE.

## Homesteads Cheaper

Than Proposed under the Shafter Bill.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF WHAT IS KNOWN as the Shafter Bill, it is proposed to sell the City title to Homestead Lots from \$25 to \$50 each. The undersigned will sell Homestead Lots within the limits of the City, and miles nearer to the business center than many of the lands covered by the Shafter Bill, and place the party in immediate possession of the same, without present trouble or prospective lawsuits, for

FROM \$10 TO \$300 EACH.

THE TITLE IS ABSOLUTELY PERFECT,

being a Spanish grant, fully confirmed, and patented by the United States.

The Shafter Bill respects this title; the City authorities respect it; the District Courts and Supreme Court of the State, as well as the District Court and Supreme Court of the United States respect it; besides,

The Title has been forever Quieted

BY A FINAL DECREE AND JUDGMENT AGAINST THE CITY, so that there is not even a cloud or shadow upon it. Whoever purchases one of these lots will buy a LOT, and not a lawsuit.

Office, No. 19 Naglee's Building, corner of Montgomery and Market streets.

HARVEY S. BROWN.

## The Best Location For RESIDENCES.

HAVING LAID OUT MY PROPERTY, WHICH IS situated in the

CITY OF SAN JOSE,

into Lots and streets,

I am now ready to sell one or more LOTS, very cheap.

Terms made easy, to convenience of purchaser.

TITLE WARRANTED PERFECT.

L. PREVOST,

San Jose Nursery.

## PREMIUM Marble Works,

P. J. DEVINE,

Corner of K and Sixth streets,

SACRAMENTO.

MARBLE MANTLES, GRATES, MONUMENTS,

Tomb and Grave-Stones, Table and Counter-

Tops, Marble and Freestone Tiles,

Constantly on hand, and made to order on reasonable terms.

All kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK done with neatness and dispatch.

The Best Churn Known

JEBB'S PATENT CHURN.

ADJUDGED AT THE SANTA ROSA AND ALAMEDA

Fair, where it won the Premium, and attracted the

attention of those interested, has been pronounced by the

San Francisco and Dairywomen, the BEST CHURN

KNOWN. A sample Churn can always be seen at our Office,

where they can be purchased.

Application for Pardon.

TO THE HON. LORENZO SAWYER, Judge of the

Twelfth District Court, of San Francisco county; Na-

thaniel Porter, District Attorney in and for said county; and

H. S. BROWN, late district attorney; Take notice, that applica-

tion will be made to the Honorable the Governor, for the

pardon of PHILIP R. ROBINSON, who was, on the ninth day of

February, A. D. 1893, convicted of the crime of murder in the

second degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for life.

PHILIP R. ROBINSON.

Received a copy of the above notice on the 25th day of July

1893.

Received a copy of the above notice on the 31st day of

July, 1893.

Received a copy of the above notice on the 31st day of July,

1893.

A true copy of the notice filed in this cause. Attest, my

hand and the seal of said Twelfth District Court,

this 31st day of July, A. D. 1893.

WASHINGTON BARTLETT, Clerk.

## SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

## LAMOTT, Hatter,

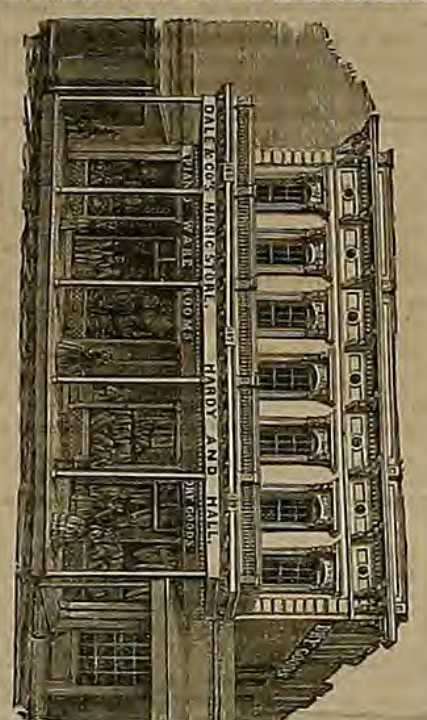


No. 37 J street, - - Sacramento.

The Finest Assortment in the State,

11 AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

## HARDY &amp; HALL



## ONE PRICE STORE.

American, English, and French

## DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

J street near corner Seventh,

SACRAMENTO.

NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT think it only necessary for them to state that their stock will comprise the most USEFUL, SELECT, and FASHIONABLE Goods, embracing every variety of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Silks, Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, &c. &c. &c.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

The whole business conducted on the ONE PRICE SYSTEM, and that price the LOWEST rates in the market for the character of the Goods sold.

Patrons can always send their orders by mail or express, with full confidence; they will receive the same attention as if present.

## REDINGTON &amp; CO.'S

SUPERIOR

## YEAST POWDERS,

WARRANTED TO MAKE

Light, Sweet and Nutritious Bread.

EQUALLY ADAPTED TO LOAVES, HOT BISCUIT,

BUCKWHEAT AND OTHER CAKES! GINGER-

BREAD, AND CAKES OF ALL KINDS.

Warranted fully Equal to Any in the Market.

ASK FOR

Redington & Co.'s Yeast Powder,

And take no other, if you would have uniformly

GOOD BREAD.

Manufactured and sold at wholesale, by

REDINGTON & CO.,

410 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

For sale by all respectable Grocers, everywhere.

Flax-seed Wanted.

100,000 LBS. FLAX-SEED WANTED BY CONTRACT, from parties who are

the growers of it

Persons who are now growing Flax, if they

will please inform us of the number of acres they are

growing, and the probable quantity they will desire to

sell, we shall be glad to enter into contract for same.

Address Col. WARREN, Editor of the Farmer. 2

## FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

## Q RANCH

## FOR SALE.

NOT WISHING TO CONTINUE in the business, I now offer for sale the well-known place called the Q RANCH, situated 36 miles from Sacramento, in YONE VALLEY, on the Jackson Road, containing THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY Acres, which for beauty of location, and richness of soil (as the crops testify), cannot be surpassed in the State.

**HARD-FINISHED HOTEL,** WITH GOOD BARN AND OUT-BUILDINGS, are situated on the premises. Also, a Good BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, and a 1st Class DISTILLERY, New and in good order.

THE ORCHARD contains 23 acres of Choice Fruit, of all kinds adapted to this climate.

To Persons wishing to Engage in Gardening, this place offers very superior inducements, as it is undoubtedly the Best Land in the State for that purpose, and pays a heavy per centage. Superior advantages are also offered.

To Miners, as Mining is good in this section.

To accommodate those who wish Small Pieces, it is offered in Lots to suit purchasers.

The Title is Perfect.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to or address,

C. GREEN,

Q Ranch, Yone Valley.

JULY, 1892.

## FOR SALE,

A Farm of about 350 Acres,

IN ALAMEDA COUNTY, TWO MILES north from the City of Oakland, on the Telegraph Road. Either the whole or one-half, separately, will be sold, as may suit purchasers. There are now on the premises, a good Dwelling House, containing Ten Rooms; two Servants' Rooms, and Five large Closets and Bath Rooms, all hard finished, and Four handsome Marble Mantles.

Also, a good Farm-House, containing eight rooms, exclusive of rooms appropriated to farm laborers. A Carriage-House 20x30 feet, one and a half stories high; two large Barns, besides Cow-Houses, and Stables for 125 head of cattle and 20 horses, all in excellent condition. The whole is well fenced, and good Division Fences throughout the Farm. All in very complete order, and for the last two years an abundant supply of very Choice Fruit. Farm Implements, choice young Stock Horses, Harness, Wagons, Buggies and Family Carriages, can be purchased with the land. The above desirable property will be sold on the most reasonable terms, as the owner wishes to be absent from the State for several years.

A good Eight-horse-power Thrashing

Machine, second-hand but thoroughly repaired and better than new, for sale very low.

Also—20 very superior Yearling HEIFERS, half-bred Durham; and one half-bred Durham BULL. Also, one Full-blood Durham

BULL, and Pure Blood.

Essex PIGS, five months old.

Any part or all of the above Property, for sale Cheap-er than can be had elsewhere.

Apply to S. E. ALDEN, on the premises.

## Two Ranches

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.

ONE CONTAINING 1972 71-100 acres,

the other 1238 33-100 acres, being por-

tions of our Ranch in Solano County.

Or, if preferred, an undivided half interest in the whole Ranch, containing 3350 87-100 acres,

WITH STOCK AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Consisting of a good Dwelling House, Cheese House, Stables, Sheds, Wind Mills, Work Ovens, Horses, Farm

Tools, Boats, and everything requisite for the Dairy and Stock business.

One hundred good American COWS, now in milk.

The above Ranch is capable of supporting 2500 head of cattle. Out of over 600 head ranged here during the recent food, WE LOST ONLY TEN CALVES.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, where a map can be seen; or at the Ranch; or to Col. Warren, Editor FARMER.

HALE & WHEELER

Stockton, San Joaquin county, Cal.

6

## A Beautiful Home For Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME OF 9 ACRES,

situated in Fruit Valley, 1 1/2 miles from

Brooklyn.

The grounds are in the highest state of cultivation.

There are on the grounds all the very choicest kinds of Fruit of every variety, for Market or Family use. The products of the grounds will pay a monthly income of \$3 per cent on the price asked for it, beyond all the wants of a family.

There is a neat Cottage, and Shed for Horses, and a Chicken Yard. Title A. 1.

I. B. RUMFORD, Brooklyn.

Inquire at the FARMER Office.

## 1000 Acres of Land,

120 COWS,

AND

A Good Milk and Dairy Business,

For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SPECTACULAR OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED

to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to

secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Busi-

ness ever offered in our State. The location is near

Suisun City, within five miles. There is 950 acres good

Land, well fenced, which can be had at \$10 per acre,

and 120 select COWS for \$20 each, together with En-

gine and Boiler for feeding Stock, Cheese-Presses, But-

ter-Churns, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc., valued at \$1000.

All these implements will go to the purchaser without cost.

The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted.

There are also 1000 acres of good Land adjoining leased

for two years at \$1 per acre; this goes also, and the

lease can be renewed.

To a good and responsible party this property will be

sold on the most liberal terms—say ONE-THIRD

CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory.

Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address

COL. WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will

furnish all needed information.

Nov. 1, 1891.

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## 500 Acres Good Land &amp; Dwellings.

Who wants a Good Farm Cheap?

We can offer them Three Quarter Sections,

excellent GOOD LAND, suitable for Cul-

tivation (Grain and Orchard Land) and

Grazing.

This farm is situated on the county road, twenty-five

miles from Sacramento, and thirteen from Solano City,

and three miles from Main Prairie Post Office. The

land is well watered by living Springs, and inclosed in

fence. On the Farm is a good HOUSE with seven rooms,

Stock-sheds 140 feet long, Barn 60 feet, connected. The

House is already furnished, so that a Family can take

possession and be at home readily.

There are 800 Ewes and Lambs; small Farming

Tools; 75 Domestic Poultry; Cow and Calf, etc. The

whole will be sold a bargain, if applied for soon. In-

quire of Editor Farmer.

7

## FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, WITH

excellent One-building, a fine Garden

Vineyard of four acres, with a field of sixty

acres more, for pasture, or cultivation.

The whole will be sold a great bargain if applied for immedi-

ately.

For particulars apply at California Farmer Office.

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## Literary Shrubbery.

NEVADA TO CALIFORNIA.—The Virginia City En-terprise, in an editorial on the relationship be-tween California and Nevada, the former of which it styles *El Dorado*, or golden, and the latter *El Plateado*, or silver, thus expresses the supposed sentiments of Nevada to her elder sister:

To thee, California, all homage we render: Thy beauty surpasses Nevada by far; The sunset that gilds thee with create splendor Leaves faint in the gleaming our pale silver star: Yet in Empire's march Fate proclaims us all allies, To walk hand in hand whither destiny tends— You shall seek our bleak mountains, and we your green valleys, Till our silver star with thy golden sun blends.

## Curious Mirror.

Among the curiosities exhibited in the last Paris Exposition, and promised for ours, was a huge concave mirror, the instrument of a startling species of optical magic. On standing close to the mirror, and looking into it, it presents nothing but a magnificently monstrous dissection of your own physiognomy. On retiring a little, say a couple of feet, it gives your own face and figure in true proportion, but reversed, the head down-wards. Most of the spectators, ignorant of any-thing else, observe these two effects, and pass on. But retire still further; standing at the distance of five or six feet from the mirror, and behold, you see yourself, not a reflection—it does not strike you as a reflection—but your veritable self, stand-ing in the middle part between you and the mirror. The effect is almost appalling from the idea it suggests of something supernatural; so startling, in fact, that men of the strongest nerves will shrink involuntarily at the first view. If you raise your cane to thrust at your other self, you will see it pass clean through the body and appear on the other side, the figure thrusting at you the same instant. The artist who first succeeded in finishing a mirror of this description brought it to one of the French kings—if we recollect right, it was Louis XV.—placed his Majesty on the right spot, and bade him draw his sword and thrust at the figure he saw. The king did so; but, seeing the point of a sword directed at his own breast, threw down his weapon and ran away. The practical joke cost the inventor the King's patronage and favor, his Majesty being afterwards so ashamed of his own cowardice, that he could never again look at the mirror or its owner.—[English Paper.

OF WOMEN.—I do not hesitate to say that the women give to every nation a moral temperance which shows itself in its politics. A hundred times have I seen weak men show real public virtue because they had by their sides women who supported them, not by advice as to particulars, but by fortifying their



and when more is exacted it is a violation of law.



# CALIFORNIA FARMER

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#### WOOL ON THE RIO DE LOS ANGELES.

[It is with real pleasure we lay before our read-  
ers this week the annexed valuable communica-  
tion from Gen. Allen, one of the veteran Editors  
of our State, one whose spirited Essays and Edi-  
torials have been widely read and greatly appre-  
ciated; a man, too, whose genial nature and guile-  
less heart won to him a host of friends; yet whose  
integrity and fidelity as a politician has left him  
without a fat office or a well-lined purse; still it  
has left him a conscience void of offense and con-  
firmed to him through long years of trial the same  
warm heart, generous nature, and joyous disposi-  
tion, a combination of jewels and wealth beyond  
the value of the proudest position which pub-  
lic preferment could have bestowed.]

LLANA SAN FERNANDO, July 29th, 1852.

DEAR COLONEL: I honestly suppose that, of all  
the men on the world-wide list of your acquaint-  
ance, I am about the last from whom you  
would expect any information pertaining to such  
an important industrial pursuit as Wool-growing.  
Nevertheless, as good did come out of Nazareth,  
in spite of the bigoted traditions of Judea, so I,  
umble and ignorant as you think me in sheep-  
husbandry, may yet startle you with the extent  
and minuteness of my ovine knowledge. To elec-  
trify you at once: The sheep is classified by natu-  
ralists as belonging to the Order Ruminantia; the  
tribe Caprinae and the Genus Ovis. Of the Ovis  
there are three varieties; the Ovis Ammon of An-  
tiquity; the Ovis Montanus; and the Ovis Aries, or Do-  
mestic Sheep. There, now! What'd ye think of  
that? Tisn't every day that such a brilliant flash  
of zoological light greets your mental optics!

But, dear Colonel, it is not my intention to  
"pull the wool over your eyes" by a pretentious  
display of my book-learning, but rather to jot  
down some facts, connected with the rearing of  
Fine-Woolled sheep, as they lately presented them-  
selves to my observation in the plains and valleys  
of Los Angeles county. I am scribbling this let-  
ter in a hurry and without method, and do not ex-  
pect it to be treated with such honorable distinc-  
tion as you accord to communications for the "Far-  
mer"; but if, in the chaff of my scribbling, you  
manage to find a few golden grains of prac-  
tical utility, all I ask of you is, to sow them,  
broadcast, and let them die or germinate, as Provi-  
dence may determine. It is proper for me to  
confess that, until very recently, my atten-  
tion has not been directed to the Wool-Pro-  
ducing business in California, and what knowledge  
I have of it has been picked up during a brief  
visit to the region in which I am now sojourning.  
Though, from a somewhat long residence in  
the upper portion of the State, I ought to know  
something about the sheep-husbandry of the Sacra-  
mento and San Joaquin Valleys; yet, with the  
exception of learning, through the newspapers,  
that San Francisco had introduced some imported  
sheep to the banks of the Sacramento, I am  
compelled to admit a very profound ignorance on  
the subject. That you are au fait in all that concerns  
the species of industry, in the valleys I have just  
named, is not to be doubted; but it is barely pos-  
sible that you are not fully aware of the impor-  
tance which it is rapidly assuming down here. If  
I can enlighten you, I will.

I arrived at Los Angeles on the 16th of June,  
travelling from San Francisco to San Pedro by the  
mail steamer "Senator," commanded for the  
trip by the gentlemanly Senator of San Diego  
Hon. Capt. Bogart. What my business was is  
not my business. It was not to pry into the  
vicissitudes of sheep-husbandry; that I'll answer  
you. Besides my carpet-bag I brought nothing  
from San Francisco except a malicious and malign-  
ant cold and a still more malicious and malignant  
notwithstanding the superb accommoda-  
tions of a great company which I found at the  
Hotel, my cough became a fixed, or  
a progressive, fact, and rapidly assumed  
prodigious unpleasantly significant of the bone-  
thrusting defiance at Jaynes' Expecto-  
rator. The most indolent cough "Of all I ever felt"  
giving neither rest nor respite, day or  
night, to the pulmonary apparatus. In this sad

condition of affairs my good fortune threw me in  
the way of an old Buckeye friend, namely, Joseph  
Hubbard Hollister, a native of Licking county, in  
the State of Ohio, now a Prince of Shepherds in  
this same Llana San Fernando, or San Fernando  
Valley, as you may choose to designate it, who in-  
sisted on taking me to his ranch, sixteen miles  
from Los Angeles, and "curing me up" on a diet of  
mutton, milk, and honey. Like that peerless pink  
of chivalry, Fitz James, I hesitated not an instant,  
but did.

"Accept his courtesy, by Heaven,  
As freely as 'twas freely given."

To be brief. My experience of sheep-ranch life  
will live and flourish among the pleasantest  
memories of my existence. Saying nothing of  
mutton and milk, both supremely excellent in their  
way, give me honey—pure, fresh, California honey  
—as the sovereignest of panaceas for an awkward  
condition of the breathing organs. A cough has  
no more chance against a free administration of  
honey, than it seems, the Chivalry has against a  
charge of Northern bayonets. My cough retired  
before its new adversary—suddenly and stubbornly  
at first—but it retired; and, after some four days,  
I woke up one fine morning to find my late tormen-  
tor completely non est inventus. I have here fur-  
nished you with a shred of medicinal knowledge  
worth millions to coughing humanity. Should  
you ever publish an edition of "The Family  
Physician," fail not to insert, in big type, the fol-  
lowing recipe:

"For Colds and Coughs.

"Fill a three-gallon jar with the purest and fresh-  
est of California honey, and pitch into it *ad libi-  
tum*!"

Before dismissing this mellifluous theme, per-  
mit me to remark that this region is a perfect  
Garden of Eden for the bee. The honeydew, so  
profusely scattered over the foliage of the hills,  
furnishes an abundance of the very best material  
for the little worker, and the product, per conse-  
quence, is the next thing to pure saccharine  
matter and entirely exempt from all offensive  
vegetable scents and flavors. I never before  
had such a perfectly realizing sense of the  
deliciousness and matchless medicinal virtues  
of honey as I have now. I never before fully  
comprehended why so many amorous poets  
have employed the word as a term of fond endear-  
ment and expressive of the very *non plus ultra* of  
girlish loveliness. The mystery now stands re-  
vealed before me, clear and bright as the Califor-  
nia sky above me in this brilliant July sunshine.

*Mais, recensez a nos Moutons.* I must go back  
to my sheep and my wool; for it was about  
these, and not honey, that I intended to write  
when I began this rambling letter. My friend  
Hollister's ranch is situated, lying, and being,  
in lawyer lingo, immediately on the right bank of  
the Los Angeles river, a very respectable stream  
in winter time; but, just now at this particular  
spot, the channel is as dry as a cartridge box.  
The building is not of formidable dimensions and  
no very elaborate architecture was employed in  
its construction. It is, nevertheless, sufficiently  
cozy and comfortable for a bachelor establish-  
ment, which it at present is, Mrs. Hollister being  
now on a visit to the home of her youth in Ohio.  
Near to the house are several of what old-time  
shepherds called *sheepfolds*, but which are here  
honored with the more sonorous Castilian appella-  
tion of *corrales*, in which eight thousand sheep  
might comfortably crowd and bleat, guarded by a  
platoon of faithful and vigilant dog sentinels.  
From these eight thousand sheep 50,000 pounds of  
wool will be clipped next April. The average of  
last shearing was 6½ pounds per sheep. Each  
corral is appropriated to its especial flock, or  
"band," as they name it here, numbering some  
two thousand, and each band has its especial  
herder, and its especial dogs. Immediately after  
an early breakfast, daily, the herder, accompanied  
and assisted by his intelligent canine comrades,  
drives his particular band to its separate grazing  
ground and at evening brings it back to its corral.  
Each band has its own grazing ground and drink-  
ing place, so that desertions from one band into  
another are effectually prevented. A special dis-  
position is made of the ewes and rams in the au-  
tumn months, so that the lambs may come gradu-  
ally into this breathing world in January, Febru-  
ary, and March. As Mr. Hollister's stock of  
sheep increases at the rate of fifty per cent per  
annum, the advent of four thousand infant mut-  
tons at or about the same time would not only be  
inconvenient and laborious to the proprietor but  
extremely hazardous to the lives of the young-  
lings. The reproductive arrangements are there-  
fore, made with care and skill, and much unneces-  
sary toil and loss thus avoided.

This Valley of San Fernando is about twenty miles  
in length, nearly east and west, with an average width  
of ten miles, nearly north and south. To a person,  
standing near its center, it presents the appearance  
of a vast elliptical amphitheater, with a very wide  
and level floor, the San Fernando mountains, on the  
north, and the Encino mountains, on the south, curv-  
ing along its sides and apparently meeting and  
mingling at its eastern and western extremities. It  
derives its name from the old Mission of San Fer-

nando, erected in 1798, some two miles from the  
southern base of the San Fernando mountains,  
and about midway up the valley. The Mission, a  
large adobe building, with its church and numer-  
ous outbuildings, its fine gardens, and its eighty  
acres of vineyards and olive and orange groves,  
must have been a desirable residence in the days  
of the padres. The outbuildings are crumbling into  
dust and the fountains are dry, but the main build-  
ing is still in excellent preservation, and the vines  
and trees still flourish in rich luxuriance. Here  
resides Don Andreas Pico, the late reputed prop-  
rietor of all this valley; but recent lawsuits and  
sheriff sales, and an ecclesiastical claim to the  
Mission and seventy-seven acres around it, which  
has been lately granted and confirmed at Washing-  
ton, have placed the proprietorship of Don Andreas  
in a somewhat questionable shape. Mr. Hollister  
is a tenant of the Don, possessing a range of rich  
pasturage, should he wish to use it, of more than  
a hundred square miles in extent. Of course he  
has his vexations and tribulations, principally  
from the interloping cattle of squatters, which,  
as there is no law to compel their owners to em-  
ploy herdsmen, roam at will, careless of all vested  
rights.

This valley, in common with all the valleys and  
plains of Southern California, is prolific in the  
production of two grasses, which I have never  
seen elsewhere. They are the *alfilerio* and *trebol*—  
so named by the native Californians—the latter  
is known to the American settlers as *bur  
clover*, and is pronounced by them as the most nu-  
tritious grass, wild or tame, that can be found on  
this continent. It grows in rank profusion, all  
over the country, bearing a small bur containing  
the seeds which are oily in their character and  
very agreeable in taste. One especial merit of  
this clover is the facility with which it converts  
itself into good, sweet, and nutritious hay, yield-  
ing from two to four tons to the acre, without re-  
quiring the agency of the scythe. During the  
month of July it becomes perfectly sun-cured,  
and a partial severance between the roots and  
stalks takes place, so that nothing more is required  
than to bring a strong horse-rake to bear upon  
it and collect it into winrows, ready for hauling to  
the stack. I have seen large tracts of ground,  
thus raked, and, to an unpracticed eye, they ex-  
hibit the appearance of having been mowed, and  
pretty well mowed, at that. As a hay, the *trebol*  
is greedily eaten by horses, cows, and sheep, and  
is evidently esteemed by them, a greater luxury,  
in that state, than when green and tender. In this  
it differs widely from the *alfilerio*, of which the  
sheep are voraciously fond, in its young and ven-  
erand season, but evince a marked indifference for  
it when it becomes sun-cured. There are other rich  
and wholesome grasses, plentifully scattered over  
this region, but the two I have mentioned are the  
important ones in the estimation of the sheep  
grazers. It is a fact, worthy of especial note, that  
these two grasses rapidly improve, in quantity and  
quality, under the pasturage of sheep. There is  
also a villainous plant, sprinkled about the pas-  
tures, known here as *molea*—but called *ground  
mollusks* in the old States—of which the sheep some-  
times eat and thereby contract a mortal disease  
called the "rawneck." I herewith inclose you an  
editorial of the Southern News, of the 16th of  
this month, indicating the cause and describing the  
characteristics of this baleful malady. It is  
possible that this wicked *molea* infests the pastures  
of Northern California; and if so, you may do a  
world of good by republishing the remarks of the  
News. [This, we are pleased to inform our friend  
we have already done, and the article will be found in  
the Farmer of July 25th.—Ed.] My very limited  
experience leads me to the belief that when a sheep  
is really sick there is no use in trying to doctor it.  
The animal seems to find a luxury in dying, and  
will die in spite of everything. The "trembles"  
is the only fatal sheep disease in this region. Indeed,  
none of the ovine maladies, so common in Europe  
and the Atlantic States, are known here, always  
excepting that vexatious but not dangerous pest,  
the "scab." The rascally *acarus*, like the rat, has  
followed in the footsteps of civilization, and gives  
the sheep much uneasiness and the sheep masters  
much trouble by burrowing in and under the skins  
of the poor animals. The mode of cure, adopted  
here, is very speedy, very effective, and very cheap.  
It is simply to make a rather stiff whitewash, to  
which salt, in the proportion of one pound to two  
of the lime, is added; into a bath of which the sheep  
may be dipped, or else it may be thoroughly ap-  
plied to the afflicted surfaces by the aid of a brush.  
The whitewash adheres and dries, and, after a brief  
time, falls off, effectually carrying away the scab  
and its cause. Mr. Hollister entertains an intense  
dislike to the scab, which has never yet reached  
his sheep, and will not, if he can prevent, permit  
the flocks of his neighbors, suspected of this dis-  
ease, to come within miles of his grazing grounds.  
With the exception of this pardonable peculiarity,  
there is not a more obliging neighbor or more  
kindly-hearted man in this section of the State.

Mr. Hollister is a glorious specimen of the ener-  
getic and adventurous, yet practical, American.  
With abundance of what Dary Ockett denomi-  
nated "hard horse-sense" stowed away under his

cranium, there is a vast deal of honest courage  
and beneficent chivalry alway at work in his inner  
man. I have been his guest for many days and  
like him infinitely. You would like him too. There  
is no affectation, no striving after display and  
parade, in his hospitality. It is of that frank,  
generous, unpretentious, devil-may-care sort, that  
goes at once to my heart, and would go to yours.  
As his guest, you are not made the slave of your  
host's incessant attentions. You are not persec-  
uted into martyrdom by endless civilities, and  
tortured out of all peace of mind by unremitting  
kindnesses. Under his roof, the man of sense who  
behaves as a natural-born gentleman, is a free  
agent, and finds, in Mr. Hollister's domicile, an un-  
impeachable Liberty Hall. He gives you the best  
he has, without apologies, and expects you to ac-  
cept it, without grumbling. Fools and knaves  
fare but badly with him when he finds them out.  
He is as prompt in bestowing the outside of his  
doors upon them as he is in conferring the enjoy-  
ments of the inside upon their betters. His master  
passion, just now, is the propagation of Fine-  
Woolled sheep, and making Fine Wool the staple  
product of Southern California; and, to give effect  
to his darling project, all the active liberality of  
his nature is called into requisition. Being the  
Pioneer of the Fine-Wool movement, in this  
region, his bucks are sought after, from far and  
near, and he sells them at a rate so cheap that his  
sales have more the character of neighborly dona-  
tions than rigid business transactions.

In 1853, in company with his brother, Col. W.  
Hollister, now an extensive sheep-grazer of  
San Juan, Monterey county, he started with six  
thousand sheep, from Ohio, and brought them  
into Southern California, by way of Salt Lake.  
Of these, 2800 were lost on the trip. Of the re-  
maining 3200 all, excepting 900 ewes, were sold  
for mutton, realizing a handsome profit over all  
expenses and losses. The 900 ewes, all of them  
of good blood, were retained by the Colonel, at  
San Juan, and out of them has grown his present  
stock of twenty-one thousand five hundred sheep,  
from which, since 1854, he has sold mutton and  
Wool to the amount of over one hundred and fifty  
thousand dollars. In 1857, Mr. Hollister—my  
Hollister, not the Colonel—in company with  
Messrs. N. O. Peters and Joseph Cooper, started  
with 4,000 sheep from Ohio, bound for Southern  
California. (I ought to remark that Mr. Cooper is  
still in partnership with Mr. Hollister; but he is  
now on a visit to Missouri, and I have never seen  
him.) These Ohio sheep were all Fine-Woolled;  
and it may not be improper to remark, just here,  
that as pure Merino blood can now be obtained in  
Ohio as in Spain, and it is scarcely necessary for  
California sheep-breeders to put themselves to the  
trouble and expense of importing the famed *Estan-  
tes* and *Transhumantes*, when they can be, just as  
well and much more cheaply, supplied nearer home.  
The winter of 1857 was passed in Missouri, and  
with an addition of 6,000 sheep, bought in that  
State, and of inferior blood, the drove, 10,000  
strong, was headed for California, on the route  
through New Mexico, in the spring of 1858. The  
selection of this route was every way unfortunate.  
Difficulties, delays, and disasters, of all sorts, at-  
tended the drove during its long and toilsome  
march, and it finally reached Los Angeles county  
in February, 1860, reduced to 3,800, all told, of  
which Messrs. Hollister and Cooper retained 2,200  
and Mr. Peters 1,600. The last named gentleman,  
since dead, took his remnant into Santa Barbara  
county, which is now, most probably, all broken  
up and dispersed. Messrs. Hollister and Cooper  
pastured their sheep in Los Angeles Valley during  
1860, and in February, 1861, brought them to their  
present location, the 2,200 having now reached  
the handsome figure of 8,000, which will be 12,000  
next summer. The business of growing Fine  
Wool, in Southern California, may thus, in strict-  
ness, date the era of its commencement in the  
spring of 1860. Since then, many other wealthy  
and enterprising gentlemen, among whom is Ex-  
Governor Downey, have gone into the business,  
with much spirit, making their beginnings by  
crossing the fine Hollister bucks on the common  
Mexican ewe. Brief as has been the time since  
the arrival of the Hollister and Cooper drove—or  
rather the remnant of it—the progress of the busi-  
ness has been most remarkable, though not more  
so than it is evidently destined to be in the future.  
It vexes me sorely that I have not been enabled  
to lay before you an exhibit of the shipments of  
Wool, Hides, Tallow, Wine, and Fruit, from the  
port of San Pedro, since the beginning of the  
present year, as I am well convinced that such an  
exhibit would show that, in real monetary value,  
the Wool has far exceeded all other competitive  
exports. San Pedro, as you are aware, is the port  
from which all the spare products of this entire  
region are shipped. The two shipping firms of  
Tomlinson & Co. and Banning & Co. promised me  
the statistics from which to form such an exhibit,  
but, from some reason or other, although I have  
waited two weeks, neither has furnished me with  
any of the desired information.

Mr. Hollister was bred a practical farmer and  
sheep-breeder from boyhood, and has had an inti-  
mate acquaintance with every kind of stock to be

found in Ohio and California. With sheep hus-  
bandry he is particularly intimate, and has made  
it his favorite study and pursuit all his life. What  
he doesn't know about sheep is scarcely worth  
knowing; for he has made their economy, their  
habits, their comparative profitableness with other  
kinds of domestic animals, and the comparative  
value of their breeds, matters of careful and con-  
stant observation and experiment. His opinion  
on the subject of crossing, therefore, is entitled to  
credence; and that opinion is—or rather it is his  
dogmatic assertion and practice—that a very Fine-  
Woolled buck should not be crossed with a Coarse-  
Woolled ewe, but that the buck should be of  
medium fineness. Still finer blood can be crossed  
with this progeny, and so on, until the highest  
point of excellence shall be gradually obtained  
through successive generations. It is also his  
dogma that a ewe, no matter how coarse or how  
fine, should never during her life, be crossed with  
better blood than that which produced her first  
offspring. On this dogma he compels all his sheep-  
breeding neighbors to act, and, therefore, sells to  
them such bucks as he thinks suitable to their  
ewes. Another and a favorite dogma, and which  
is based on a good physiological truth, is never to  
cross with kindred blood, not even to the hund-  
redth cousin. Perhaps some of your many shep-  
herds on the Sacramento and San Joaquin may  
receive a valuable hint, if they do not imbibe a  
thorough conviction, from your giving publicly  
to these, my friend Hollister's, dogmas.

And now, to come to the gist of this long letter  
(which, I'm afraid, you will consider an exceed-  
ingly stupid one), let me beg of you to don your  
mighty editorial armor and do battle for the shep-  
men of California. You must learn to talk sheep  
as well as to talk horse, and none but ignoramuses,  
whom you disregard, will dare to accuse you of  
sheepishness for thus talking. I am not in the  
sheep line, myself, but I cannot resist the con-  
viction that Fine Wool is about to become, next to  
gold, the very richest production of our State;  
and, therefore, I wish to see the men who are  
leading the way in this new industrial pursuit,  
protected and cherished. Are you aware that the  
laws of our State operate partially and injuriously  
against the sheep-men, while they deal unlimited  
favors to the cow-men? The sheep-man is obliged  
to herd his stock on his own grounds, and is pro-  
secuted and mulcted in heavy damages, if his flocks  
happen to nibble a little grass on land over which  
the aristocratic cow-man assumes to bear rule!  
To this restriction no honest or sensible sheep-  
man objects; but why is not the same restriction  
placed on the stock of the cow-man? Under the  
existing laws, large bands of predatory Mexican  
cattle go foraging over the face of the whole coun-  
try, eating up the sheep pastures, breaking into  
and destroying fields of wheat and barley, and  
corrupting, through the blood of the vicious and  
miserable bulls, the Durham stock of the civilized  
cattle-breeder. In this section of the State, where  
materials for fencing cannot be obtained, it is im-  
possible to cultivate the ground and grow crops in  
presence of these marauders. There are hundreds  
of other reasons why all stock—cattle, horses, and  
sheep—should be compelled by law to be placed  
under the control and protection of herdsmen; but  
I need not point them out to you, as your own  
excellent common sense and love of equal and  
exact justice will instantly suggest them. One  
especially good effect that must follow the enact-  
ment of a herding law, would be the indirect but  
efficient banishment of the cattle thieves, now in-  
festing this region, because they would no longer  
have opportunity to pursue their nefarious voca-  
tion. Ex-Governor Downey, in his closing Mes-  
sage to the Legislature, very cogently and forcibly  
recommended the enactment of such a law, but  
there was not enough intelligence and patriotism  
in that body to act on his suggestions. With such  
a law in force, Los Angeles county, alone, would  
be found abundantly able to pasture four millions  
of sheep, which would annually yield from twenty  
to thirty millions of pounds of Fine Wool.

Take up this subject, my dear Colonel, and the  
sheep subject, generally, and you will soon have  
a handsome addition, down here, to your admir-  
ing ten thousand readers. My most worthy old  
friend and companion in arms, William G. Still,  
Esq., postmaster of Los Angeles, will be delighted  
to act as Agent for the Farmer. Clap some brisk  
sheep-talk into your columns, send some specimen  
copies of your hebdomadal to Mr. Still, and, for  
the rest, trust to Providence and the righteousness  
of your cause.

Very respectfully, your friend and servant,  
JAMES ALLEN.

MOUNTAIN FRUIT.—The Plumas Standard says:  
Doc. Cate of the New England ranch, informs us  
that he has fruit of almost every variety in an ad-  
vanced state in his orchard. As his bearing trees  
are limited this year, he will not put any into  
market the present season; but next season, he  
thinks, he will have a sufficient quantity to supply  
this entire section. We learn, also, that Mr. Geo.  
Martin has his orchard in a thriving condition,  
and will gather some fruit from it the present  
season. It is contended, and with apparent plau-  
sibility, that our climate is much better adapted to  
the culture of winter fruits than the lower valleys.  
This the gentlemen we have named will endeavor  
to demonstrate the present year.



## Hints On Grape Culture.

We copy from the Horticulturist for June, the following continuation of the articles on Grape Culture:

Having gone through with the first year's care of the vineyard, we proceed seriatim with a description of the second year's routine. The treatment of the vine during the second year does not differ materially from that recommended for the first. If the vines were not pruned in the fall, it must be done early in the spring. It will be necessary to cut all the vines down to three buds; for it is in this way only that canes sufficiently stout for arms can be obtained, or, indeed, for any good system of training. If the vines were pruned and covered in the fall, they should be uncovered as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The only mischance that can happen to them after this from cold weather will be from frosts that happen when the vines are breaking into flower. The dormant buds are in no danger from freezing after the severity of the winter is past. There is danger, however, in leaving the vines covered till late in the season, especially if left till the buds begin to break. The young shoot is brittle enough at all times, but is rendered still more so by allowing the buds to break under cover, and the handling, under such circumstances, however carefully done, must result in the destruction of many young shoots, and consequent permanent injury to the vine. We mention this matter particularly at this time to meet several cases which have recently come to our knowledge, and also because it has been recommended by some to leave the vines covered till vegetation begins.

The vines having been pruned, plowing will be the next thing in order. This should be done precisely as recommended for the first year, care being taken not to injure the roots. Whatever crop is intended to be grown between them may then be put in. If strawberries occupy the intervals between the rows of vines, plowing, of course, can not be done; and herein consists the chief objection to growing perennials in the vineyard; it renders high culture quite a difficult matter. In such cases, recourse should be had to the forked spade, with which all the unoccupied ground should be well broken up. A narrow, long-pronged rake is the only instrument which should be used among the strawberries. This will loosen the ground, so that all weeds may be easily taken out without injury to the roots of the strawberries. Plowing and spading among strawberries are things which should not be tolerated. The strawberries must not be allowed to make runners.

But to return to the vines. Our object during the second year is to obtain two stout canes; and this can easily be done if the vines were good ones when planted, and our directions have been followed out. If, however, for any reason, some of the vines should have grown feebly the first year, they must the second year be grown precisely as we directed for the first; that is to say, we must grow them to a single cane. With this remark, we will leave out of consideration these exceptional cases, and proceed on the supposition that every thing has gone on favorably for the production of two canes. The vine is pruned to three buds. If these are in good condition, the two uppermost will break strongest, and this is what we want. In this case, break off the lowest shoot when some four inches long, that the whole strength of the vine may go to the remaining two. Choose, however, the two strongest shoots, whether these be the two upper or the two lower ones. These two shoots, in reference to pinching in the laterals, stopping the leaders, &c., must be treated just as directed for a single cane. If a trellis has not been put up, two stakes should be put in, one for each cane, though this is not indispensable, as both canes can be tied to the same stake. There is one point, however, connected with growing these two canes, which we wish to impress upon the reader. It is very desirable, in growing the vine upon any of the arm systems, that the buds should be in a uniform line, and not irregularly around the cane, as is often the case from irregular tying. There is but one certain mode of accomplishing this, and that is by tying the shoot regularly to one side of the stake, so as to prevent it from deviating from a straight line, at least for four or five feet of its growth. The buds in this case will not only alternate each other uniformly, but the cane will be free from curves and crooks. Something more than mere appearance is concerned in this; for it will be found that the buds will break much more uniformly. The canes may be grown perpendicularly or at an acute angle, but they must preserve a uniform straight line from the point of origin. In other respects, the treatment of the two growing shoots should be the same as directed for the first year. How they should be pruned at the end of the season will form the subject of our next article, this being already sufficiently long.

**TULE LAND.**—The Solano Press says Mr. David Pate left at its office one day last week some specimens of Timothy and Alfalfa, which grew on some tule land a short distance below Suisun City, and which is but partially reclaimed, from seed scattered last year by Mr. W. W. Fitch through curiosity. It says, "The specimen shown is equal in growth to almost anything we have ever seen, and demonstrates beyond doubt the capability of the tule lands in this vicinity of being made the finest grazing or meadow lands in the State, to say nothing of their possible adaptability for a higher grade of cultivation. The value of this class of lands is yet to be recognized, but that they are to be ranked among the most valuable, and add greatly to the wealth of this county can scarcely be doubted."

**SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—The Polynesian gives the following statement of shipments of produce from Jan. 1st to the present time, which has been principally to San Francisco and Victoria: San Francisco—825,298 lbs. sugar; 25,620 lbs. coffee; 44,389 galls. molasses; 148,519 lbs. palm. Victoria—1,016,353 lbs. sugar; 148,113 lbs. coffee; 23,977 galls. molasses; 27,686 lbs. palm. The rice crop bids fair to excel, both in quantity and quality, our most sanguine expectations.

## The Department of Agriculture.

The bill which we published last week, recently passed by Congress, establishing a distinct Department of Agriculture, is brief and easily understood. It may not, remarks the Pacific Farmer, in its provisions, comprehend all that might be claimed for a department of this kind, but it at any rate rescues agriculture from its former insignificant position in the government, and gives to it the importance long claimed by its advocates and followers. The struggle has been a long one. Almost every President, from Washington to Lincoln, has recommended that something be done for this primary source of our national prosperity. If the farmers themselves have not been clamorous, they have none the less felt their needs and their rights. And one of the most cheering features of it all is, that this recognition has taken place in this dark time of rebellion, showing conclusively that our rulers and legislators fully realize and acknowledge that the real strength and recuperative power of the Government lie in the producing classes, of which the agricultural is chief. They are willing to do more than acknowledge this—willing to encourage agriculture by legislation, by money, and by talent which money will secure.

We congratulate the farmers that the "entering wedge" has been driven. If, as now constituted, the Department falls short of the requirements of the country, time will suggest the needed alterations, and its position will give it a voice that shall make its wants heard. To Hon. Owen Lovejoy, who introduced the bill and so successfully advocated its adoption, the farmers of the whole country, whether or not politically friendly, have cause for gratitude, and those of Illinois may point with pride to this act of their Representative.

## Purple Cane Raspberry.

I can only speak of this fruit so far as my experience goes, in testing it. I think more of it than any other small fruit growing, of its class, having fruited them by the side of eight different sorts, and am well satisfied of its qualities and hardiness. With me they require no protection in winter, and thus far, have borne full crops each year, except in 1859, when the "June frost" damaged them, so that I had but half a crop. The flavor I have never seen excelled for table use, jelly, or preserves—have also manufactured some wine from the fruit, which has no equal, readily commanding one dollar more per gallon than other sorts.

The preparation of land for a raspberry plantation is simple and easy. One thorough plowing in fall, and if the soil is clay, enrich with well-rotted cow or chip manure. Set young plants in spring, four feet each way, tending well with horse cultivator, or hoe to keep clean. The following spring with willows tie to stakes driven to each plant, and cut the tops off, so that the plants will not be more than four feet high, when the fruit spurs shoot out, and the fruit is easily gathered while standing. Cut out the old wood the following spring, tie new growth to stake and proceed as before. The preparation and care is so very simple, my only wonder is that every family in the country is not well supplied with the fruit. It is certainly no humbug, such as we sometimes have imposed upon us by itinerant tree peddlers. [C. H. Rosentel, in Wis. Fruit Growers' Association.]

## Budded vs. Seedling Peaches.

THE present season pretty clearly shows the relative value of the budded and seedling peaches. One of the best localities I know of, and one of the best cultivated peach orchards in this county, is mostly of the budded varieties. Last year this orchard had but few peaches, and this year but few, showing that these are not paying trees. In conversing with an extensive peach grower of New Jersey last summer, he stated that the budded kinds were not in good repute there from the same cause, but seedlings from good selected fruit was preferred. It is not the budding that makes them tender, but as a general rule, the better the variety of fruit the more delicate it is, although there are exceptions to the rule. But few trees seem to be capable of bearing heavy crops every year, and of these the pear appears to furnish the most instances. Indeed, it is now most decidedly the hardest fruit we have. [L. S., in Cin. Gazette.]

**CARE OF LAWNS.**—It is a common error to suppose the frequent mowing of lawns weakens them. The very reverse takes place. The oftener it can be cut, the thicker will be the sward, and the finer the color. By careful mowing, fine lawns may be had in this country. If any one doubts the above, let him observe the effects of the constant feeding off of pastures, especially by the road side. Are such, not the prettiest kind of turf? In the East, the new short grass mowing machine is fast coming into use. To be very successful, a lawn requires mowing once a week. The grass is simply cut and left scattered over the lawn; a few hours' sun dries it up, and it disappears. Hence, all that is cut returns back again, to keep up the fertility. After a few times of cutting, the lawn assumes a perfect carpet-like appearance, so much praised when seen in England.

The frequent mowing will either eradicate or subdue all strong, tufted grass, and leave in its place small fine leaves, which, while it shades, does not exhaust the soil so much in dry spells, as where it is mown but a few times.

**SAVE UP SOMETHING.**—It unfortunately happens that as no man believes he is likely to die soon, so every one is much disposed to defer the consideration of what ought to be done at once. The determination to lay by often creates the power to lay by, and the first effort is the most difficult. Let it always be remembered that in putting by something for a rainy day a man purchases a certain amount of mental tranquility, and thus he may actually extend his life by providing against the results of his death.

U. J. Sweetser, of the 20th Massachusetts, who returns home sick and wounded, states that a Spanish slave-driver, at the battle of West Point, forced 300 slaves to take part in the fight—and when the battle was over, he saw numbers of blacks armed and equipped bearing Minie rifles.

## Gardens of Stockton and Neighborhood.

A member of the visiting committee of the San Joaquin Ag. Society, furnishes the Independent with the following notes:

At the residence of E. W. Bours, Esq., the first thing that attracted attention was an exceedingly large and thrifty Oleander (Nerium Splendens), the largest I have ever seen in this country. Mr. Bours has expended large sums in improving the soil of his garden, having filled in several feet of black earthy loam, in which trees, grape-vines, flowering shrubs and plants flourish finely. The garden contains very fine specimens of Dwarf Pears, several varieties of grapes, among which are the Chasselas de Fontainebleau, and the native, or common Los Angeles. Mr. B. manifests some taste in the selection of plants and ornamental trees. Here are fine specimens of the Cork-bark Elm [oak], Siberian Crab; and, among trailing plants, we noticed two plants of British Joy. The Cactus form a noticeable feature in the garden, one curious specimen being then in bloom. Apparatus for irrigating is well arranged. This place is on the corner of Beaver and Washington streets, a section of the city where the general character of the soil seems to partake considerably of alkaline elements. At the market garden belonging to Mr. Joseph Gamet, are 1,200 grape vines, 3 years old, in very good order. Corn, Cabbage, Peppers and the usual assortment of culinary vegetables ordinarily found where the object of cultivation is to supply the markets, are all in very fine condition.

At Mr. Angelo Oliva's residence, on the corner of Elk and Lafayette streets, are about 300 bearing Grape-vines, among which are a few foreign varieties—Muscats, Red and some White Frontignacs. The largest Fig tree in San Joaquin county is here, at least it is so represented. There are three varieties of Fig tree in this garden, White Sugar, and one large White variety imported directly from Italy, which flourishes remarkably well. Four varieties of Plum, Green Gage, Red Gage, Damsons and one early sort. Many of Mr. Oliva's trees, particularly stone fruits, have died in consequence of the flood last winter. This is a noticeable affair in gardens that were submerged, stone fruits mainly suffering.

Mr. C. O. Burton has a small place, fifty feet lot, planted with grapes, apples, &c.

Mr. T. C. Meader's garden is one of those beautiful though small places so numerous in Stockton, combining tasteful arrangements and excellence of culture. There is such a degree of sameness however, in the plan, varieties of the plants, and quality of the soil at the home residences of gentlemen engaged in commercial pursuits that one may nearly succeed as well in describing each brick in a building, as to draw lines of distinction between the gardens. While the proprietors of small gardens, having both the profitable and ornamental in view, in the arrangement of their grounds, are entitled to credit, it is to the larger fields where Agriculture is followed and Horticulture pursued as a steady and constant avocation that we have to look for those interesting and important features that determine the true state of agricultural advancement in a country. Mr. R. B. Parker has also one of those delightful residences where liberality of expenditure would be more strikingly apparent to the eye of a practical horticulturist, than any show of profit resulting from the business of gardening.

Dr. Bateman's place is situated on the eastern limits of the city, and contains about thirty acres of excellent land. The fruit-bearing trees stand so closely together as to form a complete thicket. Peaches and plums are bearing fruit in the nursery row. The arrangements for irrigation here are complete. There is a new construction of horse-power pump, driving three pumps and throwing an undulating and large stream of water, which is worthy of special attention. It is the finest model of a pump I have ever seen.

**SIX ACRES, AND WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH IT.**—Says the Stockton Independent: "Five years ago Mr. Clement Detten, a native of one of the German States, bought and inclosed six acres of land, located on the Stockton and Mokelumne Hill road, just one mile east of the City Hall. That year he broke up his land well, and planted a number of fruit trees and a few grape vines, to which he has kept adding each year since. He has now five hundred fruit trees and seven thousand grape vines, all in the most flourishing and admirable condition. There are three hundred apple trees, and two hundred pear, fig, plum, peach, almond, cherry, and apricot. The grape vines are chiefly of the native California variety; but there are also vines of the Black Burgundy, the Fontainebleau, the Black Hamburg, Dutch Sweetwater, Frontignac, Catawba, Isabella, Muscat, and other foreign varieties, all now bearing finely. The soil of this vineyard and orchard is varied, but in the main, a dark, hard loam, mixed with clay, and so far as present experience teaches, that best adapted to a wine-producing grape. Where the soil is of a lighter color—as it is in one or two small patches of the six acres—the vine grows more to wood, and the fruit is inferior. No vineyard in the country is better attended to or kept cleaner than this. No one has, so far as our observation extends, succeeded in making as good qualities of wine as Mr. Detten. Last autumn he made a small quantity from the Dutch Sweetwater grape, which is now fit to drink, and contains good body, with pleasant flavor. Other samples were at the same time made from the native and Dutch Sweetwater, in equal quantities, and a few of the Black Hamburg, which has the qualities of good wine. Samples of these wines will be exhibited at the approaching District Fair, and we earnestly press judges of wine to examine and pronounce upon them. In three years more, Mr. Detten will produce wine enough to compensate him very well for the labor and money expended on his vineyard; and he will have the pleasant remembrance that it was chiefly through the untold labor of his own hands that this delightful and valuable property was created."

CAN a man be said to be in a stew when you make his blood boil?

## McClellan's Fourth of July Declaration.

AFTER the great seven days' battle before Richmond, General McClellan issued the following Address to the army, dated

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, July 4, 1862. }  
Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac! Your achievements of the last ten days have illustrated the valor and endurance of the American soldier, attacked by superior forces and without hope of reinforcements. You have succeeded in changing your base of operations by a flank movement, always regarded as the most hazardous of military expedients. You have saved all your material, all your trains and all your guns, except a few lost in battle, taking in return guns and colors from the enemy. Upon your march you have been assailed the same race and nation, skillfully massed and led. Under every disadvantage of numbers, and necessarily of position, also, you have in every conflict beaten back your foes with enormous slaughter. Your conduct ranks you among the celebrated armies of history. No one will now question that each of you may always with pride say, "I belong to the Army of the Potomac."

You have reached the new base, complete in organization and unimpaired in spirit. The enemy may at any time attack you. We are prepared to meet them. I have personally established your lines. Let them come, and we will convert their repulse into a final defeat.

Your Government is strengthening you with the resources of a great people. On this, our nation's birthday, we declare to our foes, who are rebels against the best interest of mankind, that this army shall enter the capital of the so-called Confederacy; that our National Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which can alone secure internal peace and external security to each State, "must and shall be preserved," cost what it may in time, treasure and blood.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

## Why the Seven Days' Contests Were Victories.

THE Washington Star of July 8th, says: "Newspapers having mentioned already that Gen. Andrew Porter, Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac, and also General Marcy, chief of General McClellan's Staff, have recently been here, we may no longer refrain from noticing the fact, more especially as it enables us to state that they concur in the belief that the seven days' battles were a succession of Union victories, inasmuch as they resulted—

1st. In the successful achievement of the purpose of McClellan, viz: so to change his base as to secure the cooperation of the gunboats.

2. In the defeat of the two ends aimed to be accomplished by the enemy, viz: the prevention of McClellan's move for the James river bank, and securing our immense supplies at the White House.

3d. In the fact that the rebel loss, in killed, wounded, prisoners and men otherwise put hors du combat was, at the very lowest calculation, two for one on our side.

4th. In the fact that the rebel's loss of arms and expenditure of munitions cannot be replaced; while ours can, instantly almost.

5th. In the relative condition in which the battles left the sick and wounded of the two contending forces. Our sick and wounded being admirably provided for, while theirs are dying like rotten sheep, through their entire lack of any and every description of hospital stores and supplies, and thus creating a state of things in and around Richmond appalling to the whole South.

We may add that the general officers named above unite in declaring that it is not true that the enemy captured a single one of McClellan's siege guns or any munitions or stores to speak of. On the contrary, while they lost more field artillery than they took from us, they got nothing worth notice in the way of supplies of any description as an equivalent."

## Antidote for the Poison-Oak.

THE Santa Cruz Sentinel says: "We believe it is not generally known that there exists an invariably successful remedy for the cure of those poisoned by coming in contact with the poison-oak. The antidote is an indigenous plant growing abundantly in many parts of the State. It is tall, stout, perennial; belongs to the composite family, and looks like a sunflower. It is from one to three feet high; has bright yellow flowers, in heads, one and two inches in diameter, like small sunflowers, blooming from June to October. Before flowering, the unexpanded heads, or buds, secrete a quantity of resinous matter, white and sticky, like balsam, and is, finally, after the flower expands, distributed over the petals, etc., of the flowers, like varnish. The whole plant, flowers, leaves and all, is resinous and viscid. When it grows on dry soil it is stiff and rigid with narrow and thin leaves; but in damp localities it is more robust and succulent, with wide and fleshy leaves. Its botanical name, according to Dr. Canfield, is *Grindelia hirsutula* and *G. Robusta*. Only one species has been found so far in this State; and all the different forms possess the same remedial virtues.

"The mode of using it is as follows: One may bruise the fresh herb, and apply it by rubbing the part affected; or boiling it in a covered vessel, making a strong decoction of the fresh or dried herb, with which to wash the poisoned surface. Its remedial properties appear to be contained chiefly in the resin, or balsam, like the juice of the plant, which is particularly abundant on the surface. One application is sometimes sufficient, but if the case is of long duration, several days will elapse before relief is obtained. This plant, as a remedy for poison-oak, was originally used by the Indians and Spanish California people with great success."

The plant above mentioned is almost similar in appearance to what is known in the Eastern States as *Elaeagnus*. The only difference perceptible between the two is, that the Eastern plant, when it attains its full growth, has a stalk (which bears the yellow blossoms) from two to five feet high, varying according to the richness of the soil in which it grows; whereas the stalk of the California plant seldom exceeds two feet in height. We believe, however, that both are one and the same, and would suggest that the California species be named Dwarf *Elaeagnus*. What does our learned brother, Dr. Kellogg, say?

## GRAVES, WILLIAMS &amp; BUCKLEY.

## Pacific Fruit Market,

534 and 536 Clay street,  
529 and 531 Merchant street

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1st, 1862.

## TO THE PUBLIC:

The undersigned, who have long been engaged in the FRUIT AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, beg leave to call the attention of their patrons and the public generally, to their present place of business, THE PACIFIC FRUIT MARKET, for location and general adaptability to business, think is not excelled, if equaled, in San Francisco. They also call attention to the following reduced rates which will in future be charged by them as commission to wit:

5	per cent	commission	on	Fruit	of	every	kind.
10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2 1/2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Sales guaranteed and returns made immediately. Purchases made of merchandise, etc., for parties in the interior, and attention given to shipping the same for a moderate rate of commission.

They also call attention to their SPACIOUS AND CONVENIENT CELLAR, which offers fine facilities for storage and ripening of Wines, etc., and which has a capacity equal to 100,000 Gallons.

Their rate for storage is fifty cents per month per barrel (measurement), and the wine thus stored will be subject to instructions from the owners as to this when the same shall be offered for sale. When sales are effected, 8 per cent commission will be charged.

They would also call attention to the fact that they are the sole agents of D. L. PERKINS, the Pioneer Grower, of Oakland, Alameda County, California.

JAMES GRAVES, H. P. WILLIAMS, J. P. BUCKLEY, } GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY.

J. W. GALE.

ROBERT HOWE.

## J. W. GALE &amp; CO.,

## Fruit and General Commission

## MERCHANTS,

409, 411, and 413, Davis street  
SAN FRANCISCO.

In calling the attention of FARMERS and FRUIT-GROWERS to the above Card, the advertiser would respectfully inform them that having been engaged in the above Business during the past Five Years and received during that time Consignments from principal Valleys and Fruit-growing portions of the State, their facilities for the disposal, to the best advantage, of any Consignments with which they may be favored, are surpassed by none.

## CONSIGNMENTS OF

## Fruit, Butter, Eggs, Poultry &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

Will be thankfully received and returns promptly made. Reference can be made to some of the principal Farmers in various parts of the State, with whom have transacted business during several years.

## LIVE STOCK.

Our arrangements are such that we are prepared to receive and dispose of the same at the highest Current Market Price.

## CONSIGNMENTS OF LIVE STOCK.

MARCH 1st.

A. H. TODD & CO.,  
Produce Grain BrokersAND  
General Commission Merchants

Office—No. 42 Clay street, New Number—  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Advance under \$500, 2 1/2 per cent; \$500 and over, 3 per cent. On Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, etc., amounts under \$500, 5 per cent; over \$500, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

## To Dairymen.

## SALT! SALT! SALT!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECEIVED, DIRECT from Liverpool, ex Golden Rule, an invoice of FINE STOVED LIVERPOOL SALT. This salt is manufactured expressly for Dairy use, and is free from all impurities or specks.

ALSO—Constantly on hand;  
LOS ANGELES DAIRY SALT;  
CARMEN ISLAND ROCK SALT;  
SAN QUENTIN ROCK SALT;  
SANDWICH ISLAND ROCK SALT;  
GROUND ALUM SALT;  
COARSE LIVERPOOL SALT.

For sale, in lots to suit, by  
J. C. HOLLENBECK,  
513 Front street, corner of Clay.

## Doane's Hay Press.

THE Proprietor of this highly improved PATENT PRESS, offers it to the Public with the fullest assurance that it will be found the most efficient Press known.

The weight of the Press, when, iron-work, is 1200 pounds; when built of oak, 1400 pounds.

This Press is easily worked by a wheel, handle, or blocks, with horses; and with three men, Ten Tons of hay can be pressed in a day. The Press can be easily and easily packed on mules so as to be conveyed to the Mountains. Bales are formed 2 feet 2 inches by weighing 250 to 300 pounds each bale.

These Presses have been approved and purchased by SON & CO., ROGERS & MEYERS, San Francisco; HAWES, San Mateo; Mr. MEATHWELL, of Cache Creek; others, to whom reference can be made.

These Presses can be purchased at the Manufacturing Office of Clay & Drum streets, San Francisco; or address the FARMER, to whom the Proprietor is permitted to refer, to whom Presses can be ordered. Price \$300. Hand-worked 1250.







## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1862.

Do you take the FARMER? If not send  
and subscribe at once. You are a loser  
of many times the cost of the FARMER  
in the information it gives its readers.  
As a FAMILY PAPER, it has no equal.

We invite all our friends to send us their names  
and four dollars, and become the patrons of the  
Pioneer and only Agricultural Journal in California.  
Those who desire to send important information  
to their friends abroad, can find no paper that  
will convey so full an account of the real industry  
and rural condition of our State as the CALIFORNIA  
FARMER.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with  
this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them  
for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and  
induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.  
Postmasters and others, who may receive the  
paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it  
in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence  
at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address,  
PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

**Sales of Grain and Wool.**  
Those who desire to realize the very highest price  
for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the  
best chances in our city, where, on all special  
occasions, they can realize high prices without  
delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with  
particulars, will be responded to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester  
and Cotswold Sheep, American Bred and Lamb, and  
other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the  
Special column.

We hope our subscribers will not forget  
that we need their kind remembrance, and by re-  
ference to our book there are several hundred of  
good names that we should be happy to hear from.  
Those who have received bills, and those who may  
now receive, we hope, will not forget that we de-  
pend upon them for the reward of our labors; and  
we desire to feel that they appreciate a good paper,  
by a cheerful and prompt remittance.

**Pay Us Through the Mail.**  
We are often inquired of by our subscribers, "How can we  
send our dues?" We answer: Send by Mail. Money is  
always safe in the Mail. We have agents in many important  
places, but distant subscribers can always send by Mail  
safely.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN, who understands the best  
mode of manufacturing Linseed Oil—a man who  
is familiar with the various processes of converting  
flax-seed into oil—can hear of an excellent  
opportunity and a permanent engagement in the  
business. Apply at the FARMER OFFICE.

**VALUABLE SWINE FOR SALE.**—Persons in want of  
very fine young animals of the Essex, Berkshire,  
Suffolk, or Bayfield, or crosses of the same, can  
learn of some of the best that can be had, and at  
very low rates, by applying to the Editor of the  
FARMER.

**Send us the Produce.**  
We shall be glad to receive any kind of Family  
produce, from our subscribers, in return for dues  
to this office; or for new subscriptions. Butter,  
Eggs, Potatoes, Flour, Grain, etc., will all be use-  
ful; and the better in quality, and the more of it,  
the more acceptable to us. One thing is sure,  
those that send us the most, and the best; shall  
not have their talents hid under a bushel; we will  
set them—not on the house top, but on our table,  
and will prove them by a special committee of  
our own choosing: so send along friends! We  
will only say: "The liberal, devoted liberal things;  
and by liberal things they shall stand."

**Will You Answer Our Bills?**—We have sent  
out bills to those who are indebted to us, and we  
would take it as a kindness if those who receive  
them will answer promptly. It will save us the  
expense of sending collectors, and we wish to save  
this commission for our cause.

**Time of Holding Agricultural Fairs.**  
Below we give the times fixed for holding Agricul-  
tural Fairs of the State and various District and County  
Societies, so far as ascertained:

State Agricultural Society—At Sacramento; time,  
September 30th, October 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th.  
San Joaquin Valley District—At Stockton; Tues-  
day, September 9th, to 12th.  
Bay District—At Oakland; Tuesday, Oct. 7th to 11th  
Sonoma District—At Sonoma; October 7th to 10th.  
Northern District—At Marysville; time not yet an-  
nounced.

Santa Clara Valley—At San Jose; Sept. 10th to 12th.  
Central Valley—At Pacheco; Sept. 23d to 26th.  
Eldorado County—At Placerville; Sept. 23d to 26th.  
Tehama County—At Tehama; time not named.

**What about the Fair.**

We would invite the cooperation of all interest-  
ed in the several Fairs to be held this year, to a  
correspondence one with the other, in order to  
awaken a due interest in the several localities;  
this will benefit each and all, and create a new in-  
terest in every community.

If the Secretaries of the several Societies will  
but forward to us such correspondence, and give  
us an account of the doings, we will cheerfully  
aid them in their work.

**A Veteran in the field looking after the Sheep and  
Wool interest.**—We call the attention of our read-  
ers to the article in this number, on Sheep and  
Wool, from the facile pen of Gen. James Allen.  
Wool-growers, especially, will profit by its per-  
usal; and the burdens complained of on the sheep-  
interest should receive general attention till  
the needed reform is made and justice done that  
and other producing interests. We will heed the  
General's suggestions, for we have urged the same  
things "many a time and oft."

**New Music.**—We are in receipt of "Dublin Bay,"  
a song and chorus, as originally sung by Sam  
Wells—music arranged by Geo. T. Evans, and  
published by M. Gray, music dealer, Clay street.

## Where Shall Our Grain Go?

In our last issue we asked the same question,  
and we reiterate, "where shall our grain go?"  
It is all important that now, at the outset, grain-  
growers should realize the true condition of the  
market—for we venture the assertion that not one  
in ten ever takes time to consider where all the  
grain will go, or where any new outlet can be found  
when one outlet fails. To Europe we look for a  
demand, to England in particular, and on her we  
rely for a large demand of our present crop.  
Should we be disappointed in this, where will  
California find a market for her five or seven mill-  
ion bushels of grain that can be spared this year?  
We may always hope that a kind Providence will  
open a way for the surplus produce of the "tiller  
of the soil," and it seems to us that it always has  
been so, for when one prospect fails another  
opens. At the present time, when New York is  
not a good market for us, England opens to us  
again by means of a short crop of wheat there,  
and the loss of the potato crop in Ireland, seems  
to bid fair to give a very prosperous market to our  
grain-growers. But just as this seems to bid fair  
to us, a difficulty of some magnitude comes, and we  
ask, where are the ships to carry the grain? Here  
a new question comes. England may want our  
grain, but how shall we get it there? Where is  
the shipping? Ordinary vessels will not do; ships,  
only of the first-class, will answer for such a voyage,  
and to take our surplus crop requires more tonnage  
than is conceived by any one not experienced in  
such matters. We shall have a very large surplus  
crop—enough to load eighty clipper ships, of forty  
thousand bags each, or one hundred ships of large  
tonnage. This gives 3,200,000 bags, or 4,800,000  
bushels of grain, of all kinds, or its equivalent in  
flour. Now where are the eighty ships or one  
hundred ships? Never in the history of our com-  
merce has shipping been in so great demand all  
over the United States, as at the present moment.  
Our National Government has taken so many, that  
commerce is short of tonnage. Ordinarily the  
charter of ships to England can be made for £2,  
£2 5s, but now the demand causes a rise to £2  
10s, and £2 15s, and, of course, the more a ship  
costs, the less can be given for the grain, as there  
is always a fixed value to grain laid down in En-  
gland. Another thing that militates against the  
grower and shipper, is the cost of sacks. But it  
is to be hoped, that with careful dunnage, grain,  
such as California produces, dry and hard, can  
be shipped to England in bins; the lumber being  
also of value when there. If this can be done, we  
may overcome that difficulty.

In the present emergency, therefore, it is of  
vital moment that grain-growers should have a  
concert of action among themselves, and thus  
avoid being led into any error in selling, holding  
back, or shipping, grain on their own account—  
this latter plan can be most successfully com-  
pleted, and with a profit, by right concert of ac-  
tion among the growers, for ample means can be  
had to carry out any plan, and ship any amount  
of wheat to Europe, as soon as shipping is found  
to do the work, and grain-growers should also be  
made familiar with this fact. They should read  
and note down the weekly shipment of grain and  
flour to China. Here is a new blessing to our  
State, and it comes, too, from "the hated Chinese,"  
who, while sojourning among us, have taken to  
eating flour instead of rice, and now forsaking  
their old habits of rice eating, they eat flour  
bread, and thus have introduced our flour into  
their country. With the fact before us, that the  
Chinese become consumers of our flour, what  
must be the demand in future years for our grain?  
Who can supply China and her hundreds of mil-  
lions of people, if they substitute flour for rice,  
even in a small ratio? Should this be done, the  
whole United States would hardly grow enough  
for their wants. And yet California would occupy  
always the vantage ground, and possess the greatest  
facilities for supplying that nation. The wise  
political economist should look to this question,  
for we verily believe this question of "breadstuffs"  
will be long entirely revolutionized in our coun-  
try, especially in the carrying trade, and in our com-  
mercial relations. The relations which California  
now holds with the Chinese and Japanese, the  
introduction of our gold, our flour, and other pro-  
ducts, will soon reveal to us new sources of wealth  
to our own State, if we are ready for the good a  
kind Providence intends for us. It is with these  
views and hopes we call attention to these all im-  
portant matters concerning our State.

**Decrease in the Wool Crop of New York.**  
It is an established fact that within the last  
year, while the demand for, and value of wool has  
steadily increased, the number of sheep and the  
clip of wool in New York has largely decreased.  
We find by the statistics of the State, that whereas  
in 1861 there were nearly five and a half millions  
of Sheep, in 1862 it is estimated there are only  
about Three Millions. In Ohio, also, there has  
been a great falling off. This is in a measure at-  
tributed to disease, the war, and sheep slain in  
vast numbers by dogs. And these facts are sig-  
nificant, for we see the enormous advance in the  
price of Cotton, which must inevitably increase  
the value of Wool, and give an impetus to sheep  
business; for even should the war speedily close,  
it would take years to bring up the cotton crops  
to their former amount, while in the interim, wool  
must supply the deficiency. Let wool-growers  
look to this question wisely.

**VALUABLE RANCHES FOR SALE.**—We again call  
attention to the Ranches offered for sale in our  
columns, particularly to the large Ranch in Lone  
Valley, known as the "Q Ranch," one of the finest  
Ranches in all that section of country. There is  
at the present time 200 acres of corn in the very  
best condition, now growing, and other large  
crops, a valuable orchard and vineyard, with ex-  
tensive buildings, beyond what could be described  
in an advertisement. We also call attention to  
the Ranch of S. E. Alden, at Oakland—a valuable  
Ranch, worthy special notice.

## The State Agricultural Society.

[We present the following, from a member of  
the State Agricultural Society, and one who has  
often served on important committees; and also  
by request of many others, who leave their names  
with us as reference, if needed. We hope for a  
speedy reply, as the State Fair will soon be the  
subject of action, and it is well known that in the  
present exigencies of our country, the Union is of  
more consequence than all other matters, and  
those who have addressed us are men who have  
large interests in real property at stake, and they  
are ready to sacrifice all this for the Union. Such  
men, therefore, must have their minds satisfied  
before they can cooperate with any one whose  
life and energies are not for the Union.]

Mr. Editor: The Institution of which I now  
desire to speak is a State Institution, chartered  
by the State, has been aided liberally every year  
by the State, and is now drawing an annual pen-  
sion of \$5,000. To sustain its operations the last  
year, I, as a member of the Legislature, aided in  
obtaining a special grant of \$15,000 for the cattle  
grounds; and as a member of the Society I feel a  
deep and abiding interest in its success, and would  
do all in my power to ward off everything that  
would militate against its permanency and its  
power of great future good.

In connection with other members of the So-  
ciety, I can but feel that this Institution, as well  
as every other that is under the fostering care of  
our State, should be loyal and true; that all its  
officers should be loyal men, friendly to the State  
and National Government; for in times like these,  
literally "the times that try men's souls," and  
their patriotism, their love of country, too—it  
is all important that we should know that every  
branch of our Government is in safety. With  
these views, briefly expressed, and as, I repeat, I  
am, with others now joining me in addressing you,  
anxious to know, and for this purpose we ask you,  
and through you ask publicly the question: Is the  
President of the State Agricultural Society sound  
on the Union question? Is he and the Board,  
each and all, with our Union, for the Union, and  
for sustaining the Federal Government, and of  
course our State, as a branch of the same, in her  
present effort to crush out treason, and save the  
Union?

We ask that you will publish this our request,  
and invite those to whom we appeal to give us,  
through your journal, a direct and prompt reply.  
We would fain hope that it may be full, clear and  
satisfactory, though from rumors we may fear it  
otherwise. We hope for good, though we thus  
speak.

Yours for the Union,  
A UNION MAN,

and for many members of the S. A. S.

## Important Dairy Questions.

We present to our readers an important letter  
of inquiries, touching these interests, and hope,  
from the fact of their vital importance, and the  
high source from which they emanate, that all the  
Dairymen of our State will readily join in elucidat-  
ing what will prove to them a very great pecuniary  
gain. There can be no doubt but that a vast  
amount of expense could be saved to the Dairy-  
men in the cost of pans, labor, and time of setting  
pans, skimming, etc., by a change to the making  
butter directly from the milk. And to attain so very  
desirable an end, we invite the earnest coopera-  
tion of all engaged in the Dairy business, to com-  
municate with us all the facts in their possession,  
and to give us the result of any experience they  
have had themselves.

In our next issue will be found some facts and  
information touching this matter, which we trust  
will be of interest. We hope to hear further from  
our correspondent, and also from everybody in-  
terested in the Dairy business of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 13th, 1862.

To the Editor of the California Farmer:

DEAR SIR: The attention of farmers engaged in  
the Dairy business is being called to the question  
of churning milk, as being possibly a better mode  
of manufacturing butter, than the common one of  
churning the cream. The advantages connected  
with the former process are supposed to be an in-  
crease in the quantity of butter, improvement of  
its quality, and economy of labor and expense  
generally. I do not know, myself, and no one of  
the many with whom I have conversed has been  
able to inform me, whether these supposed advan-  
tages are real ones or not. There are other mat-  
ters connected with the general subject, upon  
which there appears to be an equal want of exact  
knowledge. Should the milk be cooled before  
churning, and if so, to what temperature? What  
is the best method of cooling? What is the best  
style of churn, and the most available power and  
appliances for working it? Can the milk, after  
the butter has been churned out, be successfully  
used for the manufacture of cheese?

If you could, in your very valuable journal,  
clear up these points, and illustrate the whole  
subject by publishing the facts, I am confident  
you would confer a great favor upon very many  
of your subscribers.

O. L. SHAFER.

## Santa Clara Valley Fair.

A correspondent in San Jose writes the follow-  
ing: "I regret to see that your remarks on our  
Santa Clara Society convey a wrong impression.  
You want only to have more light on the subject  
and you will have a different opinion. We have to  
hold a Fair, because our by-laws say so; but we  
intend to have simply a show at our Fair Grounds.  
We understand very well that we must sustain our  
District Fair, and for that we will all go to Oak-  
land, and there make a grand show, be sure of  
that. There will be the place to go for those that  
wish to see fine fruits, etc. Our friends of Oak-  
land can be sure that we are with them." We are  
much pleased to publish the foregoing, and to  
know of the good feeling existing.

**ELDORADO COUNTY FAIR.**—The next Agricultural  
Fair for Eldorado county will be held at Placer-  
ville, commencing September 22d and continuing  
for five days. Humphrey Griffith, Esq., will de-  
liver the oration. \$800 will be awarded in pre-  
miums.

## Grain Sacks.

This is a subject which is being very extensively  
discussed by our journals in the agricultural dis-  
tricts. Their purchase at the present high rates  
is a ruinous tax upon the farming community. We  
present the following, compiled from such journals  
as have reached us during the week past:

The San Mateo Gazette says "grain sacks have  
ever formed one of the heaviest items of expense to  
our farmers in California, and this year, when they  
cost thirty cents each at wholesale, the tax be-  
comes enormous. We see the farmers of Sonoma  
county, propose holding a convention, to devise  
some means for getting a unity of action among  
the farmers on this coast, and of doing away with  
this heavy bill of expense. We see no reason why  
this should not be done. If producers will only  
work together, we see no reason why buyers cannot  
be compelled to take their grain in bulk, as  
well here as at the East, where selling it in the  
sacks is wholly unknown. A comparatively small  
number of sacks would then last a farmer many  
years, and every year this change would save  
thousands of dollars to the grain growers of this  
county alone."

The Alameda county Gazette says "the subject  
of selling grain in bulk is everywhere claiming  
the attention of our grain producers. The Petal-  
uma Journal suggests to the farmers of Sonoma  
county that they hold a Convention for the pur-  
pose of taking measures to secure unity of action  
among the grain growers of the State in refusing to  
buy bags for wheat. The suggestion, we think is  
a good one. The necessity of a change must be  
apparent to all, and it would be well for our farm-  
ers to take the matter into consideration and  
adapt such measures as may be likely to bring  
about a reform. A change should be made, and  
the matter is entirely with the farmers. They, as  
a class, can control the manner in which grain  
shall be brought to market. We shall be pleased  
to hear from our farmers on the subject. Several  
large producers in this county, are making ar-  
rangements to erect buildings in which to house  
their cereals in bulk—at least until the present ex-  
orbitant price of sacks shall have come to a  
proper figure."

The Contra Costa Gazette says "many of our  
farmers are building bins in which to put their  
grain in bulk. The scarcity of sacks and their  
ruinous cost has compelled them to adopt this  
course."

The Napa county Reporter says "the rise in the  
price of sacks within the past six months, and the  
heavy burden of sacking grain upon the farmers of  
California, for a number of years, taking away  
nearly the whole profits of raising the cereals, has  
induced the producers in all sections to raise their  
voices in condemnation of its further continuance.  
The farmers of this County are preparing to store  
their grain in bulk, and the storage merchants of  
Napa City are fitting up bins in their warehouses  
for this purpose. The practice adopted in the  
Western States is as easily adapted for storage in  
California. Bins are prepared for the various  
grades of grain, and all of any particular grade is  
dumped into its particular bin. Of course the  
grain of a number of persons is thus indiscriminately  
mixed together. The farmer receives a receipt for  
the number of pounds of the particular grade he  
has put in store, and when he wishes to sell he  
disposes of the warehouseman's receipt. In this  
manner the grain is transformed from the hands of  
the producer to those of the consumer or specula-  
tor, and if the grain is insured, the former has no  
interest in it; but only the market price of the  
grades of grain for which his receipts call. When  
he sells, the buyer assumes the cost of storage,  
which is always easy and simple of determination.  
In this manner is the vast bulk of the grain busi-  
ness in the West conducted. It is the policy of  
our farmers to adopt some such method, and if  
they will act with unanimity, they will soon be  
freed from the demand for sacking and the oppres-  
sive tax it has heretofore imposed upon them."

## Vancouver Island.

We have been favored by W. L. Booker, Esq.,  
British Consul, with a copy of the "Prize Essay"  
upon Vancouver Island, a valuable work, de-  
scriptive of its resources and capabilities; giving  
in detail its Physical Geography, Geology, Hydro-  
graphy, and Meteorology, together with its Political  
Geography and statistics of the country. It is  
just such a work as every country should have  
prepared and sent forth, in order to people a place  
with desirable inhabitants. All who have business  
or interests there should possess themselves of the  
work.

In this connection we would ask why our Legis-  
lature, with the assistance of our scientific asso-  
ciations, should not have just such a work pre-  
pared and sent forth, all over the world, to make  
known the resources and capabilities of our Pacific  
Coast.

**Messrs. SNEATH, ARNOLD & Co.**—This highly  
respectable firm, doing a very extensive business  
in the wholesale grocery line, and for years doing  
a large business on J street, Sacramento, have  
now a large and splendid store in Front Street  
Block. This firm were doing a successful business  
at Sacramento, and being so widely known, that  
since they have been located in our city they have  
done a highly prosperous trade. We recommend  
our country merchants and our large ranch-men to  
remember the firm of Sneath, Arnold & Co., when  
they visit the city—they will find it to result  
largely to their advantage.

**HOME-MADE BUTTER, CHEESE & PRODUCE.**—The  
Metropolitan Market is now being enlarged, and  
fifty addition stands added. This market is sup-  
plied and well patronized. We call attention to  
the card of Messrs. Shattuck, Ohm & Higgins,  
No. 50, in this market. They have a prominent  
stand well supplied with the best. Mr. Shattuck  
is one of the old and well known Washington  
Market dealers for many years, and we can cheer-  
fully recommend their stand as one worthy of  
liberal patronage. Dairyman in the country should  
call on them.

**RINCOX POINT WAREHOUSE.**—This Warehouse  
has been taken by Messrs. J. M. Browne & Co., as  
a warehouse for grain, especially—to receive grain  
for shipment, and to advance on the same, to meet  
the wants of the grower; and also to purchase at  
market rates. This is a new opening for the grain-  
grower, and we call attention to this House as a  
matter for their special interest.

**COMPLIMENTARY.**—We acknowledge the receipt of  
Complimentary Card, last week, from the commit-  
tee of the Mexican benefit, which took place at the  
Metropolitan theater. The benefit realized about  
\$200 net. We also received a card to the exhibi-  
tion of Monks. Below, or the horse tamer, spoken  
of in another column.

## BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

The telegraph has given some stirring news  
during the week. On Saturday last, a bloody and  
desperate battle was fought between the forces un-  
der Banks, and Stonewall Jackson's army, about  
six miles south of Culpepper, Va. Gen. Bayard  
McDowell's corps, with his cavalry brigade had  
been skirmishing with the enemy, and delayed his  
advance until Banks came up. The rebels under  
Jackson and Ewell, 15,000 strong, had crossed the  
Rapidan, and in the afternoon were attacked by  
Banks, whose force appears to have been only  
about 7000. The fight was almost wholly with  
artillery at first, but the infantry became engaged  
about six o'clock, and a determined and bloody  
contest ensued. Banks' right wing, under General  
Williams, suffered severely. The rebel position  
was in a wood, while the troops which attacked  
them were obliged to cross an open field to attack.  
At that time the whole rebel force suddenly at-  
tacked in overwhelming numbers at all points.  
Nearly all their regiments had full ranks. In the  
evening Pope arrived on the field from Culpepper,  
accompanied by McDowell and a part of his corps,  
but the battle was substantially over, Banks hold-  
ing the same occupied in the beginning. Re-  
inforcements to the number of 18,000 reached the  
rebels at the same time. After Pope's arrival  
artillery fire was kept up at intervals until two  
o'clock the next morning. At one time General  
Pope and staff were so near the rebel lines that a  
sudden charge of rebel cavalry was made from a  
wood a quarter of a mile off, with a view to cap-  
ture them. The attempt was repelled by a vigor-  
ous fire from McDowell's troops, and the General  
and staff left the ground under a cross fire from  
the troops on both sides. The fire of the rebel  
batteries was afterwards silenced. Banks was re-  
sponsible for the field throughout the action, constantly  
on and handling his troops personally. His gal-  
lantry is highly praised. His officers and troops  
behaved well, although some regiments retired in  
disorder when overpowered by numbers. Among  
the killed are Major Cook, of the Twenty-eighth  
New York, and Lieutenant Colonel Stone, of the  
Fourteenth Connecticut. Among the wounded  
are Colonel Knight, Adjutant Boyd and Major  
Mathews, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania; Col.  
Donnelly and Lieut. Colonel Brown, of the Trea-  
sury Department. Colonel Chapman and Major  
Blake of the Fifth Connecticut, were wounded and  
made prisoners. Gen. Banks was severely hurt by  
some cavalry troops running against him, striking  
him heavily in the side. Two of Pope's Body  
guard were killed. The Second Massachusetts  
Regiment was in the hottest of the fight, and  
suffered severely; also the Fifth Connecticut,  
Twenty-seventh Illinois, and Forty-fourth Pen-  
sylvania. The rebel General Winder was wound-  
ed. The losses were heavy on both sides. Some  
prisoners were taken by both armies.

A dispatch from Culpepper, Aug. 12th, says:  
The fight of Stonewall Jackson shows he fears our  
troops. On Saturday he engaged with his whole  
force, numbering 30,000, a portion of the corps of  
Banks, who behaved nobly, holding the enemy in  
check, with the aid of one division of McDowell's  
and Sigel's corps—which armies during the day  
drove the enemy from several positions and finally  
made a drawn battle. Jackson's loss is scarcely  
less than 1,500, our loss much less. The battle  
was decidedly the bloodiest of the war. On Sun-  
day Jackson remained idle. The troops on both  
sides were exhausted. On Monday Jackson sent  
a flag of truce asking leave to bury his dead, a  
large proportion of which were still on the field,  
pending which he escaped with his trains.  
Jackson's whole army are gone. Gen. Buford,  
with his cavalry and artillery, caused Jackson's  
haste towards Gordonsville, compelling him to  
burn bridges to save himself.  
Jackson's servant has just come into the quar-  
ters of McDowell. He reports that his master ad-  
mits the loss of 2,000 men in the engagement of  
Saturday.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac—  
Gen. Hooker remained at Malvern Hill until 12  
o'clock on Wednesday night, when he fell back to  
his entrenchment, leaving a strong guard at Howell's.  
The rebels moved down from Richmond on three  
roads, concentrating their forces near Malvern  
Hill. They thought our whole army was moving,  
when the movement was merely a reconnaissance  
in force. Rebels are reported as having appeared  
in considerable force. They made no further de-  
monstration than to drive our men in a short dis-  
tance.

The mail boat from Harrison's Landing, August  
10th, reports that the general appearance is that  
movement of the whole or a large part of the army  
is taking place. Porter's mortar fleet is still an-  
chored at Hampton Roads. Norfolk and Suffolk  
are in a great state of excitement.

The War Department has information from the  
Army of Virginia in front of Richmond up to  
August 11th. Gen. King with his whole division  
was then within a few miles of the battle-field,  
and has doubtless joined Gen. Pope ere this. No  
fighting has occurred in this quarter since Satur-  
day night. A dispatch from Gen. Pope states that  
the rebels have retreated, and that his cavalry  
and artillery are in pursuit across the Rapidan.  
The rebel army, fearing their retreat would be cut  
off, have gone back to Orange Court House. Gen.  
Pope's army is in full possession of the ground  
originally held by the enemy. They may make a  
stand at Orange to prevent our marching on Gor-  
donsville. Pope telegraphs that he is in full pur-  
suit of the rebels. Another battle is imminent.

The expedition from Burnside's division on  
Wednesday, made a descent on the Virginia Cen-  
tral Railroad, at Fredericksburg. All the station  
were for up, and the road for a quarter of a mile  
blown up and communication otherwise interrup-  
ted. They also destroyed 50,000 bushels of grain,  
a lot of whisky, and other army stores awaiting  
transportation to the enemy at Gordonsville. A  
detachment was sent to Bumper's Station to blow  
up the track and switches, which was accomplish-  
ed in a most thorough and satisfactory manner.  
Still further on the track was barricaded with new  
rails, which were rendered useless by burning.

The War Department has ordered as follows:  
First—By direction of the President, that no citi-  
zen liable to be drafted into the militia shall be  
allowed to go to a foreign country. All marshals  
and military officers are directed, and all police  
authorities especially, at points on the United  
States seaboard and frontier, are authorized and  
directed to arrest and detain any person or persons  
about to depart from the United States in violation  
of this order. Second—Any person liable to be  
drafted who shall absent himself from his county  
or State before such draft is made, will be arrest-  
ed wherever found within the jurisdiction of the  
United States, and conveyed to the nearest mili-  
tary post or depot, where they will be placed on  
military duty for the term of the draft. Third—  
The writ of *habeas corpus* is hereby suspended in  
respect to all persons so arrested and detained,  
and in respect to all persons arrested for disloyal  
practices.

In consequence of the strict order received the  
Provost Marshal of New York prohibited passen-  
gers going out in the California steamer of the  
21st, and she has been detained.  
New enlistments in the Border States are quite  
encouraging. Maryland probably will fill half her  
quotas under the first call. This is more than was  
expected. The militia will be drafted. The dele-  
gation from Delaware are strong in the belief  
that if more time were afforded, both quotas would  
be filled by volunteers.



## STATE SUMMARY.

The Sacramento Bee of the 11th says the work on the north levee is progressing finely, and at the end of the week a stretch from Sixth street to Twenty-seventh, being about one mile and a half, will be completed.

A new post office has been established on the Nevada road from Marysville, at the Anthony House, the next station beyond Empire Ranch. Ben Cook is the post master, and it is designed for the benefit of Mooney Flat and the neighborhood immediately around.

The Maria county Journal says nothing has transpired in connection with the State Prison worthy of note since our last issue. No more of the refugees have been taken, we presume they are now far out of reach, and will not be heard of until sent back on a new charge. The guard has been increased by the appointment of good and efficient men.

Bee trees are becoming quite numerous in our foothills. The Grass Valley National says one was cut near the Zinc House, a few days since, which contained an immense swarm, and about one hundred and twenty-five pounds of beautiful honey. The "bum" was five feet in length, and completely filled. The hunters have marked five others.

The San Jose Mercury says a fire broke out on the Palo Ranch on Tuesday, the 5th inst., sweeping through the farms of Macdonald, Horace Little, and Macley, burning over an area of about three miles in length and a mile in width, including two stacks of wheat valued at \$1500. We have heard no estimate of the entire loss. It falls heavily upon the above mentioned parties. Cause of the fire—an Indian boy playing with matches.

The Alameda county Gazette says the farmers in its county are all busily engaged in their harvest fields; and thrashers, driven by steam and horse power, are at work in all directions. "We have never seen our farmers with more cheerful faces, than they now exhibit, owing we suppose, to the excellent crops with which they have been favored. The crop this year will not be much behind that of 1861, despite the floods, and may even exceed it." The same paper of the 9th says the warehouse belonging to Mr. Nicholson, situated on the San Antonio Creek, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night last. A quantity of wheat on storage was also consumed.

The Santa Rosa Democrat of the 7th says Mr. John Fine, a resident of Vallejo township, was seriously injured last Sunday week. His horse stumbled and threw him to the ground, the horse falling upon him. He continued in a precarious condition for several days, but we are pleased to announce is now gradually recovering. A. J. Mather and Peter Moll of Russian River Township, killed four bears—a cinnamon, two cubs, and a black bear; two deer, and caught a fine mess of trout, all in one day and a-half, last week, in the vicinity of Mount St. Helena. Who can beat that?

The United Turners Society held their annual festival in San Jose on Sunday and Monday of last week. There were a number of delegates present from the Turner Societies of San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton, and from other places. The Mercury says the festival was inaugurated with a torchlight procession in the evening, in which the Union Guards participated. On Sunday morning the Turners were formed in procession, and preceded by their band, marched to Provost's Garden, which place had been fitted up especially for their use, where the oration was delivered by the President, after which they engaged in their usual social festivities. In the evening, the San Francisco Eintracht, a club of German vocalists, gave a concert at the Turner's Hall, which was largely attended. Monday was the principal day of the festival. The Mayor and Common Council were escorted to the grounds, and a large number of citizens were in attendance. Music, dancing, gymnastic exercises, and general sociability was the order of the day. During the day, Mayor Johnson gave a brief address. The whole concluded with a ball in the evening, which passed off pleasantly. Good order and sobriety prevailed throughout the festival.

The Red Bluff Beacon of the 7th inst. says Capt. H. Gurd with a company of 15 men indicted summary chastisement on the marauding Indians whose predatory incursions and murderous attacks have recently caused so much consternation among the settlements near the Tehama and Butte county lines. They surprised the Indians near the head of Big Antelope Creek killing 17 and wounding 6. In their camps were found guns, ammunition, a large quantity of wheat, clothing and other articles, stolen from the whites. On Tuesday last, an old citizen of this county, Mr. G. W. Kelley, was met on his road home, by some neighbors, riding upon a horse in harness. The explanation given by Judge Kelley for his return without the wagon with which he had left home, was that it had been destroyed by fire in the road; that when near the Massachusetts House he had looked back and discovered the body of the wagon on fire, and as there was no water near, he was only able to save the fore wheels from the flames. He supposes the fire to have been caused by the ignition of some friction matches which he had in the wagon beneath other combustibles. On last Wednesday night Mr. J. B. Thurman, an old resident of this place, was killed by falling off the bluff at a point nearly opposite the Union Hotel.

The Contra Costa Gazette of the 9th says: An artesian well has just been completed on the lot owned by Mr. Farish. It is 106 feet deep, and the water rises about three feet above the ground, discharging over 30,000 gallons per day. At least fifteen acres of tobacco, we learn, is being grown in this county the present season. D. D. Brink, Esq., of Clayton, met with a serious accident at the Coal Mines on Saturday last. While stepping into a wagon the horses started, throwing him violently upon the ground. His arm was broken, and he was otherwise injured. We recently paid a brief visit to the orchard of Mr. Henry Bush, Jr., at Martinez, and also the orchard and vineyard of Dr. Strentzel, the two most extensive fruit growers in the county. The appearance of the trees loaded with every variety of fruit that can be produced in California, was a gratifying evidence of the capabilities of our soil when subjected to intelligent and skillful cultivation. The vineyard of Dr. Strentzel looks finely. Last Saturday the thermometer in the coolest part of our office showed the heat to be 102°. In other places in this neighborhood and in our county, the mercury ranged from 102° to 110° in the shade. To make amends for this extreme, we have had during the most of the present week the other extreme, the thermometer standing at about 70° only of Fahrenheit. A stage now runs daily from Pacheco to Amador Valley, leaving the latter place in the morning, arriving at Pacheco at 10 o'clock A. M., and returning immediately after noon. This route passes through Walnut Creek, Alamo, Danville, and is a general convenience to the traveling public, while possessing many attractions to the pleasure seeker who appreciates pure air and picturesque scenery.

## Wealth of the United States.

The census of 1860 shows that the aggregate estimated value of all the taxable property in the United States, is sixteen thousand one hundred and fifty millions, six hundred and sixteen thousand dollars, making an increase from what the census of 1850 showed, of eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-five millions, four hundred and eighty-one thousand and eleven dollars. And as the ability of both the loyal and disloyal States to prosecute the pending struggle depends entirely upon the means at their command, it is a practical and important inquiry to learn how this large aggregate taxable property is distributed between the two sections. The eleven rebel States, including the whole of Tennessee, and the entire portion of Eastern Virginia, by the 1860 census are shown to possess real and personal property, including their slaves, of the value of four thousand eight hundred and seven millions, sixty-one thousand and two hundred and sixty-six dollars; while in the loyal States the aggregate value of real and personal property, with what slaves are held in Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Delaware, and Western Virginia, amount to nearly three times that of the rebel States, or eleven thousand two hundred and forty-three millions, five hundred and fifty-four thousand, seven hundred and thirty-four dollars; and when you deduct the value in slaves from what it was in 1860, and add the entire loss of thousands and thousands of running chattels that have secured their freedom under the Confiscation Act of Congress of August 6, 1861—and nearly one-half of the value, as fixed by the census of 1860, in the eleven rebel States is absorbed by these two causes. It cannot be said that the valuation in the rebel States has been, either by accident or design, underrated, as in each rebel State the census was taken by U. S. Marshals and their deputies, resident in those States, and who, in anticipation of events that transpired subsequent to the election of Mr. Lincoln, had every motive to present the boasted wealth and resources of the rebel States in as favorable a light before the world as facts would justify. The vast and overshadowing difference in the wealth of the loyal over the disloyal States must convince any intelligent mind where the ability exists to carry on this struggle indefinitely, until the Federal authority is re-established wherever it has been set at defiance by the rebellion. A tax of two and a half per cent will produce annually, to the Federal Government, at least three hundred million of dollars, which will provide for all our requirements, including the interest on the public debt, and leave a handsome surplus as a sinking fund to meet the principal of that debt; and heavy as such rate of taxation is, when compared with former assessments, our people would submit with alacrity to the burden, so only that we are rewarded in the end with an undivided country, and the reunion, peaceably, if we can, forcibly, if well must, of the States of the Union.

A PROJECTED FAIR IN NEVADA TER.—The following appears as an advertisement in the Silver Age:

Attention.—Farmers and others, who feel an interest in the future welfare and prosperity of our Territory, are informed that there will be a meeting of citizens of Nevada Territory, and of Ormsby county particularly, at the school-house in Carson, on Saturday, August 16th, at three o'clock, P. M. to consult together and form an Agricultural, Scientific and Industrial Society, preparatory to holding a Fair at an early day. MANY CITIZENS.

A man near Healdsburg has some 12,000 tobacco plants, which are thriving finely.

A meeting of those interested in building the Pacific Railroad, which was called for the first Tuesday of September in Chicago, promises to be of great interest, and also to be largely attended. A large number of prominent managers of different railroads have signified their intention to be present. The entire Board, under the direction of the American and United States Express, have already secured accommodations during the session of the Convention.

Every housekeeper experiences how difficult it is to make good bread, and we therefore take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that to insure uniformly light, sweet and nutritious bread, it is only necessary to use Redington & Co.'s Yeast Powders, which in every respect excel all similar preparations ever offered to the public. See advertisement in another column.

## HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. IT IS NOT A DYE.

Restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All instantaneous dyes are composed of lunar caustic, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Inimitable coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a

LUXURIOUS BEAUTY, promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of D. S. BARNES, proprietor, New York. HOSSETTER, SMITH & DEAN, Agents, San Francisco. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.

## THE LAMENT OF THE FLEA.

Long years have I wandered unfettered and free, And bitten the young and the old, And laid in the couch of the rich and the poor, And frightened the warrior bold. But power is waning fast from me— A Powder Magnetic and strong, Invented by LYON, is death to our tribe, And away I must travel ere long. Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant-bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are safe death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere. D. S. BARNES, New York. REDINGTON & CO., Agents, San Francisco.

## A Band of Sheep for Sale.

4,000 FINE SHEEP AND RANCH will be offered to a purchaser if applied for within 40 days; one of the best ranges ever offered. Sheep are of excellent quality, quainter and half Merino. A large Ranch of "Uncle Sam's" can be had with them, FREE. Inquire at this Office.

## RINCON POINT WAREHOUSE.

## J. M. BROWNE &amp; CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO G. P. BAKER & CO.,

## Shipping, Storage, and Commission

## MERCHANTS.

Will advance Cash unlimitedly on all kinds of

Wheat and Grain stored in their House, ESPECIALLY UPON WHEAT.

Wheat Purchased at Market Rates.

All kinds of Grain stored in Bulk, if necessary.

No Charge for Wharfage.

21 J. M. BROWNE & CO.

## Shattuck, Ohm &amp; Higgins,

—DEALERS IN—

## CALIFORNIA BUTTER, CHEESE,

EGGS, LARD, CRANBERRIES,

Hams, Bacon, Pork, States' Butter

And Oregon Meats of all kinds.

NO. 50, METROPOLITAN MARKET.

San Francisco.

Consignments solicited, and the Highest Market Price paid for Butter, Cheese, Eggs, etc.

Dairymen are invited to give us a call when in the city. We always wish the Extra quality of produce.

## \$20,000 Wanted.

THIS AMOUNT OF MONEY IS WANTED, in Two Lots, upon Real Estate in the Country, with undoubted Title, and Four Times the Value given as security. A safe and secure investment, and interest paid every month. Inquire at this Office.

## A Partner Wanted on a Stock and Grain Ranch.

A PARTNER WITH \$5, \$10, or \$12,000, to take charge of a Good Ranch towards the Mountains, where an excellent chance will be given him to make a fortune. Inquire at this Office.

## A Sheep Ranch For Sale.

A PRETTY RANCH IN THE MOUNTAINS (where is a good market for the sale of Mutton), of 400 acres, where a small band of Sheep would do well. Feed plenty all the year. Abundance of Timber, and good Vine Land. Good springs of water, never dry. Title perfect. Inquire at this Office.

## GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

## STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

## KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

OF—

And will Sell Cheaper than any House in the State,

## All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS,

CHIMNEYS,

WICKS.

CAMPBENE,

BURNING FLUID,

ALCOHOL,

TURPENTINE,

COAL-OIL,

KEROSENE OIL.

COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

MACHINERY OIL,

RAPE-SEED OIL,

CHINA NUT OIL,

LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.

POLAR OIL,

SHARK'S OIL,

NEATSFOOT OIL,

TANNER'S OIL,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

## Vance's First Premium Gallery.

THIS WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT HAS been entirely refitted in every department, and is NOT SURPASSED in any of the Eastern cities.

The Public are assured that the high reputation of this Gallery will be sustained. None but FIRST-CLASS PICTURES will be put up. Our

"CARDS DE VISITE" are admitted by all to be unequalled.

We invite particular attention to our plain PHOTOGRAPHS, and to those who with them retouched in India Ink or Colored in Water-Colors or Oil, we would say, that we employ none but the BEST ARTISTS, and

A Correct Likeness is Always Guaranteed.

All are invited to call and examine our Rooms and specimens.

## MASONIC RECALIA.

BLUE LODGE,

R. A. CHAPTER,

COUNCIL,

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,

NO. 6 POST STREET,

Above Montgomery. In the New Masonic Temple, SAN FRANCISCO.

## FINE WOOL WANTED.

40,000 OR 50,000 LBS FINE MERINO WOOL, wanted, for which CASH will be paid. Parties having Fine Wool will please send Samples and state Amount of Lot, and price. Address, Col. WARREN, Ed. Farmer.

## WHEELER &amp; WILSON'S

## FAMILY

## SEWING MACHINES

The Handsomest,

Cheapest,

Fastest,

AND BEST

SEWING MACHINES

IN USE.

THE STITCH BEING ALIKE UPON BOTH

SIDES OF THE FABRIC, IS ESPECIALLY

ADAPTED TO EVERY VARIETY

OF FAMILY SEWING.

The Seam CANNOT be RIPPED

Or RAVELED.

FULL PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS ACCOMPANY each Machine; as, also, all necessary Tools, &c. &c. Machines for the Interior will be packed in shipping order without extra charge.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

H. C. HAYDEN,

AGENT,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

8

This Company, as will be seen by Journals at home and abroad, have those New Improvements not possessed by any other Company—made to keep pace with the spirit of the age, made too, at the cost of the most liberal appropriations. The machines of this Company are now universally admitted to be the best machines in this country, and the best proof of this is their immense sales.

## DRY GOODS!

## KIRBY, BYRNE &amp; CO.,

HAVE OPENED A NEW AND SPACIOUS

Dry Goods Store,

In LICK'S BLOCK, No. 7 Montgomery street;

SAN FRANCISCO,

And will always keep on hand a most extensive and varied stock of

GENERAL DRY GOODS,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Our stock at present is almost entirely new and comprises, SILKS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, CALICO, GINGHAMS, LAWNS, HOSIERY, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, SHEETS, LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, EDGINGS, COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR, PARASOLS, MEN'S SHIRTS, LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN DRESSING, HOOD-SKIRTS, ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES, And a variety of other Goods generally kept in a well stocked DRY GOODS STORE.

N. N.—Although the store is new, the firm of KIRBY BYRNE & CO. is old and well versed in the wants of the California public in the DRY GOODS LINE. Our store is large and well fitted up, and customers can depend on being waited upon with every attention.

We particularly invite STRANGERS visiting San Francisco to call and examine our stock, as we know it will be to their advantage. Our stock is so well assorted that persons can make all their purchases of DRY GOODS at our store, and be saved the disagreeable task of being obliged to search a strange city to supply their wants. We advise all buyers of Dry Goods to give us a call.

Our store is pleasantly situated on Montgomery street, No. 7, next door to MASONIC TEMPLE, and a few steps from the MARKET-STREET RAILROAD.

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,

Lick's Block.

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## NOTICE.

THE LIQUOR IMPORTING AND JOBBING BUSINESS heretofore conducted by the undersigned, under the name and firm of R. H. MEEKER & CO., has this day been sold to Messrs. Alexander R. Baldwin and James Michael, who will hereafter conduct the same, and for whom a continuance of the liberal patronage and confidence so long bestowed upon the house of S. H. M. & CO., is respectfully solicited.

San Francisco, July 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED call this day purchased the entire interest in the wholesale liquor business heretofore conducted by S. H. MEEKER & CO., and will conduct the same under the name and firm of A. R. BALDWIN & CO., at the old stand, 219 Front street.

ALEXANDER R. BALDWIN, JAMES MICHAEL.

San Francisco, July 1, 1862.

## DRUGS!

To My Country Friends:

C. FRENCH RICHARDS,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.

609 Davis street, between Pacific and Broadway,

First Drug Store from the Landing,

is PREPARED TO FILL COUNTRY ORDERS WITH the Best Drugs and Chemicals in the market.

Prescriptions—Carefully compounded by a Graduate of the Philadelphia College Pharmacy, at lower rates than any other house on the Pacific Coast. Give us a trial.

15

## FURNITURE!



## N. E. GRIMES,

IMPORTER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Furniture

....AND....

Bedding,

722 Montgomery street,

BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND JACKSON,

SAN FRANCISCO,

OFFERS TO THE TRADE

And the public generally, the most complete assortment

....OF....

## FURNITURE,

IN THE MARKET,

AT REDUCED RATES.

Country Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

N. E. GRIMES,

No. 722 Montgomery street,

Between Washington and Jackson.

GRIMES & FELTON, 49 and 51 Fourth street, between J and K, SACRAMENTO.

13

ANTON ROMAN. FRANK D. CARLTON.

## A. ROMAN &amp; CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

## BOOK ESTABLISHMENT,

417 and 419 Montgomery street,

(McCoun's Building.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE WOULD CALL THE PARTICULAR attention of

Dealers in Books,

To our immense stock now in store and on the way, all of which has been carefully selected expressly for this market.

Years of experience in buying for this Coast, and the care and labor bestowed, justify us in saying that we can sell

CHEAPER

Than any House in the Trade.

## On New Books

We offer special inducements. We have a resident partner East, and Agents in Europe, enabling us to get with dispatch and sell beyond competition, everything in our line.

We solicit Orders from the Trade, having every facility for filling them, fully and promptly, and from Buyers visiting our city, we would respectfully request a call to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

15

## SNEATH &amp; ARNOLD,

408 Front street Block.....San Francisco,

AND



Home Miscellany. THE HAPPINESS OF AGE. BY MRS. L. H. SPOONER. How beautiful the life we lead, Now that the noontide heat is o'er, And mid our garnered sheaves we sit At Memory's door; No more to strive in Mammon's mine, What use have we for hoarded gold? The garments of our last repose No coin can hold. No more we heed Ambition's call, Nor shrink from Censure, harsh and blid, Nor covet Fame, we've tried them all— All are but wild. No more beguiled by gilded dreams, With futile eagerness we stray; See, at our side Experience stands, Our guide away. The passions of unbridled youth, The shipwrecked schemes of years mature, No more we trembling strive to curb, No more we endure. We're tired for love, we're wept for grief, Seen Hope's young buds fall dry and dead, Yet bless the discipline that once We deemed severe. We've mourned for those who went before, But gladly now behold them stand, And beckon toward their own bright shore, With greeting hand. Our feet were blistered mid the sands, When in life's caravan we prest, Now, gentle Twilight smiling brings The balm of rest. As if from Pisgah, we descry Realm after realm in beauty spread; Some that we first explored, and one We soon shall tread; Our Mother Earth was kind and good, A couch she gives beneath her sod; We bless her, and rejoicing turn Homeward to God.

For the California Farmer. TWO SCENES IN A LIFE-DRAMA. The Beggar Girl of Paris. A crowd gathered around the unseemly little creature, and wonder filled the mind with awe, at the strange weird voice singing its wild untutored harmony in the streets of Paris. Like the untutored song of a forest bird, it wandered over the sympathetic chords of human hearts and thrilled the blood into the cheeks, with that tingling sensation so peculiar to the power of genius. A stranger on the hurrying thoroughfare caught a note, and entranced he drew nearer where the girl, often clothed with the tattered rags of poverty, was panderer her rare gifts to the amusement of a vulgar crowd. He discovered beneath the rude dress a nature, which if cultivated would result in the highest attainments of human distinction, fame and fortune. He caught a glimpse of the diamond sparkling in the rough casket, and took measures to secure her an education. For a season she no longer appeared in the haunts of ennui and ministered to the amusement of the idle. Many wondered at her sudden disappearance, or perchance thought her dead. But in the meantime the peddler's daughter was assiduously pursuing her studies under her beneficent patron. Let us look again. Years have rolled away over the thoughtless habits of Paris, and the street-singer is forgotten in the whirl of gaiety and excitement. It is night; the boulevards are ablaze with the magnificence of flashing lights and the splendor of a Parisian illumination. The streets are thronged with pleasure seekers; a magic name is posted on the walls, and clusters gather around and read it with a strange enthusiasm—a name that is on the lips of all Paris, and spoken with admiration by Royalty itself. The people seem to wait for something with a nervous impatience; the hands on the unscrupulous dial move too slowly towards the magic hour; the city is wild with a bustling confusion and excitement. A few moments later and a vast multitude sit breathlessly before the green curtain and watch with anxious eyes and trembling expectancy the signal that shall dispel the barrier. The Royal family, Men of State, men tottering on the brink of the grave, boys just emerged from the cradle, beaux of the monde, and men of all classes are there; women, in all the butterfly trappings of fashion, women of caste, women of high and low degree have gathered together on one common platform, with one instinct: to see the possessor of that immortal name—the new star in the firmament of tragedy. Slowly the green baize, like a fog, rises heavenward, and a shade of disappointment clouds the sanguine multitude; a rural scene, but no one inhabits it—now a faint, indistinct distant voice, the same that once charmed the street lounge, is heard gradually swelling into a full volume; pallid cheeks are stained with expectancy, French enthusiasm is on the qui vive. Louder and more distinct, nearer and nearer it comes, as if floating on the winged wind, until at last a woman, with the tragic tread that awes and at moments horrifies, stood with a bold, but feminine grace, before them. One wild exultant huzzar went up from the multitude, and amid the shouts of acclaim, a shower of bouquets filled the air with floral offerings. But a moment and the frenzied voices were lulled into peace and enchaind by the creature before them; a whisper was unheard in the supreme silence that reigned beneath the spell of her tragic wand. And this was the beggar girl that a few years back haunted the streets of Paris for her daily bread. You would not now recognize her, nor would you have known the rich and famous woman, who years later still, in the height of her popularity, lay mournfully on her death-bed, clinging to life, while the star of her fame still glittered on the surface of success. Even while the stern fingers of death were separating the quivering cords that bound her, and the icy hand lay upon her brow, she called for her splendid jewels, the gifts of princes and powers, the trophies of her life triumph, and clutching the glittering baubles with her thin, wasted hands, she exclaimed bitterly: "Why part with these so soon?" And thus the splendid drama of her own life ended, in the tragedy of all human exaltation. The beggar girl of Paris and Madame Rachel constituted one of those remarkable cases of rage and genius which seldom emblazon the pages of French annals. Flashing out like a star from the womb of oblivion, she sparkled for a moment on the horizon of fame, but to sink back and vanish forever in the meridian of her glory. CLAYTON FLEMING RICHARDS.

THE BARBAQUE. (From "Among the Pines.") (CONCLUDED.) "WAL, gentlemen," resumed Andy, "all on you know what I was raised—over that in South Carolina. I'm sorry to say it, but it's true. And you all know my father was a poor man, who couldn't give his boys no chance—and if he could that wasn't no schule in the district—so we couldn't get no book-learnin' of we'd been a mind to. Wal, the next plantation to what we lived was old Cunnel J—'s, the father of this Cunnel. He was a d—d old nullifier, jest like his son—but not half so decent a man. Wal, on his plantation was an old nigger called Uncle Pomp, who'd somehow learned to read. He was a mighty good nigger, and he'd been in heaven long afore now of the Lord hadn't a had sum good use for him down here—but he'll be that yet a d—d sight sooner than sum on us white folks—that's sartin. Wal, as I was saying, Pomp could read, and when I was 'bout sixteen, and had never seen the inside of a book, the old dorky said to me one day—he was old then, and that was thirty years ago—wal, he said to me, 'Andy, chile, ye orter larn to read, 'twill be ob use to ye when you're gro'd up, and it might make you a good and 'spected man—now, come to ole Pomp's cabin, and he'll larn you, Andy, chile.' Wal, I reckon I went. He'd nothin' but a Bible and Watt's Hymns; but we used to stay that all the long winter evenin's, and by the light o' the fire—we war both so durned pore we couldn't raise a candle between us, wal, by the light o' the fire he larned me, and fore long I could spell right smart. "Now, jest think on that, gentlemen. I, a white boy, and, 'cordin' to the Declaration of Independance, with jest as good blood in me as the old Cunnel had in him, bein' larned to read by an old slave, and that old slave a'most worked to death, and takin' his nights, when he orter hev been a reslin' his old bones, to larn me! I'm d—d if he don't got to heaven for that one thing, if for nothin' else. "Wal, you all know the rest—how, when I'd gro'd up, I settled bar, in the old North State, and how the young Cunnel backed my paper, and set me a runnin' at turpentinin'. P'raps you don't think this has much to do with the Yankees, but it has a durned sight, as ye'll see rather sudden. Wal, arter a while, when I'd got a little fore-hand, I begun shipping my truck to York and Boston; and at last my Yankee factor, he come out bar, inter the back woods, to see me, and says he 'Jones, come North and take a look at us.' I'd sort o' took to him. I'd lots o' dealin's with him afore ever I seed him, and I allers found him straight as a string. Wal, I went North, and he took me round, and showed me how the Yankees does things. Afore I know'd him, I allers thought—as p'raps most on you do—that the Yankees war a sort o' cross between the devil and a Jew; but how do you s'pose I found 'em? I found that they sent the pore man's children to schule, vaze—and that the schule-houses war a d—d sight thicker than the bugs in Miles Priety's beds! and that's sayin' a heap, for for eay on you kin sleep in his house, excep' he takes to the soft side of the floor, I'm d—d. Yes, the pore man's children are larned that, vaze—all on 'em—and they're jest as good a chance as the sons of the rich man! Now, arter that, do you think that I—as got all my schule, from an old slave, by the light of a horred pine-knot—der you think that I kin say any thing agin the Yankees? P'raps they do steal—though I doant know it—p'raps they do debauch their wives and darters, and sell their mothers' virtue for dollars—but if they do, I'm d—d if they doant send pore children to schule—and that's more'n we do—and let me tell you, until we do that, we must expect they'll be cuter and smarter nor we are. "This gentleman, too, my friends, who's been a givin' such a hard settin' down ter his own relations, arter they're brought him up, and given him such a schulein for nothin', he says the Yankees want to interfere with our niggers. Now, that haint so, and they couldn't if they would, 'case it's agin the Constitution. And they stand on the Constitution a durned sight solidier nor we do. Didn't that big gun—Daniel Webster—didn't he make mince-meat of South Carolina Hayne on that ar' subject? But I tell you they haint a mind ter meddle with the niggers; they're a goin' to let us go to h—l our own way, and we're goin' that mighty fast, or I haint read the last census." "P'raps you haint heerd on the ab'liss'ners, Andy?" cried a voice from among the audience. "Wal, I reckon I hev," responded the orator. "I've heerd on 'em, and seed 'em too. When I was North I went on one on their conventions, and I'll tell you how they look. They're all long, wimmin's har, and thin, shet lips, with big, bawlin' mouths, and long, lean, tommerhawk faces, as white as vargin dip—and they all talk through the nose (giving a specimen), and they all look for all the world jest like the South Carolina fire-eaters—and they are as near like 'em as two peas, excep' they don't swar quite so bad, but they make up for that in prayin'—and prayin' too much, I reckon, when a man's a d—d hipperetic, is 'bout as bad as swearin'. But, I tell you, the decent folks up North haint ab'liss'ners. They look on 'em jest as we do on mad dogs, the lth, or the nigger traders. "Now, 'bout this secession b'sness—though 'taint no use to talk on that subject, 'case this State never'll secede—South Carolina has done it, and I'm rather glad she has, for though I was born there—and say it as hadn't orter say it—she orter hev gone to h—l long ago, and now she's got that, why—let her stay! But, 'bout this b'sness, I'll tell you a story. "I know'd an old gentleman once by the name of Uncle Sam, and he'd a heap of sons. They war all likely boys—but strange tell, though they'd all the same mother, and she was a white woman, 'bout half on 'em war colored—not black, but sorter half-and-half. Now, the white sons war well-behaved, industrious, hard-workin' boys, who got 'long well, educated their children, and allers treated the old man decently; but the mul-

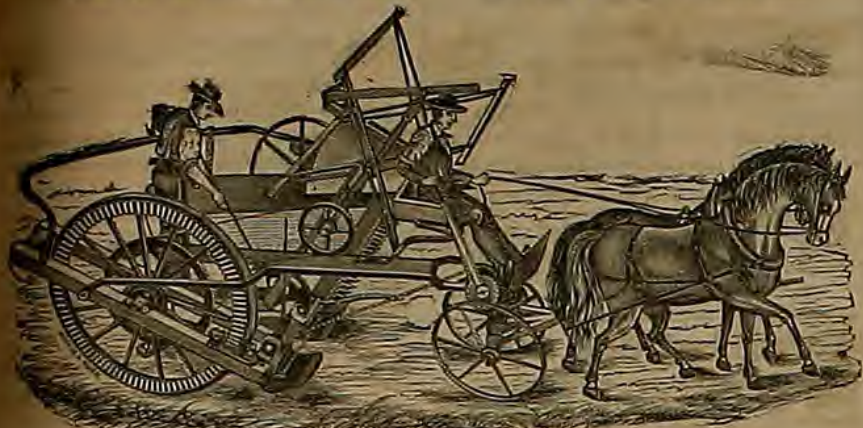
latter fellers war a pesky set—though some on 'em war better nor others. They wouldn't work, but set up for aristocracy—rode in kerriges, kept fast horses, bet high, and chawed tobacco like the devil. Wal, the result was, they got out at the elbows, and 'case they warn't gettin' 'long quite so fast as the white 'uns—though that war all their own fault—they got jealous, and one on 'em who was blacker nor all the rest—a little feller, but terrible big on braggin'—he packed up his truck one night, and left the old man's house, and swore he'd never come back. He tried to make the other mulattars go with him, but they put their fingers to their noses, and says they, 'No you doant.' I was in favor of lettin' on him stay out in the cold, but the old man was a benevolent old critter, and so he says: 'Now, sonny, you jest come back and behave yourself, and I'll forgive you all your old pranks, and treat you jest as I allers used ter; but if you won't, why—I'll make you, thet's all!' "Now, gentlemen, thet quarrelsome, oneasy, on-grateful, tobacco-chawin', boss-racin', high-bet-ting, big-braggin', nigger-stealin', wimmin-whip-pin', yaller son of the devil, is South Carolina, and of she doant come back and behave herself in future, I'm d—d if she won't be plowed with fire, and sowed with salt, and Andy Jones will help her do it." The speaker was frequently interrupted in the course of his remarks by uproarious applause—but as he closed and descended from the platform, the crowd sent up cheer after cheer, and a dozen strong men, making a seat of their arms, lifted him from the ground and bore him off to the head of the table, where dinner was in waiting. The whole assemblage then fell to eating. The dinner was made up of the barbecued beef and the usual mixture of viands found on a planter's table, with water from the little brook hard by and a plentiful supply of corn-whisky. (The latter beverage had, I thought, been subjected to the rite of immersion, for it tasted wonderfully of water.) Songs and speeches were intermingled with the masticating exercises, and the whole company was soon in the best of humor. During the meal I was introduced by Andy to a large number of the 'natives,' he taking special pains to tell each one that I was a Yankee, and a Union man, but always adding, as if to conciliate all parties, that I also was a friend of his very particular friend, 'that d—d seceshener, Cunnel J—'." Before we left the table, the secession orator happening near where we were seated, Andy rose from his seat, and extending his hand to him, said: "Tom, you think I 'sulted you; p'raps I did, but you 'sulted my Yankee friend bar, and your own relation, and I led to take it up, jest for the looks o' the thing. Come, there's my hand; I'll fight you ef you want ter, or we'll say no more 'bout it—jest as you like." "Say no more about it, Andy," said the gentleman, very cordially; "let's drink and be friends." They drank a glass of whisky together, and then leaving the table, proceeded to where the ox had been barbecued, to show me how cooking on a large scale is done down at the South. In a pit about eight feet deep, twenty feet long, and ten feet wide, laid up on the sides with stones, a fire of hickory had been made, over which, after the wood had burned down to coals, a whole ox divested of its hide and entrails, had been suspended on an enormous spit. Being turned often in the course of cooking, the beef had finally been 'done brown.' It was then cut up and served on the table, and I must say, for the credit of Southern cookery, that it made as delicious eating as any meat I ever tasted. I had been away from my charge—the Colonel's horses—as long as seemed to be prudent. I said as much to Andy, when he proposed to return with me, and, turning good-humoredly to his reconciled friend, he said: "Now, Tom, no secession talk while I'm off." "Nary a word," said "Tom," and we left. The horses had been well fed by the negro whom I had left in charge of them, but had not been groomed. Seeing that, Andy stripped off his coat, and setting the black at one, with a handful of straw and pine leaves, commenced operations on the other, whose hair was soon as smooth and glossy as if it had been rubbed by an English groom. The remainder of the day passed without incident, till eleven at night, when the Colonel returned from Wilmington. A CHEERFUL ATMOSPHERE—Let us try to be like the sunny member of the family, who has the inestimable art to make all duty seem pleasant, all self-denial and exertion easy and desirable, even disappointment not so black and crushing; who is like a bracing, crisp, frosty atmosphere throughout the home, without a suspicion of the element that chills and pinches. You have known people within whose influence you felt cheerful, amiable, hopeful, equal to anything! Oh for that blessed power, and for God's grace to exercise it rightly! I do not know a more enviable gift than the energy to sway others to good—to diffuse around us an atmosphere of cheerfulness, piety, truthfulness, generosity, magnanimity. It is not a matter of great talent—not entirely a matter of great energy—but rather of earnestness and honesty, and of that quiet, constant energy, which is like soft rain gently penetrating the soil. It is rather a grace than a gift, and we all know where all grace is to be had freely for the asking—[Country Parson.] THREE GRAND ARMIES.—The Richmond Dispatch of June 13, quaintly says: "Like the French Republic in 1793, we have three principal armies in the field, two of them magnificent hosts, large enough, one would suppose, to march through Yankeeedom and plant their banners on Faneuil Hall. One of them has just executed a masterly movement, which places some fifty miles or more in the rear of its former position; the other is literally in a state of siege, almost in sight of the Confederate capital." We are more apt to use spectacles to behold other men's faults than looking-glasses to survey our own.

Original Eagle Hat Store. COLLINS & CO., HATTERS, Again in the Field. C. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and J. C. COLLINS, late of Washington street; Have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the HAT AND CAP BUSINESS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES And Judges of Material, our patrons may rely on Goods bought at our store being The BEST in Every Respect. HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER, At the shortest notice. We most respectfully invite our Old Patrons as well as the Public generally, to give us a call. We claim to be the best in the State to RESTIFFEN and REJUVENATE Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats. Orders and Hats from the Country will receive our particular attention. REMEMBER THE PLACE—Tucker's Hall, 113m 333 Montgomery street. RASCHE & SONS, 131 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter. DEALERS IN PIANOFORTES, SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS, Musical Instruments, Strings, &c., Agents for the Celebrated Manufacturers, A. H. GALE & CO., New York, C. MEYER, Philadelphia, T. GILBERT, Boston, Whose Pianos they keep constantly on hand, for SALE and for RENT. They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large, etc. etc. etc. PIANOS AND ALL OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS TUNED AND REPAIRED. Music copied and arranged for all instruments; New Music published; Music arranged and bound; Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order. HAYNES & LAWTON, IMPORTERS OF CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, FRENCH CHINA, TABLE CUTLERY, CLOCKS, MIRRORS, Plated and Britannia Ware, Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES. We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture, (Formerly the Jerome Company,) For which we are SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA. 16 SANSONE STREET, CORNER MERCHANT. MRS. D. NORCROSS, No. 5 Montgomery street, In the New Masonic Temple, SAN FRANCISCO. LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS. This being the only regular LADIES' DRESS TRIMMING Store in San Francisco, ladies can always rely upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods in the city. Having just visited the East, and completed all our arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe for the importation of Fine Goods, as also with the largest and heaviest factors of our own country, thereby having all our goods come through first hands, we flatter ourselves our facilities are such as to make it an inducement for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for UNDER LINEN, HOSIERY, UNDER CLOTHING, And all Goods in our line. MRS. D. NORCROSS, 3 No. 5 Montgomery street, New Masonic Temple. N. DABOVICH, Wholesale dealer in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, No. 420 East Side of Davis street, Between Jackson and Oregon streets. SAN FRANCISCO. CALIFORNIA WINES by the gallon. 13 The British Reviews, AND Blackwood's Magazine. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative). THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig). THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church). THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal). BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory). TERMS. For any two of the four Reviews.....\$3.00 For any three of the four Reviews..... 5.00 For all four of the Reviews..... 7.00 For Blackwood's Magazine..... 2.00 For Blackwood and one Review..... 3.00 For Blackwood and two Reviews..... 4.00 For Blackwood and three Reviews..... 5.00 For Blackwood and the four Reviews..... 6.00 N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the four Periodicals above named is \$21 per annum. Republished by LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 54 Gold Street, New York.

LICK HOUSE, On Montgomery, corner Sutter street, OPENED FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS and Visitors, July 1st, 1862. TUBBS & PATTEN, Proprietors. GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL, Corner Seventh and K streets, SACRAMENTO. THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC as a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler. The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call. With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at home. Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords. CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night. Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House. D. E. CALLAHAN, PROPRIETOR. STAR BAKERY, AND RESTAURANT, Commercial street, --- Auburn, Cal. HAVING opened a Restaurant, I am now fully prepared to entertain the people in the best style and at moderate rates. Game Suppers, Oysters, and all the Good Things in the market, furnished at a moment's notice, and at a price suited to the tastes of the greatest epicure. MEALS AT ALL HOURS. I intend to keep a First-class Restaurant, and as such I recommend it to the people of the town and county at large. Those persons who relish a Good Meal will do well to call and see for themselves. THE BAKERY. The Bakery is supplied at all times with a choice variety of Bread, Pies, Cakes, etc. PAINTS, etc., furnished with Cakes of all kinds, at short notice. MILES FURNESS, Proprietor. Auburn, June 25, 1862. EDUCATIONAL. Stockton Female Seminary, UNDER THE CHARGE OF DR. CYRUS COLLINS AND LADY, Assisted by competent Teachers. TERMS: For Board and Tuition, in common English Branches, per session of five months.....\$12.00 For Tuition in Music, per session..... 3.00 For Tuition in Painting or Drawing..... 2.00 For Tuition in Ancient or Modern Languages, each..... 2.00 Washing per dozen..... 1.00 Payable Quarterly in advance. For Tuition and Board per annum, in advance.....\$20.00 TRUSTEES: Dr. E. S. Holden, J. M. Buffington, Austin Sperry, Andrew Wolf, J. H. Hewlett, Dr. C. Grimes, J. S. Jarvis, B. W. Owens, P. E. Conner. COURSE OF STUDY: The first aim of this Institution is thoroughness; and although any plan proposed can only be disciplinary, yet we choose that course which will be the most practical, laying the foundation of knowledge in common life. Beginning with fundamental principles, the student is carried by natural and easy gradations, through a course of study, calculated to strengthen and invigorate the mind, and prepare it for useful action. Our course of study comprises Two Departments, a Preparatory of two, and an Academic of three years. THE STUDIES OF THE PREPARATORY COURSE: Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic (Thompson's Rudiments), Primary Geography, Grammar, and Composition. SECOND YEAR: Rhetorical Reading, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, History, Grammar, Penmanship, and Composition. THE STUDIES OF THE ACADEMIC COURSE: Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Rhetoric, Physical Geography, and Composition. SECOND YEAR: Trigonometry, Astronomy, Natural History, Botany, Light, Intellectual Philosophy, and Composition. THIRD YEAR: Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Evidence of Christianity, Belles-Lettres, and Composition. The Ancient and Modern Languages, Music (Instrumental and Vocal), Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needlework, optionally through the whole course. Pupils can omit, with the consent of parents or guardians any of the above studies, but none will be entitled to the diploma of Graduation who have not completed the whole course. CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS. We have established a Department for Boys. The course of study the same as in the Female Department. Particular attention paid to those preparing for College. Terms the same as in the Female Department. Dr. CYRUS COLLINS, A.B., Principal. We can accommodate 10 or 12 small Boys in our Family. PIONEER Riding Academy, LIVERY AND SALE STABLES, Nos. 197 and 199 Montgomery street, One door above Jackson. SAN FRANCISCO. ORRICK JOHNSON, Proprietor. HORSES KEPT ON LIVERY. RIDING CLASSES for Gentlemen on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. RIDING CLASSES for Ladies on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Mr. Johnson has effected an arrangement with an experienced Military Trainer, who will open a Class for Dragoon Exercise whenever there are a sufficient number of Pupils to form a class. THE ACADEMY will be open EVERY EVENING, from 7 until 10 o'clock. Having every accommodation for the purpose, Mr. Johnson will Train, Break, Bit, and Gait Horses; or give instruction in the same. Ladies and Gentlemen whose duties will not allow them to attend during the day, can receive instructions at night. LARGE WASHING-MACHINE. A LARGE WASHING-MACHINE, WITH HEATED and Boiler attached, one of the "New Patents," suitable for a large Hotel or Boarding-House, can be had at a bargain, by calling at this Office, where it can be seen.



## ESTERLY REAPER.



## The Esterly Machine for a Mower and Reaper

IS ONE OF THE BEST TO BE HAD IN THE MARKET. ITS GREATEST ADVANTAGES consisting in its extreme Light Draft, freedom from Side-draft, and the Simplicity and Durability of the Machine.

We have, also, the—

## Esterly Reaper with Header Attachment.

## THRASHERS.

We have for sale, and are SOLE AGENTS FOR—

## The Sweepstakes Thrasher,

MANUFACTURED BY O. AULTMAN & CO., CANTON, OHIO.

This Separator has taken the lead in the Western States during the last few years, and now STANDS UNRIVALED.

For the Purpose of Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at One Operation.

Superiority is claimed for it in the following particulars, over all other machines, viz:  
 "For Thrashing and Cleaning, 50 for market, more Grain, and doing it better, than any other."  
 "For being more Durable, and less liable to get out of repair."  
 "There is no other machine that will do the same amount of work, with as little power."  
 "The only limit to the amount of work it will perform is entirely dependent upon the facilities for getting the Bunches to the Machine, and taking care of the Grain and straw after being thrashed."

Part of our Machines have got the

## IMPROVED PIVOT SIDE GEAR,

which belongs EXCLUSIVELY to the SWEEPSTAKES THRASHER. Its introduction into the Western States among the Farmers, has met with decided success, and is pronounced to be, the

Strongest, most Durable, Simplest, Lightest Running, and least liable to get out of Repair, and is taking the place of the Belted Machines.

We warrant the Sweepstakes Thrasher to do what we have claimed for it.

Farmers, give us a call, and judge for yourselves.

...ALSO...

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

## HAWLEY &amp; CO.,

Corner California and Battery streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

And E and First streets, MARYSVILLE.

## Homesteads Cheaper

Than Proposed under the Shafter Bill.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF WHAT IS KNOWN as the Shafter Bill, it is proposed to sell the City title to Homestead Lots from \$25 to \$300 each. The undersigned will sell Homestead Lots within the limits of the City, and miles nearer to the business center than many of the lands covered by the Shafter Bill, and place the party in immediate possession of the same, without present trouble or expense.

FROM \$10 TO \$300 EACH.

THE TITLE IS ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

Being a Spanish grant, finally confirmed, and patented by the United States.  
 The Shafter Bill respects this title; the City authorities respect it; the District Courts and Supreme Court of the State, as well as the District Court and Supreme Court of the United States respect it; besides,

The Title has been forever Quieted

BY A FINAL DECREE AND JUDGMENT AGAINST THE CITY, so that there is not even a cloud or shadow upon it. Whoever purchases one of these lots will buy a LOT, and not a lawsuit.  
 Office, No. 19 Naglee's Building, corner of Montgomery and Market streets.

HARVEY S. BROWN.

## The Best Location For RESIDENCES.

HAVING Laid OUT MY PROPERTY, WHICH IS

situated in the

CITY OF SAN JOSE,

Into Lots and streets,

I am now ready to sell one or more LOTS, very cheap.

Terms made easy, to convenience of purchaser.

TITLE WARRANTED PERFECT.

L. PREVOST,

San Jose Nursery.

## PREMIUM Marble Works,

P. J. DEVINE,

Corner of K and Sixth streets,

SACRAMENTO.

MARBLE MANTLES, GRATES, MONUMENTS,

Tomb and Grave-Stones, Table and Counter-

Tops, Marble and Freestone Tiles,

Constantly on hand, and made to order on reasonable

terms.

All kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK done with

promptness and dispatch.

## The Best Churn Known

JED'S PATENT CHURN.

SHOWN AT THE SANTA ROSA AND ALAMEDA

Fairs, where it won the premiums, and attracted the

attention of those interested, has been pronounced by the

best Dairywomen and Dairywomen the BEST CHURN

known. A sample Churn can always be seen at our Office,

where they can be purchased.

Application for Pardon.

TO THE HON. LORENZO SAWYER, Judge of the

Twelfth District Court, of San Francisco county; Na-

thaniel Porter, District Attorney in and for said county; and

H. S. Brown, late District Attorney; Take notice, that applica-

tion will be made to His Excellency the Governor, for the

pardon of Philip R. Robinson, who was, on the ninth day of

February, A. D. 1883, convicted of the crime of murder in

the second degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for life.

PHILIP R. ROBINSON.

NATHAN PORTER, Dist. Att.

Received a copy of the above notice on this 31st day of

July, 1882. LORENZO SAWYER, Judge 12th Dist. Ct.

Received a copy of the above notice on this 31st day of July,

1882. H. S. BROWN, Ex. Dist. Att.

A true copy of the notice filed in this cause. Attest, my

hand and seal of said Twelfth District Court, this 31st day of

July, 1882. WASHINGTON BARTLETT, Clerk.

## SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

## HARDY &amp; HALL.



## ONE PRICE STORE.

American, English, and French

## DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J street near corner Seventh,  
SACRAMENTO.

## NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAM R.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT think it only necessary for them to state, that their stock will comprise the most USEFUL, SELECT, and FASHIONABLE Goods, embracing every variety of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Silks, Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, &c. &c. &c.

## A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

The whole business conducted on the

## ONE PRICE SYSTEM.

and that price the LOWEST rates in the market for the character of the Goods sold.  
 Patrons can always send their orders by mail or express, with full confidence; they will receive the same attention as if present.

## LAMOTT, Hatter,



No. 37 J street, - - Sacramento.

The Finest Assortment in the State,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

## REDINGTON &amp; CO.'S

SUPERIOR

## YEAST POWDERS,

WARRANTED TO MAKE

Light, Sweet and Nutritious Bread.

EQUALLY ADAPTED TO LOAVES, HOT BISCUIT,

BUCKWHEAT AND OTHER CAKES! GINGER-

BREAD, AND CAKES OF ALL KINDS.

Warranted fully Equal to Any

in the Market.

ASK FOR

Redington & Co.'s Yeast Powder,

And take no other, if you would have uniformly

GOOD BREAD.

Manufactured and sold at wholesale, by

REDINGTON & CO.,

410 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

For sale by all respectable Grocers, everywhere.

## Flax-seed Wanted.

100,000 LBS. FLAX-SEED WANTED BY

CONTRACT, from parties who are

the growers of it.

Persons who are now growing Flax, if they

would please inform us of the number of acres they are

growing, and the probable quantity they will desire to

sell, we shall be glad to enter into contract for same.

Address Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer.

2

## FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

## FOR SALE,

## A Farm of about 350 Acres,

IN ALAMEDA COUNTY, TWO MILES north from the City of Oakland, on the Telegraph Road. Either the whole or one-half, separately, will be sold, as may suit purchasers. There are now on the premises, a good Dwelling House, containing Ten Rooms; two Servants' Rooms, and Five large Closets and Bath Rooms, all hard finished, and Four handsome Marble Mantles.

Also, a good Farm-House, containing eight rooms, exclusive of rooms appropriated to farm laborers. A Carriage-House 20x40 feet, one and a half stories high; two large Barns, besides Cow-Houses, and Stables for 125 head of cattle and 20 horses, all in excellent condition. The whole is well fenced, and good Division Fences throughout the Farm. All in very complete order, and for the last two years an abundant supply of very Choice Fruit. Farm Implements, choice young Stock Horses, Harness, Wagons, Huggies and Family Carriages, can be purchased with the land. The above desirable property will be sold on the most reasonable terms, as the owner wishes to be absent from the State for several years.

## A good Eight-horse-power Thrashing Machine,

second-hand but thoroughly repaired and better than new, for sale very low.

Also—20 very superior Yearling HEIFERS, half-blood Durham; and one half-blood Durham BULL. Also, one Full-blood Durham BULL, and Pure Blood Essex PIGS, five months old.

Any part or all of the above Property, for sale Cheaper than can be had elsewhere.

Apply to S. E. ALDEN, on the premises.

10

## Two Ranches

## FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.

ONE CONTAINING 1972 71-100 acres, the other 1288 33-100 acres, being portions of our Ranch in Solano County.

Or, if preferred, an undivided half interest in the whole Ranch, containing 6350 57-100 acres, WITH STOCK AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Consisting of a good Dwelling House, Cheese House, Stables, Sheds, Wind Mills, Work Ovens, Horses, Farm Tools, Boats, and everything requisite for the Dairy and Stock business.

One hundred good American COWS, now in milk. The above Ranch is capable of supporting 2500 head of cattle. Out of over 600 head ranches during the recent flood, WE LOST ONLY TEN CALVES.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, where a map can be seen; or at the Ranch; or to Col. Warren, Editor FARMER.

HALE & WHEELER

Stockton, San Joaquin county, Cal.

6

## A Beautiful Home For Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME OF 9 ACRES, situated in Fruit Valley, 11-2 miles from Brooklyn.

The Grounds are in the highest state of Cultivation. There are on the Grounds all the very choicest kinds of Fruit of every variety, for Market or Family use. The products of the Grounds will pay a monthly income of 3 per cent on the price asked for it, beyond all the wants of a family.

There is a neat Cottage, and Shed for Horse, and a Chicken Yard. Title A. 1.

L. B. RUMFORD, Brooklyn.

Inquire at the FARMER Office.

## Q RANCH

## FOR SALE.

NOT WISHING TO CONTINUE in the business, I now offer for sale the well-known place called the Q RANCH, situated 36 miles from Sacramento, in IONE VALLEY, on the Jackson Road, containing THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY Acres, which for beauty of location, and richness of soil (the crops testify), cannot be surpassed in the State.

HARD-FINISHED HOTEL, WITH GOOD BARN AND OUT-BUILDINGS, are situated on the premises. Also, a Good BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, and a 1st Class DISTILLERY, New and in good order.

THE ORCHARD contains 23 acres of Choice Fruit, of all kinds adapted to this climate.

To Persons wishing to Engage in Gardening, this place offers very superior inducements, as it is undoubtedly the Best Land in the State for that purpose, and pays a heavy per centage. Superior advantages are also offered.

To Miners, as Mining is good in this section. To accommodate those who wish Small Pieces, it is offered in Lots to suit purchasers.

The Title is Perfect.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to or address,

C. GREEN,

Q Ranch, Ione Valley.

15

## 1000 Acres of Land,

120 COWS,

AND

## A Good Milk and Dairy Business,

For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Business ever offered in our State. The location is near Susan City, within five miles. There is 950 acres good Land, well fenced, which can be had at \$10 per acre, and 120 select COWS for \$20 each, together with Engine and Boiler for feeding Stock, Cheese-Presses, Butter-Churns, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc., valued at \$1000. All these implements will go to the purchaser without cost.

The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted. There are also 1000 acres of good Land adjoining, leased for two years at \$1 per acre; this goes also, and the lease can be renewed.

To a good and responsible party this property will be sold on the most liberal terms—say ONE-THIRD CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory. Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address COL WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will furnish all needed information.

Nov. 1, 1881

## 500 Acres Good Land &amp; Dwellings.

Who wants a Good Farm Cheap?

We can offer them Three Quarter Sections, 420 acres, GOOD LAND, suitable for Cultivation (Grain and Orchard Land) and

This farm is situated on the county road, twenty-five miles from Sacramento, and thirteen from Solano City, and three miles from Malco Prairie Post Office. The land is well watered by living Springs, and enclosed in Fence. On the Farm is a good HOUSE with seven rooms, Stock-sheds 140 feet long, Barn 60 feet, connected. The House is already furnished, so that a Family can take possession and be at home readily.

There are 800 Ewes and Lambs; small Farming Tools; 75 Domestic Fowls; Cow and Calf, etc. The whole will be sold a bargain, if applied for soon. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

## FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, WITH excellent Orchard, Vineyard of four acres, with a field of sixty acres more, for pasture or cultivation. The whole will be sold a great bargain if applied for immediately.

For particulars apply at California Farmer Office.

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## Literary Shrubbery.

SOCIETY.—The pleasure of society depends more upon females than any other. Gentlemen expect to be entertained, children are out of the question, and therefore it rests upon women what society shall be. The pleasure of an evening's entertainment is graduated by the capacity of the hostess to interest her visitors in each other, and make them forget that their own identity is to be lost in the efforts to make every one at ease. That is the great secret of true enjoyment. Some ladies will enter a drawing-room or a social circle, where every person's neighbors appear like an iceberg and the whole atmosphere is chilly and constrained, and by their genial nature and well-timed playfulness, throw sunshine and warmth all over the room, till all commingle in that easy and yet dignified cordiality that ever characterizes true geniality. As a lady aptly expressed it, the hostess is a key note, and upon her depend the concord of sweet sounds and the sweetest of the melody.

AN INGENIOUS QUESTION.—"Ma, has aunt Mary got bees in her mouth?"—"No; why do you ask such a question?"—"Cause, that young man with a heap o' hair on his face, catch'd hold of her, and said he was going to take the honey from her lips; and she said, 'well, make haste!'"

When is the weather most like a crockery shop?

—When it is muggy!

AMERICAN CHILDREN.—A precious youth in a country town had arrived at the age of nine years, when his father sent him to school. He stood beside the teacher to repeat the letters of the alphabet. "What's that?" asked the master. "Har-r-r," vociferated the archie. "No, that's A." "A." "Well what's the next?" "Ox-yoke." "No, it's B." "Taint B, neither—it's an ox-yoke. Crotch all hemlock! gosh a mighty! think I don't know!"

Why is a vine like a soldier? Because it is listed and trained, has ten-drills and shoals.

"There is a divinity that shapes our ends," as the dumplings remarked, when the pretty girl was making them.

The truly great are humble, as those ears of corn and boughs of trees that are best laden bow lowest.

A century ago, the lady of one of the City Knights wrote a note to an old acquaintance verbatim as follows: "Lady—presents compliments to Mrs. —, and begs she'll abstain from calling on her, as she sees now nobody but folks of fashion since her Ladyship and Sir—has been nighted by his Majesty."

People who cross the ocean for mere pleasure generally conclude, before finishing the voyage, that they were misled fools.

A few weeks ago a baby was taken to church to be baptized, and his little brother was present during the rite. On the following Sunday when baby was undergoing his ablutions and dressing, the little brother asked mamma if she intended to carry Willy to be christened.

"Why, no," said his mother; "Don't you know, my son, that people are not baptized twice?"

"What," returned the young reasoner, with the utmost astonishment in his earnest face, "not if it don't take the first time?"

TURNIPS.—"What a nice lot of turnups you have got," said Mrs. Brown to Mrs. Jones. "Where, dear?" asked Mrs. Jones. "Why, dear," responded the other good lady, "look at your thirteen lovely children's noses!"

Good Advice.—"Always buy your chestnuts biled," said Mr. Slow to Abimelech, who was about investing a penny in that little brown commodity, "because the raw ones want looking arter, and the wormy ones you have to throw away; but with the biled ones it don't make no difference."

What is the simplest way of increasing the speed of a slow boat? To make her fast.

"Pa, how many legs has a ship?" "A ship has no legs, my child." "Why, Pa, the paper says she draws twenty feet, and that she runs before the wind."

If a young woman's disposition is gunpowder, the sparks should be kept away from her.

BROTHERS.—Fred: "Ah, Tom, I'm glad to see you, and looking so well, too—almost as well as your twin brother, Jack, I saw a few minutes ago." Tom: "My twin brother, Jack? What twin brother Jack have I?" Fred: "Why, Jackass!"

"I have brought you this bill until I am fairly sick and tired of it," said a collector to a creditor, upon whom he had called at least forty times. "You are, eh?" coolly rejoined the creditor. "Well, then, you had better not present it again. There will be two of us pleased then; for to tell the truth, I'm sick and tired of seeing that bill myself."

## Important News!

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC especially the sufferers by the recent Floods, and all others who wish to

## Save their Money

By purchasing their goods from 25 to 50 per cent Less than the usual prices at other places, to call at

FENNER, RUSSELL & CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE,

Where can be found a general assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

FINE AND HEAVY CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

...ALSO...

Ladies' & Gents' Furnishing Goods

Hosiery, Gloves, Linen and Silk Pocket Hdkcs,

Cravats, Carpet Bags, Rugs, China Matting,

Blankets, Shawls, &c. &c. &c.



## The Markets.

## Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.  
(Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tonn & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.)  
August 15.

In regard to the receipts of New Grain—Wheat in particular has arrived more freely the past week, owing doubtless to the quantity that has been bought in the country by shippers that is now coming forward. Also, many farmers who have their Wheat ready are disposed to sell at present prices, light receipts of late having created a competition and stimulated prices. It is a matter of doubt about the present prices lasting for any great length of time. We know that there is already a disposition to depress the market, and much of the Wheat bought, or that was supposed to be bought, for shipment, is being used by millers. This doubtless was purchased at a figure that pays a larger profit here than it would if shipped. The Saginaw, that was chartered for Liverpool a few weeks since, is loading very slowly. There is considerable Wheat going aboard the ship Geo Lee, now loading for China, that we have before alluded to in our report. Some uneasiness exists relative to tonnage for future shipments of our Grain, but this we believe is unfounded. There is plenty of shipping on the way disengaged we are told, and if our Grain is required ships or conveyances will not be wanting.

The receipts of Barley and Oats are very light, establishing the opinion that of these grains we have a short supply; prices remain firm with an upward tendency. Our remarks prefacing our last report, though candid and we believe correct, have we find given offense to interested parties. Truths are mighty and will prevail; and so long as we do give a Market Report, it shall be as near correct as possible. Nothing that will advance the interest of the farmers, that we are in possession of, shall or will be withheld. We shall give a free expression of our views and opinions, regardless of consequences, and strive by all honorable means in our power to gain as much information as possible and present it weekly in our Reports.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 26,914 sbs, Barley 3391 sbs, Oats 2922 sbs, Potatoes 2044 sbs, Flour 7066 qrs, Wool 156 bales, Hay 185 tons, Peas 24 sbs, Salt 500 sbs, Onions 72 sbs, Rye 109 sbs, Bran 602 sbs, Cornmeal 56 sbs.

Also, Coastwise: Barley 505 sbs, Potatoes 265 sbs, Flour 130 qrs, Wool 3 bales.

Wheat, #100s	Barley, #100s	Oats, #100s	Potatoes, #100s	Flour, #100s	Wool, #100s	Hay, #100s	Peas, #100s	Rye, #100s	Bran, #100s	Cornmeal, #100s
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Butter, #100s 1.80  
Eggs, #100s 1.80  
Hides, #100s 1.80  
Tallow, #100s 1.80  
Wool, #100s 1.80

San Francisco Cattle Market, August 15.  
Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. WHITNEY, corner of Butler and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

We have no change to note in the Cattle Market for the past week.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTER PRICES.

BEER—American, first quality 5c to 7c; 2d quality 3c to 4c; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 2c to 3c.

VEAL—first quality, 4c to 7c.

HOGS—Stock Hogs 2 to 3c; fat Hogs on foot 5c to 6c; Dressed 7c to 9c.

MUTTON—dressed, 3c to 7c, according to quality.

MINOR COWS—1st quality \$20 to \$40; 2d quality \$15 to \$25.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—Aug. 15.

Asparagus	Artichokes	Brussels sprouts	Beets	Broccoli	Cabbage	Carrots	Cauliflower	Celery	Corn	Cucumbers	Eggplant	Garlic	Green Beans	Green Peas	Green Potatoes	Green Tomatoes	Onions
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Apples, #100s 1.80  
Pears, #100s 1.80  
Grapes, #100s 1.80  
Raspberries, #100s 1.80  
Blackberries, #100s 1.80  
Strawberries, #100s 1.80  
Currants, #100s 1.80  
Lemons, #100s 1.80  
Oranges, #100s 1.80  
Pine Apples, #100s 1.80  
Bananas, #100s 1.80  
Mangoes, #100s 1.80  
Guavas, #100s 1.80  
Pomegranates, #100s 1.80  
Figs, #100s 1.80  
Dates, #100s 1.80  
Walnuts, #100s 1.80  
Almonds, #100s 1.80  
Peanuts, #100s 1.80  
Cashews, #100s 1.80  
Pistachios, #100s 1.80  
Macadamias, #100s 1.80  
Brazil Nuts, #100s 1.80  
Chestnuts, #100s 1.80  
Pecans, #100s 1.80  
Walrus, #100s 1.80  
Seals, #100s 1.80  
Polar Bears, #100s 1.80  
Elephants, #100s 1.80  
Gorillas, #100s 1.80  
Chimpanzees, #100s 1.80  
Orangutans, #100s 1.80  
Gibbons, #100s 1.80  
Siamangs, #100s 1.80  
Langurs, #100s 1.80  
Howlers, #100s 1.80  
Marmosets, #100s 1.80  
Tamarins, #100s 1.80  
Macaques, #100s 1.80  
Cercopithecids, #100s 1.80  
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Primates, #100s 1.80  
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# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XVII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1862.

NUMBER 22.

### The California Farmer.

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COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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#### The Dairy.

By a reference to a communication we published  
last week, it will be seen that there is an earnest  
desire to know how to turn the dairy stock of our  
State to the best advantage. Upon this subject  
we have this week only time to allude to it, and  
to present some leading facts touching the nature  
of milk, and butter, in order to draw out a discus-  
sion from our dairymen upon the whole subject.  
We shall present from time to time, facts from the  
best written authority upon this important subject.

We are fully satisfied, however, that are long in  
our State there must be great improvements in  
the management of Dairy Stock, Dairy Farms,  
Dairy Houses, and improvement also by means of  
study, of the minds of many persons now engaged  
in this business; for there is great room for it.

We give below some ideas from that excellent  
writer C. L. Flint, Esq., author of "Dairy Farming,"  
whose works should be in the hands of every man  
who "handles a cow."

There can be no question but that the milk  
when taken from the cow, if carried immediately  
to a neat cleanly milk house, could be converted  
into butter at less expense than by any other pro-  
cess. Our plan would be to place it in a large vat  
made of proper material, circular in form, large  
enough to hold milk for a churning, the vat having  
a handle moved by a wheel on a crank to give it a  
slow motion to cool it without allowing the particles  
to collect; this would only require a few  
minutes. From the vat it could be let off into the  
churn and the same wheel be the power to move  
the churn, and thus convert the new milk into  
butter. The plan could be so perfected that the  
milk as brought from the cows could be continu-  
ally cooling, and as one vat was cooled and drawn  
off into the churn, another is being prepared.  
More than one churn could be used when dairies  
are large. By such a process, a very large ex-  
pense of time and labor, pans, rooms etc., as al-  
luded to, could be saved, and this when perfected  
would enable our dairymen to compete with any  
other part of the world, and make butter so fast  
and so much of it, that we should not import two  
thousand half barrels each steamer to cripple our  
own industry. Says the work alluded to:

Butter, as we have seen, is the oily or fatty con-  
stituent of all good milk, mechanically united or  
held in suspension by the solution of caseine or  
cheese matter in water. It is already formed in  
the udder of the cow, and the operations required  
when it leaves the udder, to produce it, effect  
merely the separation, more or less complete, of  
the butter from the cheese and the whey. It must  
be apparent, from what has been said, that butter  
may be produced by agitating the whole body of  
the milk, and thus breaking up the filmy coatings  
of the globules, as well as by letting it stand for  
a certain time. This course is preferred by many  
practical dairymen, and is the general practice in  
some of the countries most celebrated for superior  
butter.

The general treatment of milk and the manage-  
ment of cream have been already alluded to in a  
former chapter. It has been seen that the first  
requisites to successful dairy husbandry are good  
cows, and abundant and good feeding, adapted to  
the special object of the dairy, whether it be milk,  
butter, or cheese; and that, with both these con-  
ditions, an absolute cleanliness in every process,  
from the milking of the cow to bringing the butter  
upon the table, is indispensably necessary.

Cleanliness may, indeed, with propriety be re-  
garded as the chief requisite in the manufacture of  
good butter; for the least suspicion of a want of it  
tends to the appetite at once, while both milk and  
cream are so exceedingly sensitive to the slightest  
taint in the air, in everything with which they  
come in contact, as to impart the unmistakable  
evidence of any negligence, in the taste and flavor  
of the butter.

It is safe to say, therefore, that good butter de-  
pends more upon the manufacture than upon any  
other one thing, and perhaps than all others put  
together. So important is this point, that a judi-  
cious writer remarks that "in every district where  
good butter is made it is universally attributed to  
the richness of the pastures, though it is a well-  
known fact that, take a skillful dairymaid from that  
district into another, where good butter is not  
usually made, and where, of course, the pastures  
are deemed very unfavorable, she will make butter  
as good as she used to do. And bring one from  
the last district into the other, and she will find  
that she cannot make better butter there than she  
did before, unless she takes lessons from the ser-  
vants, or others whom she finds there;" and a  
French writer very justly observes that "the par-  
ticular nature of Bretonne butter, whose color,  
flavor, and consistence, are so much prized, de-

pends neither on the pasture nor on the particular  
species of the cow, but on the mode of making;"  
and this will hold, to a considerable extent, in  
every country where butter is made.

From what has been said of the care requisite to  
preserve the milk from taint, it may be inferred  
that attention to the milk and dairy room is of no  
small importance. In very large butter-dairies,  
a building is devoted exclusively to this depart-  
ment. This should be at a short distance from the  
yard, or place of milking, but no further than is  
necessary to be removed from all impurities in the  
air arising from it, and from all low, damp places,  
subject to disagreeable exhalations. This is of  
the utmost importance. It should be well venti-  
lated, and kept constantly clean and sweet, by the  
use of pure water; and especially, if milk is spilled,  
it should be washed up immediately with fresh  
water. No matter if it is but a single drop; if al-  
lowed to soak into the floor and sour, it cannot  
easily be removed, and it is sufficient to taint the  
air and the milk in the room, though it may not  
be perceptible to the senses.

As already stated, there are two modes of prac-  
tice with regard to the process of churning, each  
of which has its advantages. The milk itself may  
be churned, or it may be set in the milk-room for  
the cream to rise, which is to be churned by itself.  
The former is the practice of a successful dairy-  
man of New York, who, in his statement, says: "I  
take care to have my cellar thoroughly cleansed  
and whitewashed early every spring. I keep milk  
in one cellar and butter in another. Too much  
care cannot be taken by dairymen to observe the  
time of churning. I usually churn from one hour  
to one hour and a half, putting from one to two  
pails of cold water in each churn. When the but-  
ter has come, I take it out, wash it through one  
water, set it in the cellar and salt it, then work it  
from three to five times before packing. Butter  
should not be made quite salt enough until the last  
working. Then add a little salt, which makes a  
brine that keeps the butter sweet. One ounce of  
salt to a pound of butter is about the quantity I  
use. I pack the first day, if the weather is cool;  
if warm, the second. If the milk is too warm  
when churned, the quantity of butter will be less,  
and the quality and flavor not so good as when it  
is at a proper temperature, which, for churning  
milk, is from 60° to 65°."

But, whichever course it is thought best to adopt,  
whether the milk or cream is churned, it is the  
concussion, rather than the motion, which serves  
to bring the butter. This may be produced in the  
simple square box as well as by the dasher churn;  
and it is the opinion of a scientific gentleman with  
whom I have conversed on the subject, that the  
perfect square is the best form of the churn ever  
invented. The cream or milk in this churn has a  
peculiar compound motion, and the concussion  
on the corners and right-angled sides is very great,  
and causes the butter to come as rapidly as it is  
judicious to have it. This churn consists of a  
simple square box, which any one who can handle  
a saw and plane can make, hung on axles  
turned by a crank somewhat like the barrel churn.  
No dasher is required. If any one is inclined to  
doubt the superiority of this form over all others,  
he can easily try it and satisfy himself. It costs  
but little.

In some sections the milk is churned soon after  
milking; in others, the night's and morning's milk  
are mixed together, and churned at noon; in others,  
the cream is allowed to rise, when the milk is  
curdled, and cream, curd, and whey, are all churned  
together.

EMIGRANT STOCK.—The Sacramento Bee says,  
from information obtained from various sources, it  
is evident that the number of stock, horses and  
mules, crossing the plains to California this year,  
is as great, if not greater, than any previous year.  
Sacramento has every year been the headquarters  
for the fitting and training for market large num-  
bers of these horses. Generally, the stock arrived  
is of extra quality, and will, when fitted for mar-  
ket, bring the highest prices. At almost every  
stable in the city there are men detailed, for train-  
ing horses and putting them in condition for sale.  
The traffic, as a branch of business, is quite an ex-  
tensive one. The number of stallions brought  
across this year is small—owing to the fact that  
the State is already overstocked.



A FINE DURHAM COW—"LADY MILLICENT."

#### The Silk Question Settled

SAN JOSE, August 13th, 1862.

EDITOR FARMER: As I stated in my letter on the  
Silk Culture, of the 24th of February last, I have  
tried again my California Silk Culture, and ex-  
ceeded beyond my expectations. The worms this  
season have taught me another lesson themselves,  
and shown me another point to save labor.

In my last letter on this subject, above men-  
tioned, to insure the success of the Silk Culture in  
California, I said that it was necessary "to sym-  
plify the work, and reduce more than half of  
what is required in Europe." I now say, that ac-  
cording to the California Culture, one man (or  
lady, no matter) can raise and take care of more  
worms than six or eight could according to the  
system followed in France and Italy. The climate  
is so very favorable here, that we have very little  
to do to raise our own Silk. The great objection,  
the price of labor, does not exist any more. Now it  
will devolve on our Representatives to have this  
important branch of industry extended all over  
our State. I will pledge myself to prove what I  
have said, and will write a description of that  
culture in a small pamphlet of very few pages; it  
is so simple that every one will understand it.  
And more, if any rich man that has plenty of land  
would make a large plantation of mulberry trees,  
I would go and turn all his leaves into Silk, before  
any quantity of persons that would like to come  
and see the California Silk Culture. I have certi-  
ficates and letters from Europe, that the California  
Silk has been acknowledged there to be of the  
first quality.

Now, Mr. Editor, several years ago you predicted  
the success of Silk Culture in your paper; but I  
am sure that you were very far from thinking that  
it would be so easily raised. I am very happy to  
be able to prove that your opinion was well  
founded. Persevere, and continue to do all you  
can to induce the people of California to raise  
their own material, and keep their money. They  
can do it, because we can produce everything in  
this country; there is no other like it.

It is under that impression that I remain,  
Yours, truly,  
L. PREVOST.

#### A New Method of Manufacturing Wine.

It has often been remarked (says the Scientific  
America), that in countries where cheap, light  
wines are abundant, dram drinking is much less  
common than in those countries where such wines  
can not be had. If this be really a fact—and we  
are unable to bring forth any data to contradict  
it—an invention such as that which we are about  
to describe, will prove to be a great blessing for  
the United States.

The object of this invention is to produce a good,  
cheap and light wine, particularly for the poorer  
classes of the people, from the juice of various  
fruits and berries, an almost fabulous supply of  
which can be obtained from the fields, from the  
woods and from the gardens and orchards in the  
vast country. The juice of some of these berries,  
such as gooseberries, elderberries, currants, black-  
berries, &c., has long since been prepared with  
sugar, and, after a short fermenting process, is  
used in families under the name of gooseberry  
wine, elderberry wine, &c. Such wines, however,  
are much too sweet for every day use, and with  
the rapidly advancing price of sugars, they will  
dwindle down more and more to the category of  
fancy drinks, to which they really belong.

According to a new method, recently patented  
through the Scientific American Patent Agency,  
by J. K. Baer, of Highland, Madison county, Ill.,  
the juice of fruits or berries such as peaches, crab-

apples, cherries or blackberries, wild grapes, &c.,  
is diluted from 5 to 8 times of its own quantity  
with water, and by a judicious admixture of a  
comparatively small quantity of sugar, and by a  
peculiar fermenting process, a light and good wine  
is produced, which can be sold at a very low price.  
The strength of the wine depends entirely on the  
quantity of sugar that may be added, and when  
properly and carefully prepared, it is ready for use  
in from 10 to 15 weeks, though it gains more in  
flavor and taste when kept in the keg until the  
following spring. If put up in bottles with good  
tight corks, the wine will keep for five years or  
more, and it is then equal to grape wine.

#### Correspondence of the Farmer.

COL. WARREN—Dear Sir: To show that neither  
you, nor the claims of your excellent paper are  
forgotten, I write, though it must be dull enough,  
in these super-summer heats. Everything here  
is melting—everything but the flies, and they take  
advantage of our supreme stupidity, and drink  
deeper draughts meanwhile.

But you wish to hear of Santa Clara, and of my  
visit to that famous old Mission. The drive be-  
tween that place and this is by far the pleasantest  
I have seen in California. The green fields, with  
grazing cattle, elm trees and running brooks, re-  
mind one of New England. But those very fields  
are now, though only a few days later, brown and  
sear, and remind one strongly enough of the mid-  
summer force of California. The soil, wherever it  
was broken, even in the roads, was nearly black.  
It looks as if its richness were inexhaustible. The  
Agricultural capabilities of this State are yet un-  
dreamed of. Whenever the right kind of labor  
comes to bear upon it, in any given direction, this  
will be apparent. There is no doubt that under  
certain modifications, most, if not all the tropical  
fruits will yet be universally cultivated in the  
open air, even as far north as San José. When the  
real value of things is known, it will be seen that  
the wealth of the plains will vie with that of  
the mountains; and the golden grains will rival  
the grains of gold, with which prophesy I pass to  
the College at once.

Your kind letter to the Rev. Father Accotti  
was duly honored. Frank, genial, and genuinely  
cordial, I could not but feel that his presence was  
a benediction. He escorted us over all the prem-  
ises, where everything was in a thriving state.  
Though the classes were not in session, with the  
whole plan of the School, and its appointments  
generally, we were well pleased. In all their sys-  
tem could be traced signs of a general and gen-  
erous culture. Individual taste and character  
seem there to be treated with a respect unusual  
in any of the Schools, where the Procrustean  
Method, for the most part, prevails. Thus talent  
is incited, and genius is called forth, and invested  
with its divine prerogative of choice.

The College embraces a School of Design; and  
highly creditable specimens of work are exhibited  
in the graphic arts. Several really beautiful crayon  
drawings are hung in the reception room, one of  
the best of which was by a lad of thirteen. We  
were also shown a very beautiful electrotype. It  
was a bronze tray, copied from Benvenuto Cellini,  
and representing scenes from Homer. It was by  
Mr. Keane, a student in Chemistry.

We also saw a noble application of the Solar  
Microscope, by means of which large photographs  
are taken of microscopic objects in half a second,  
or less. This was shown us by Father Joseph  
Neri, Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry, and  
I believe he is the inventor of the process.

The Philosophical apparatus was very fine, but

now too much crowded, as are the Cabinets of  
Natural History. But a fine large building is now  
in the course of erection, where there will be  
ample accommodations for all these departments.

In the Library antiquarian tastes were gratified,  
by the sight of many old ecclesiastical books, in  
some of which the graphic and typographic arts  
are shown to have reached a high degree of excel-  
lence so early as the middle of the sixteenth cen-  
tury. In calling our attention to a large collection  
of books, ancient and modern, Father Accotti said  
pointedly, "In these, all our Ecclesiastical History  
is found, and by these aids we know that the  
Church was always what it is." I could hardly  
forbear saying that we regard growth and pro-  
gress as divine principles; and considering that  
the Church comes under the common law, there-  
fore believe that it also must be better for change,  
at least when it is moved in the right direction.

The grounds, the gardens, refectory rooms, and  
dormitories, all exhibit unrivaled neatness and  
order. But what most delighted us, was the in-  
terior of the old Mission Church itself, the walls  
of which were painted in a kind of rude fresco by  
the early Indian converts. What associations  
surround it! It was like a delicious chapter of  
Romance hid cunningly away, and all the richer  
for being so unexpectedly found.

The old Church is now receiving a fine new  
front, in a kind of Greco-Roman style of archi-  
tecture, and, though only plaster, has much the  
effect of marble. As we left, the venerable Father  
said, gallantly, "Make my compliments to Col.  
Warren, and tell him how much pleasure he has  
given me." We have also visited the Nursery and  
Gardens of Mr. Prevost. These grounds, with  
their grand old trees, the beautiful stream of  
water, and the great variety of effects they are  
there capable of combining, afford the finest op-  
portunity for Landscape Gardening I have seen in  
the country.

As you requested, I asked to see the Silkworms.  
He hesitated at first, but finally concluded to show  
them. He thinks he has discovered a new mode  
of management, adapted to the existing condi-  
tions. One very important point in this method  
is, the reduction of labor. He believes that one  
man can here do the work of twenty, who work  
in the old way. He is, however, determined to  
keep these processes to himself, until he is made  
absolutely certain of proper remuneration for the  
labor and expense bestowed. He thinks that the  
Agricultural Associations have given but poor  
encouragement, as yet, for all his efforts.

The climate of California is, beyond a question,  
better adapted to the Silk Culture than any other  
in the world. Its long, equable summers, with  
the entire absence of storms, and especially of  
electrical disturbances during the whole time of  
feeding, are characters that cannot be mistaken.  
Let only the public spirit be called out in this di-  
rection, and the future bids fair to show California  
rivaling the world in the amount and fineness of  
its fabrics—Silk as well as Woolen.

But there was one thing more than all others,  
which delighted me on my visit to San José. It  
is the effort at cleanliness and order, in a certain  
direction. This is due entirely to J. I. Ellet, Esq.,  
the enterprising Host of the Plaza Hotel. Only a  
few weeks ago the Plaza, being recognized as pub-  
lic property, was used as a general depository for  
all kinds of litter and nuisances in every form,  
especially that of carrion. Old hats, old shoes,  
and garments of every description abounded,  
while all the broken earthen and dilapidated tin  
and wooden-ware, that had gone out of use since  
the settlement of the place, had accumulated in  
heaps of mouldering and unsightly rubbish. By  
his own individual efforts, Mr. Ellet has had all  
this cleared away. Tans have been burnt, and  
tuns more of incombustible matter have been  
transported. With the first onslaught, fifteen  
large bodies, besides an innumerable collection of  
kittens, rats, and chickens were burnt on the spot;  
and on the whole, one accustomed to the late  
squalor would not know the place. I dwell on  
this point as an example worthy of imitation. The  
filth of California towns, where large animals are  
left to decay in the streets, and all other nuisances  
are tolerated, is shocking to one accustomed to the  
beautiful order and cleanliness of the New England  
villages.

It may be inferred from the above that the  
House, itself, would be a pattern of neatness and  
good order. And so it is. Those who are seeking  
a temporary home among us, can no where find  
one more quiet, comfortable, and every way well  
provided, than at the Plaza Hotel.

But my letter is already too long, though much  
more might be said.

Yours, truly,  
FRANCIS H. GREEN.

RECEIVED PRIZES.—Mr. J. Moseheimer, of this  
city, received the Council Medal of Class No. 1,  
Metallurgy, in the great exhibition of London.  
The medal was awarded for his collection "Illus-  
trating the newly explored mineral wealth of the  
Territory of Nevada." Mr. Hensbrow, of Sacra-  
mento, also received a medal for his pump, on the  
score of "good design and arrangement, and good  
workmanship."



## Save Your Straw.

The season of harvesting grain is with us, and the time has come to think of saving your straw, for it should not be forgotten that last winter thousands of cattle perished that might have been saved, and that, too, upon ranches where tons of straw had been burned. Let the straw be saved, the present year; and in order to show its value, we give the results of the investigations of Dr. Voelcker on the Composition and Nutritious Value of Straw, as published in the Journal of the Royal Ag. Society of England. Like all Dr. Voelcker's productions, it is a paper abounding with practical suggestions and scientific facts. It is the most interesting contribution to agricultural science that has appeared for some time. Many farmers, Dr. V. thinks, 'form much too low an estimate of the feeding value of every kind of straw except pea-haulm.' Perhaps this is true, but in this country we have thought that some farmers estimate it too highly, as they feed little else! The Genesee Farmer says:

'The value of straw as a fertilizing substance is certainly over estimated by most American farmers. In itself, it contains a very small proportion of fertilizing constituents. Its chief value,' Dr. V. remarks, 'is as an absorbent of the most valuable portions of the excrements of animals, and as the best fixer of the ammonia which is always generated when excrementitious matters in contact with porous materials and a sufficient quantity of moisture enter into active fermentation. The action of straw in fixing ammonia may be thus explained. During the fermentation of dung the woody fiber of straw is converted by degrees into ulmic, humic, and similar organic acids, which impart to liquid manure or to the drainings of dung-heaps a more or less dark brown color. The gradual resolution of the nitrogenized part of the excrements into ammoniacal compounds proceeds simultaneously with the formation of organic acids belonging to the humic acid series. All the acids of that series possess great affinity for ammonia, in virtue of which they unite with the ammonia of the volatile carbonate of ammonia, which, without the addition of a proper quantity of water, would evaporate from a heap of fermenting excrements. Straw thus furnishes the raw material for the production of a number of organic acids, which, by laying hold of ammonia, preserve the most valuable constituent in our manure.' In other words, straw does not contain much fertilizing matter itself, but it affords the means of preserving the ammonia produced by feeding out grain, oil-cake, clover hay, etc. Those who do not feed out these rich foods fail to avail themselves of the chief use of straw on the farm, so far as the manure heap is concerned.

'The quantity of water in well harvested straw at the time it is stacked varies from 25 to 36 per cent. After stacking, a good deal of water evaporates, and soon sinks to 16 or 18 per cent. Straw is such a hygroscopic substance that the quantity of water it contains varies greatly, according to the state of the atmosphere. Dr. V. found as little as 8 per cent and as much as 19 per cent of water in straw taken at different times from the outside of the same stack! He thinks that, on an average, straw contains about 16 per cent of water.'

## WHEAT STRAW.

'Two samples of wheat straw were analyzed, one fairly ripe, the other over-ripe. They contained, in 100 pounds:

	Ripe.	Over-ripe.
Water.....	8.14	9.17
Substances soluble in water.....	8.77	4.81
Substances insoluble in water.....	83.09	86.02
	100.00	100.00

The ripe straw contained 1.10 per cent of oil, while the over-ripe contained only 0.65; of gum, sugar and extractive matter, the ripe contained 6.28, the over-ripe only 3.46; of soluble protein compounds, ripe 0.50, over-ripe only 0.06—that is to say, the ripe straw contained more than eight times as much as the over-ripe straw. From these results it would appear that the ripe straw is worth twice as much as that which is over-ripe.

## BARLEY STRAW.

'In this case two samples were also taken, one 'not too ripe,' the other 'dead ripe.' The former contained of substances soluble in water, 12.40, and the latter only 5.80 per cent. Here, again, the early cut straw is worth double that which is dead ripe. The barley straw on the whole is more nutritious than wheat straw. Dr. V. thinks that 'barley straw, not too ripe, is nearly equal to oat straw, cut in the same state of maturity. It is of softer texture and contains more albuminous matter than wheat straw.'

## OAT STRAW.

'Three samples of oat straw were examined, one 'green,' another 'fairly ripe,' and the third 'over-ripe.' In this case, as in the others, the degree of ripeness greatly affected the composition and nutritive value of the straw. Of soluble protein compounds, the green straw contained when dry, 6.56, the ripe 3.13, and the over-ripe 1.54 per cent; of sugar, gum, mucilage and extractive matters, the green contained 19.08, the ripe 12.59, and the over-ripe 3.79 per cent. The total per centage of nitrogen in the dry state was: green 1.62, ripe 0.76, over-ripe 0.68.

'These are very remarkable results. The amount of protein or flesh forming compounds in green oat straw is as large as in ordinary meadow hay. The greater portion of this matter, too, is found in a soluble condition and would therefore be easily digested. As the straw approaches maturity this nitrogenized matter dwindles down to less than one-half. 'The question arises,' says Dr. V. 'what becomes of all the nitrogenized matter, which disappears with extreme rapidity when our cereal crops arrive at maturity? Although I have not made any special experiments with a view of ascertaining this point, it does not appear to me likely that this matter is all stored up in the grain; and I have not much doubt that, as observed by Messrs. Lawes & Gilbert, a considerable loss of nitrogen takes place in the growth of corn-crops, which loss is particularly noticeable when the crop arrives at maturity.'

'Of sugar, gum, and other matters soluble in

water, not less than 10 per cent are found in the green straw, against less than 4 per cent in the over-ripe straw. These are the most valuable nutritive constituents, and the results show that the straw of oats cut green is four times as nutritious as that allowed to get over-ripe. The sugar, etc., of the straw is turned into indigestible woody fiber. The green straw contains only 26 per cent of this substance, while the fairly ripe straw contains 32, and the over-ripe 42 per cent of this indigestible matter.

'Dr. V. suggests that where oats are raised for use on the farm, it would be well to cut them in the green state and feed them out without thrashing. This is often done in England, and we have known a number of working horses kept in good condition all winter on this chopped green fodder, without any hay or grain.

## PEA STRAW.

'Pea-haulm is considered by English farmers the most nutritious of all straw, and the analysis of Dr. V. confirms this opinion. It contains 14 per cent of soluble matter, 1½ per cent of nitrogen, and over 2½ per cent of oil. It approximates more closely to hay than any other straw.

'Assuming that all are harvested in like degrees of maturity and condition, Dr. V. thinks pea straw best, oat straw next, then barley, and wheat last.'

## Central Park Conservatory, in New York.

We give in this number (says the Horticulturist for July) an engraving of the new flower house and conservatory to be erected the last of next year in the Central Park. In one sense it may be regarded as an accomplished fact. Knowing the wide-spread interest felt in every thing pertaining to the Central Park, we have been mainly anxious to gather the facts. What follows has been furnished as a condensed statement of the matured plans and views of the Commissioners and the Messrs. Parsons.

The Commissioners have for some time felt that, without a flower house or conservatory to furnish attractions at all seasons, an important element would be wanting in the completeness of the Park. They felt that the carrying out of the numerous details of such an establishment would be attended with difficulty, as they would involve the erection of work-houses for the production of large supplies, the employment of a sufficient force of gardeners and operatives, and also the finding a superintendent of the requisite taste and ability, who would devote himself heartily to the work. They therefore decided to license some competent person to carry out the enterprise, in the same way that they license the boats, the house of refreshment, and other essentials to the completeness of the Park.

To induce any competent person to furnish the capital and undertake the whole expense and care of an enterprise of such magnitude, some pecuniary advantages were requisite, and these they decided to give in the shape of an exclusive privilege to sell flowers and plants in pots on the Park, requiring at the same time a reasonable rent to be paid to the Park for the privilege, which rent is to be applied to the maintenance of the Park.

The next point was to induce the right persons to undertake it; and finding in the Messrs. Parsons, of Flushing, a willingness to carry out their views, they gave the license to them. They did so because these gentlemen are well-known, and have had nearly 25 years' experience in their business, of which ornamental plants have latterly formed a specialty. Their taste having been educated at home and abroad, they are familiar with the best forms of horticultural beauty, and well know how to apply them to the adornment of the Park.

We have conversed with Messrs. Parsons, and have obtained from them an outline of their plan. Their objects and those of the Commissioners are identical on one point—the education of the taste of the people; and in doing this they intend to make their enterprise commercially successful.

In thus providing a place where every one can see the finest plants, they will benefit the whole trade, and will create such a demand for plants that all florists, both small and large, will probably, five years hence, find their sales much increased. It will be impossible for the Messrs. Parsons to grow in their own grounds all the plants which may be needed, and we believe it is their intention to make the house a true flower market, and to sell many plants on commission, thus giving to every florist the means of selling many really good plants which he could not otherwise sell. It will be a sort of floral exchange, where the visitor and flower will be introduced to each other, and the latter made desirous of permanent possession.

The Conservatory, as will be seen by the plan, will be built at the foot of ascending ground, the base of which is about fifteen feet below the level of Fifth Avenue. The large room, which will be on a level with Fifth Avenue, will be forty feet wide and one hundred and sixty feet long. Persons entering from Fifth Avenue by one side of the portico, will walk around the house and pass out on the other side; thence passing down the central stairway, access is had to the lower rooms, which are on a level with the Park. They will consist, besides the offices, of a Camellia House 40 by 60 feet; a house for Ferns, Orchids, etc., 40 by 60 feet, and two other large rooms, in which will be kept Roses in full bloom, cut flowers, and various other exotic plants.

The interior of the upper Conservatory will be laid out either in the Italian style, with broad walks, or in the natural style, with winding paths. Flowering exotic vines will be festooned from the rafters and columns; Bananas, Rhododendrons, Palms, and the various beautiful foliaged plants will be planted in the open border, in carpets of the beautiful Lycopodium densa, while on ornamental and well-concealed shelving, or plunged in the open border, will be arranged large masses of flowering plants, to be constantly supplied from smaller houses at Flushing.

This upper room, covering some six thousand square feet, will be made more strictly a winter garden, and plants will be placed in the soil rather

than in pots. Singing birds will also be placed here, the sound of which, combined with the rich tropical scene, will throw around the eye and ear of the visitor a charm which can be easily imagined.

The Camellia House will be kept supplied with Camellias in full bloom, the beauty of which will secure a ready sale.

The Fernery, filled up with rock-work, will contain aquatic plants, Orchids, and the various exotic Ferns, which are very beautiful. Slowly trickling water over the rocks will afford the necessary moisture, and add to the beauty of the scene. Every curious and beautiful plant that makes its appearance in Europe, will be imported, and there will be an effort to have on exhibition continually, some interesting novelty to gratify those who feel an interest in flowers, and to educate the taste of those who do not.

An important feature will be the exhibition, in their season, of single classes of plants. For instance, once or more during the winter, the rooms below can be filled with Roses in full bloom. Again, in June and September, Roses can be exhibited. When Rhododendrons come in bloom, a house can be filled with their brilliant clusters.

At other times, a house of blooming Fuchsias can be shown; then a mass of Geraniums; and then other families, the varieties of which are numerous enough to make an exhibition singly.

All these attractions will make the Central Park Conservatory a favorite place of resort beyond any other object of attraction in the city. Pedestrians will make it the terminus of their walk; those in carriages, the object of their ride; while thousands will visit it in the course of their rambles through the Park. Unlike galleries of art or museums, there will be constant change; each day or each week will exhibit something new, and this once understood, the house will be constantly thronged. In the present unfinished state of the Park, some 8,000 to 10,000 people, by actual count of the Park-keeper, visit it on each pleasant day, and on music days nearly 20,000. As the Park increases in attractiveness, and the Conservatory becomes known, it is not unreasonable to suppose that 10,000 will visit the house daily, if its capacity will allow so large a number, scattered, as they will be, throughout the day. These can, if they choose, take away some lithographed flower or printed horticultural matter; at one time a description of the culture of some plant at which they have been looking with pleasure, or at another an elevation and working plans of a window conservatory, or of a green-house just large enough for the rear of a city lot, with the cost of erection, of heating, and of filling with plants. Contractors can be furnished to carry out these plans, florists to care for the plants, or, what is better still, directions can be given by which the ladies of a family, with a servant to make the fire, can keep such a green-house in perfect order. It will readily be seen what an education of the public taste will arise from this plan.

We feel especially interested in this enterprise, because we find it very wearisome traveling to different points to see a new Camellia here or a new Rose there. In this Conservatory, all novelties, whether hardy or exotic, will be gathered together, and we shall know them all with little trouble. We hope to induce the Messrs. Parsons to have weekly exhibitions of fruit, to which every one can contribute, and thus enable us to educate our palates as well as our eyes. We only regret that the building is not to be finished before the end of next year, but can understand that that time is requisite to prepare properly for such an outlet to plants.

SAN JOSE REFINEMENTS.—A correspondent of the Mercury, gives the following impressions of the bounties, beauties, and luxuriance of nature's gifts in San Jose under the fostering care and cultivation of Art: Go into whatever part of the city I may, I see a beautiful supply of fruit, apples of every kind, plums, pears, peaches, grapes, cherries, currants, strawberries, &c. The many orchards and vineyards are interspersed with forests of the choicest shrubbery, while gardens producing flowers which perfume the atmosphere all around relieve the scenery in every direction. A liberal application of the art of cultivation not only denotes that Nature's gifts are appreciated by the people—but the numerous flower-clad bowers and shaded walks, the highly cultivated shrubbery, together with the many other indications of a refined population, all go very far toward relieving the care and monotony of every-day life, and convey the impression to transient visitors that they are in the midst of a progressive community. There can be nothing more cheering to a forlorn wanderer, nothing so life-giving to one who has strayed far away from the full enjoyment of similar luxuries, nothing which can render such hallowed memories of associations which are forever past, nothing which can stir the soul with feelings so intense, and concentrate all the finer and nobler qualities of man, like the bounties of Nature, particularly when accompanied with that degree of art and skill to which nearly every garden in your city owes a great tribute for its almost unparalleled magnificence. Long may you all be spared to enjoy the rapid growth and progress of your enterprise.

SUGAR.—S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, under date of June 20th, writes to F. Stevens, Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, saying: 'I am reliably informed that the sugar crop of Louisiana last year was 500,000 hogheads, of 1,100 pounds each. This is said to be 50,000 hogheads more than the crop of any previous year. Of this crop there were in New Orleans when taken by our troops, say 80,000 hogheads, chiefly held by foreigners, and there yet remain on the plantations, say 220,000 hogheads.'

FOWLS IN NEVADA TER.—We noticed, says the Territorial Enterprise, a load or the remains of a load of fowls on the streets yesterday. The load was brought from the valley of the Consumera and at first consisted of four hundred and ten fowls, though when we saw the wagon but a dozen remained unsold. The hens sell at \$1.50 each, and the roosters at \$1.25. We should suppose a hen ranch a good thing to own.

## 'Now You look like a Gentleman.'

THE following from the Genesee Farmer is most excellent:

Such was the remark we heard a farmer's daughter make, a short time since, to her brother. He had been hard at work, and his clothes, and especially his boots, were covered with dust and dirt, his cravat was untied, his hat slouched, and altogether he presented rather an untidy appearance. He felt dirty and uncomfortable. He sat down, took up a paper, but seemed uneasy. At length a sudden idea seemed to strike him. He sprang up with resolution in his eye. Presently the blacking brush was heard in the woodshed, and the broom whizzed played a live tune on the dusty coat and pants. Shortly our young friend made his appearance, smart and clean, and bright as a button. 'Now you look like a gentleman,' said his sister, and truly. Better still, he felt like one.

And why should not farmer's sons look like gentlemen? There is surely nothing in their vocation to hinder. It is the 'most honorable, the most healthy, and the most useful pursuit of man.' Why should not those who follow it be gentlemen? In the majority of cases they are gentlemen? Why should they not look like gentlemen? It must be confessed that they do not. Don't be offended, for we are ever ready to 'stand up' for American farmers, and especially for the young farmers of this country and Canada. Take them as a whole, they are second to none in industry, enterprise and general intelligence. Perhaps a little too self-important, but that we can excuse in young men otherwise unexceptionable. In intelligence, they compare favorably with the farmers and farmer's sons of any other nation—but in personal appearance, No! When the late Rev. Robert Newton, the eloquent English Methodist preacher, himself a farmer's son, returned home from a visit to this country, in a conversation with a friend of the writer, he spoke highly of the intelligence of American farmers, of their ingenuity, of their stalwart frames and strong arms with which they had cleared the forest and made it blossom as a rose. 'But,' added he, 'they are rather a rough looking set of men.'

This was twenty years ago. Since then the condition of American farmers has materially changed for the better. The heavy work of clearing the land has been accomplished. The rude log-cabin has given place to the neat frame house, and taste, refinement, and the comforts of high civilization characterize the majority of the homes of our rural residents. Still, we can not but think that our farmer's sons neglect their personal appearance too much. We detest a fop. We have no admiration for a dandy. We have little respect for the young man who boasts more of his fast horses than of his skill in turning a straight furrow. We do not want farmer's sons to be gentlemanly (?) loafers; but we do want to see them pay more attention to their style of dress, to their habits, manners and general appearance.

Why need a farmer's boots be innocent of blacking? Why need he wear a slouched hat, and always have his pants stuck in his boots and his hands in his trousers pockets?

When Jenny Lind first landed at New York, and saw everyone dressed in fine broadcloth, she exclaimed, 'What a country for tailors!' The extravagance of Americans for dress is proverbial. Even our farmers spend more for clothes than those of almost any other country, and yet they are poorly dressed! Their clothes are not appropriate to their occupation. What looks worse than black pants and dirty, unpolished boots? The Canadian farmer, in his gray homespun, is far more suitably clothed, and looks and feels better and more comfortable.

Perhaps we should apologize to the readers of the Genesee Farmer for writing on a subject not strictly agricultural. But we feel a deep interest in the social well-being of the young farmers of America. To us, their prospects are brighter than those of any other class or nation. They are destined to be the controlling power of the Republic. Cultivating their own land, independent if not wealthy, removed from the fierce excitements and temptations of mercantile life, it is to them we look to give stability to the councils of the nation. How important, then, it is that the young farmers of America should neglect no opportunity to cultivate their minds and store them with useful knowledge!

Slovenly habits of dress are not favorable to mental improvement. The young man who, after he had cleaned his boots and brushed his clothes, 'looked like a gentleman,' sat down to a book with pleasure and profit. It was only an hour till bed-time. But what of that? An hour a day spent in earnest study will enable any young man of ordinary intelligence to lay up a large stock of valuable information. Had this young man not 'spruced up,' he would have been tempted to 'take a smoke,' and stupefy his mind with the fumes of tobacco, instead of stimulating it with the pleasant excitement always attending the acquisition of useful knowledge.

Every farmer should keep a record of his labors, receipts, expenditures, etc. This duty should be assigned to the farmer's son. Let the father talk over the matter with him, and let the son make the entries. The duty will soon become a delight, and the father will communicate his experience on the subjects coming under their notice. The son will feel a growing attachment to the pursuits of agriculture, and will almost certainly become a successful and intelligent farmer. But who can sit down to this work covered with the dust and dirt of the day's labor? Man is a bundle of habits, and the habit he once formed of paying a little attention to personal appearance and comfort, and it will soon become a pleasure, and occupy but a few minutes time.

The War Department has issued an order to the United States Marshals and Chiefs of Police, to arrest and imprison any persons who in any way attempt to discourage enlistments. Such persons are to be tried by the military commissioner. From intelligence received by the War Department, it has been ascertained that 30,000 Western troops of the new levy will be ready to go into the field next week.

## FRUITS, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE.

## GRAVES, WILLIAMS &amp; BUCKLEY

## Pacific Fruit Market,

534 and 536 Clay street,  
529 and 531 Merchant street.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1st, 1880.

## TO THE PUBLIC:

The undersigned, who have long been engaged in the FRUIT AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, beg leave to call the attention of their patrons and the public generally, to their present place of business, THE PACIFIC FRUIT MARKET, which for location and general adaptability to business, we think is not excelled, if equaled, in San Francisco. They also ask attention to the following reduced rates which will in future be charged by them as commission to wit:

6 per cent commission on Fruit of every kind.	
10 " " " " " " " " " " " "	Trees, Shrubs, etc.
10 " " " " " " " " " " " "	Vegetables of every kind
5 " " " " " " " " " " " "	Butter, Eggs, and Poultry
5 " " " " " " " " " " " "	Live Stock.
2½ " " " " " " " " " " " "	Grain of every kind.

Sales guaranteed and returns made immediately. Purchases made of merchandises, etc., for parties in the interior, and attention given to shipping the same for a moderate rate of commission.

They also call attention to their SPACIOUS AND CONVENIENT CELLAR, which offers fine facilities for storage and ripening of Wines, etc., and which has a capacity equal to 100,000 Gallons.

Their rate for storage is fifty cents per month per barrel (measurement), and the wine stored will be subject to instructions from the owners as to the time when the same shall be offered for sale. When effected, 8 per cent commission will be charged.

They would also call attention to the fact that they are the sole agents of D. L. PERKINS, the Pioneer Fruit Grower, of Oakland, Alameda County, California.

JAMES GRAVES, } GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY  
H. F. WILLIAMS, }  
J. P. BUCKLEY, }

J. W. GALE.

ROBERT HOWE.

## J. W. GALE &amp; CO.,

## Fruit and General Commission

## MERCHANTS,

409, 411, and 413, Davis street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

In calling the attention of FARMERS to FRUIT-GROWERS to the above Card, the advertiser would respectfully inform them that having been engaged in the above Business during the past Five Years and received during that time Consignments from principal Valleys and Fruit-growing portions of the State, their facilities for the disposal, to the best advantage, of any Consignments with which they may be ordered, are surpassed by none.

## CONSIGNMENTS OF

## Fruit, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

Will be thankfully received and returns promptly made. Reference can be made to some of the principal Farmers in various parts of the State, with whom have transacted business during several years.

## LIVE STOCK.

Our arrangements are such that we are prepared to receive and dispose of the same at the Highest Current Market Price.

## CONSIGNMENTS OF LIVE STOCK.

March 1st.

A. H. TODD & CO.,  
Produce Grain Brokers  
AND  
General Commission Merchants

Office—No. 42 Clay street, New Number.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Advance on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, etc., amounts under \$500, 5 per cent; over \$500, 4 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

## To Dairymen.

## SALT! SALT! SALT!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECEIVED, DIRECTLY FROM LIVERPOOL, ex Golden Rule, an invoice of FINE STOVED LIVERPOOL SALT.

This salt is manufactured expressly for Dairy purposes, and is free from all impurities or specks.

ALSO—Constantly on hand:  
LOS ANGELES DAIRY SALT;  
CARMEN ISLAND ROCK SALT;  
SAN QUENTIN ROCK SALT;  
SANDWICH ISLAND ROCK SALT;  
GROUND ALUM SALT;  
COARSE LIVERPOOL SALT.

For sale, in lots to suit, by  
J. C. HOLLENDECK,  
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## Doane's Hay Press.

THE Proprietor of this highly improved PATENT HAY PRESS, offers it to the Public with the fullest confidence that it will be found the most efficient Press known. The weight of the Press, wheels, iron-work, &c., is 1200 pounds; when built of oak, 1400 pounds.

This Press is easily worked by a wheel, tackle, and blocks, with horses; and with three men, Ten Tons may be easily baled in a day. The Press can be easily taken down and packed on mules so as to be conveyed to the Valley of the Mountains. Bales are formed 2 feet 2 inches by 14 inches, weighing 250 to 300 pounds each bale.

These Presses have been approved and purchased by the U. S. ARMY, and are used by the Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers, at all the posts, and are also used by the Farmers, to whom the Proprietor is permitted to sell, when Presses can be ordered. Price \$200. Hard-wood wheels 100 lbs.



## California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLGY OF CALIFORNIA  
FOURTH SERIES.

No. 2 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Aug. 15, 1862.

XVII.—Q.

The California of Sir Francis Drake in 1579.  
Memorials of Drake, 1860.The Author's Notes on California, 1851-1862.  
Number Two.The Chief Arrives, ornamented with Shell Money,  
and attended by his Ministers.

The approach of the "pilot" was well arranged and imposing in effect. First came the scepter or mace-bearer, as he is called, though club-bearer would be the more correct phrase. This officer was a tall and handsome man, of noble presence. His staff or club of office was about five feet in length, and made of a dark wood. To this were attached two pieces of network or chainwork, curiously and delicately wrought, of a bony substance, minute, thin and burnished; and consisting of immense links. He had also a basket of "tabah." These net-calls or chains were supposed to be insignia of personal rank and dignity, akin to the crosses, stars, and ribbons of civilized nations, the number of them worn denoting the degree of consequence, as the importance of a Pasha is signified by the number of his tails. The King followed his minister, and in his turn was succeeded by a man, of tall stature, with an air of natural grandeur and majesty which struck the English visitors.

## The Body-guard.

The Royal Guard came next in order. It was formed of 100 picked men, tall and martial looking, and clothed in skins. Some of them wore ornamental headresses, made of feathers, or of a tathery down, which grew upon a plant of the country. The King wore about his shoulders a robe made of the skins of the species of marmot (ground squirrel.—r.) afterward described. Next in place in this national procession came the common people, everyone painted, though in a variety of patterns, and with feathers stuck in the club of hair drawn up at the crown of their heads. The women and children brought up the rear, carrying such as a propitiatory gift, a basket, in which was either "tabah," broiled fish, or a root that the natives eat both raw and baked.

## Make a Speech to Drake—Dance.

Drake seeing them so numerous, drew up his men in order, and under arms, within his fortification or block-house. At a few paces distant the procession halted, and deep silence was observed, while the scepter-bearer, prompted as before by another official, harangued for a full half hour. His eloquent address, whatever it might import, receiving the concurrent "Oh!" of the national assembly, the same orator commenced a song or chant, keeping time in a slow, solemn dance, performed with a stately air, the King and all the warriors joining both in the measure and the chorus. The females also moved in the dance, but silently. Drake could no longer doubt of their amiable feelings and peaceful intentions. They were admitted, still singing and moving in a choral dance, within the fort.

The King makes a Present to Drake, and Crowns him  
King of California.

The orations and songs were renewed and prolonged; and the Chief, placing one of his crowns upon the Captain-general, and investing him with the other imagined insignia of royalty, courteously bade him his whole dominions, and hailed him King. Songs of triumph were raised as if in celebration of this solemn cession of territory and sovereignty. Such is the interpretation which the old Voyagers put upon a ceremony that has been more rationally conjectured to resemble the interchange or exchange of names, which in the South-Sea Islands seals the bonds of friendship; or something equivalent to a European host telling the visitor that he is master of the house. "The Admiral!" It is shrewdly observed, "accepted of his new offered dignity in Her Majesty's name, and for her use; it being probable that from this moment, whether made in jest or earnest by these Indians, some real advantage might hereafter result to the English Nation and interests in these parts." We are expressly informed that the natives, three afterwards actually worshiped their guests, and that it was necessary to check their idolatrous homage. They roamed about among the tents, admiring all they saw, and expressing attachment to the English, in their own peculiar fashion. It was for the youngest of the company these fondnesses were imbibed.

## The Manner of Showing their Friendship.

To express affection, the Indians surrounded and gazed upon them, and then began to howl and tear their flesh, till they attained in their own blood, to demonstrate the firmness and strength of their affection. The same unnatural and unwholesome shows of regard continued to be made while the English remained on the Coast; and obeisance and homage were rendered, which, being considered as approaching to sacrifice or worship, were strenuously and piously disclaimed.

## Their Temper and Physical Qualities.

These people are described as an amiable race; as free, tractable, kindly nature; without guile or treachery. To mark their esteem of the English, and confidence in their skill and superiority, it may be noticed that they applied for medical aid for their wounds and sores. The men, as has been noticed, were generally naked; but the women, beside the short petticoat woven of bull-horn, were deer-skins with the hair on, round their shoulders. They were remarked to be good swimmers, very obedient and serviceable to their masters. The men were so robust and powerful, that a single man could hardly be borne by two of the natives for a mile together.

## Their Weapons, Houses, Etc.

Their weapons were bows and arrows, but of a useless kind. Their dwellings were constructed in a round form, built of earth and roofed with pieces of wood, joined together at a common center, somewhat in form of a spire. Being partly

under ground they were close and warm. The fire was placed in the middle, and beds of rushes were placed on the floor.

## Excursion of Drake—Immense Herds of Elk and Deer.

Before sailing Drake made an excursion into the interior. Immense herds of Deer were seen, large and fat; and the country seemed an immense warren of a species of cony [species of ground-squirrel] of the size of a "Barbary rat," their heads and faces like rabbits in England; their paws like a mole, their tail like a rat. Under their chin on each side was a pouch, into which they gathered meat to feed their young, or serve themselves another time. The natives eat the flesh of these animals, and greatly prized their skins, of which the state-robbers worn by the King at his interview with Drake were made.

## Drake Squats on California, puts up Notice of Possession, and Leaves.

The Admiral named this fair and fertile country New Albion, and erected a monument of his discovery, to which was nailed a brass plate, bearing the name, day, and arms, of Her Majesty, and asserting her territorial rights and the date of possession being taken. Drake had spent thirty-six days at this place—a long but necessary sojourn; but the repairs of the ship being completed, on the 23d July he bore away from Port Drake.

## The Indians bewail his leaving.

The kind-hearted natives deeply bewailed the departure of their new friends. The regret, goodwill, and respect, were indeed mutual. The Indians entreated the English to remember them, and as a farewell offering or homage, secretly provided what is called a sacrifice. While the ship remained in sight, they kept fires burning on the heights. It is delightful at this time to hear of Europeans leaving grateful remembrances of their visits on any coast, and the pleasure is enhanced by being able to claim this honor to our countrymen. It was from some fancied resemblance to the white cliffs of England that Drake bestowed on the Coast he had surveyed the name of New Albion.

Next day a store of seals were caught at some small islands which are now supposed to be the Furlones of modern charts. Thus far Drake boldly explored in search of a passage homeward, either through an undiscovered strait or around the northern extremity of the continent of America; but now this design, so honorable to his enterprise and even to his sagacity, was for the present abandoned; the winds being adverse, and the season too much advanced to prosecute further so perilous an adventure. Leaving the scene of his discoveries on the Western Coast of America, which are reckoned to begin immediately to the North of Cape Mendocino [111] and to extend to 48° north, Drake with the unanimous consent of his party, having formed the design of returning home by India and the Cape of Good Hope, sailed westward for 68 days without coming in sight of land.

Note.—Santa Barbara, June 1861.—Having stopped at Ternati and Java he doubled the Cape of Good Hope and touched on the 22d July at Sierra Leone. On the 27th July 1580, after a voyage round the Globe of two years and ten months, Drake brought the "Golden Hind" into Plymouth harbor. On the 4th of April 1581, Queen Elizabeth visited the Golden Hind in state, and partook of a grand banquet with Drake on board the vessel, and Drake was knighted by the Queen. Some of the timber of the Golden Hind was afterwards (on breaking up the vessel) preserved and made into a chair which is now kept in the Bodleian Library of Oxford. (See Note on Drake, by the Author, in Dec. 1860 number of Hutchings' California Magazine.)

The Golden Hind was celebrated in verse by the poet Cowley, of which it is highly desirable some California editor should give a copy. The Portuguese pilot Nuna Silva, brought from the Cape Verde Islands by Drake, wrote afterwards an account of his voyage. He left Drake at Guatemala (which is situated on the Pacific Coast of Mexico some one hundred miles to the southward of Acapulco), with a number of other prisoners. For some account of the strange wanderings of Bolanos, a Spanish sailor left by Drake near Punta Reyes in 1579, see some "California Yarns" of the writer in the S. F. Evening Bulletin, 6th and 8th June, 1860.

On the first of March 1579, Drake had captured off Payti, the galleon Cacafuego, Capt. Juan de Anton, of Biscay, with gold, silver, and cargo valued then at three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, with many precious stones besides.

Drake's god-father was Sir Francis Russell of Tavistock, afterward Earl of Bedford. He died at the age of fifty-one, at Porto Belle (of New Grenada), while Admiral Drake, on the 28th January 1599, and was buried at sea. He is described as low of stature, extremely well made, broad chest, and a round compact head. His complexion was fair and sanguine, countenance open and cheerful, with large lively eyes. He was a thorough bred seaman, practical and theoretical according to the times. He was rich, liberal and bountiful. Drake established the seaman's chest at Chatham, for sick and disabled seamen, which afterwards materially assisted the foundation of Greenwich Hospital. He sat in Parliament once for a Cornish borough, and once for the town of Plymouth in the 35 y. of Elizabeth. He was also in the English fleet battling with the Great Armada of Spain, which he greatly assisted to demolish.

He also, it is said, first laid out the works for supplying fresh water to the town of Plymouth. He married the daughter and sole heiress of Sir George Sydenham, of Coombe Sydenham in Devonshire, but died without children. His estate descended to his nephew Francis, who was made a Baronet by James the First. At the present time (1861), the estates of this family in England, said to be very valuable, are, as appears by English and American papers, to be in want of an heir to the title and riches of Drake.

The prize steamer Madonna, captured in Ogechee river, has arrived at Philadelphia. The prize is valued at \$400,000.

General Robert McCook was murdered by guerrillas, in Tennessee, August 5th, while riding in ambulette near his brigade.

## J. D. ARTHUR &amp; SON,

IMPORTERS; AND DEALERS

In All Kinds of Agricultural Goods,

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The Celebrated

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Made at Springfield, Ohio; these Machines will work on the STEEP HILL-SIDES, where TWO-WHEEL MACHINES WILL NOT, and are allowed to be the

Best Reaper sold on this Coast.

EIGHT HUNDRED of the above Machines in use, with the highest testimonials.

...ALSO...

## THRASHERS

OF ALL KINDS

## WAGONS

(Just received) The well-known JACKSON, Michigan, FARM-WAGONS, Warranted to stand the Dry climate of California.

## Plows and Harrows

OF ALL KINDS,

With a large and full assortment of

## AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

All of which will be sold at the Lowest City Prices. JOHN D. ARTHUR &amp; SON, Corner Washington and Davis streets. SAN FRANCISCO.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

## AGENCY

OF THE

## Mission Woolen Mills

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1861.

Gents: The proprietors of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announce to the trade, that they are prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;

MACKINAW " " " "

SCARLET " " " "

BLUE " " " "

GRAY " " " "

GOLDEN STATE GENTS' LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with plain or graduated borders;

TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable colors;

EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;

OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are made of Selected Wools of California production, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, purchasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture and finish.

LEONARD &amp; McLENNAN, Proprietors, OFFICE—Over Parrott &amp; Co's Bank, cor Montgomery and Sacramento streets

## OAKLEY &amp; JACKSON,

## STATE SALT COMPANY,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE

## San Quentin Salt,

Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:

200 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 30's and 70's

300 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's

3000 bales do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 20's.

300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.

...ALSO...

300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;

400 do CARMEN ISLAND;

250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.

All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price,

OFFICE—320 Front street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

## MAIN &amp; WINCHESTER,

## MANUFACTURERS

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## HARNESS,

## Saddles, Bridles,

## WHIPS, COLLARS,

## SADDLE-WARE, &amp; C.

214 and 216 (Old No. 68) Battery street,

(Corner of Richmond)

SAN FRANCISCO

E. H. Winchester, } N. B.—Good assortment Concord Stage Harness constantly on hand.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN &amp; WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1857 and 1858; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Bridle.

## SAN FRANCISCO BAY

## District Agricultural Society,

## THE SOCIETY WILL HOLD THEIR

## Third Annual Fair

...AT THE... Grounds of the Alameda County Agricultural Society, ...IN THE... CITY OF OAKLAND,

Commencing on the 7th October, prox., and To Continue Four Days.

By Order, EDWARD HOSKINS, Secretary.

## The Best Churn Known

## JEBB'S PATENT CHURN.

EXHIBITED AT THE SANTA ROSA AND ALAMEDA Fairs, where it won the Premiums, and attracted the attention of those interested, has been pronounced by the best Dairywomen and Dairywives, the BEST CHURN KNOWN. A sample Churn can always be seen at our Office, where they can be purchased.

## SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S

## Third Annual Fair,

...AND...

## INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

TO BE HELD IN THE

## CITY OF STOCKTON,

...ON...

Tuesday, September 9th, 1862,

CONTINUING FOUR DAYS.

## PREMIUMS

Amounting to

## Over Six Thousand Dollars!

## BOARD OF MANAGERS:

B. S. HOLDEN, President  
J. SABLES, Vice President  
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J. A. ANDERSON, Treasurer  
H. O. MATHEWS, Director  
C. T. MEADER, Director  
W. H. BRIGGS, Director

## THE BOARD OF MANAGERS WILL AWARD

## SPECIAL AND LIBERAL PREMIUMS

TO ANIMALS AND ARTICLES

From other Districts and the State at large.

If placed on Exhibition and recommended by the Committee, they will also award SPECIAL PREMIUMS

TO ANY AND ALL ARTICLES

not enumerated in their Schedule of Premiums, that may be placed on exhibition, if deemed worthy.

E. S. HOLDEN, President; J. A. ANDERSON, Secretary, and H. O. MATHEWS, Treasurer, may exhibit Articles and Animals, but will not compete for premiums.

CASH can be had in place of Silver-plate or Diplomas. SILVERWARE or DIPLOMAS can be had in place of Cash Premiums.

## REV. T. STARR KING

Will Deliver the Annual Address.

## THE MILITARY REVIEW

Will be made on FRIDAY, September 12th.

Experienced Judges, selected from the State, will preside over the Horse and Cattle Departments.

## THE GRAND ANNUAL BALL

Will take place on FRIDAY NIGHT.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

No Animal will start for the Society's Prize while other persons than the Judges and the Members of the Press are in the stand.

Parties desiring stalls for Animals, or room in the Hall for articles, will confer a favor both upon themselves and the Managers, by notifying the Secretary of their wishes at the earliest date.

A steam-engine will be furnished for the driving of machinery, provided applications be made to the Secretary by the 1st of August.

## Order of Exercises.

Tuesday, September 9th.

At 10 o'clock a.m. the Hall and Cattle Grounds will be opened for exhibition.

At 3 p.m. the Horses and Cattle will be ordered out and paraded for a Grand Display.

Wednesday, Sept. 10th.

Members of the various Committees will please report themselves at the Office of the Secretary, in the Hall, at 10 a.m. to receive orders for their various duties.

At 3 o'clock a.m. will commence the Grand Exhibition of Horses; after which the Cattle will be paraded.

Society's Premium for speed of Horses will be determined as follows:

At 1 p.m. a Running Race, mile heats, free for all horses and mares..... \$50

At 2 p.m. a Trotting Race, mile heats, for stallions and mares..... 50

At 3 p.m. a Pacing Race, mile heats..... 50

At 4 p.m. 3-year-olds, Running Race, single dash of a mile..... 25

At 5 p.m. the President of the Society will deliver the Opening Address at the Hall.

Thursday, Sept. 11th.

From 8 to 10 a.m. the Hall will be closed to all except the Committees of Award and Superintendents.

At 9 a.m. the Grand Parade of the Military and Horses will take place, after which the cattle will be paraded.

At 12 m. Harness and Saddle Races—

Best open Carriage Horses in Harness..... \$20

Best open Carriage Horses in Harness..... 20

Best single Horse in Harness..... 10

Best Cart Horse..... 10

Best Saddle Horse..... 5

At 1 p.m. the Military Companies will compete for the Target Prize.

At 1 p.m. a Trotting Race, mile heats, free for all horses and mares..... \$30

At 2 p.m. a Trotting Race, mile heats, for stallions and mares..... 50

At 3 p.m. Trotting, 5 mile race, free for all horses and mares..... 50

At 4 p.m. 3-year-olds, one mile..... 25

At 5 p.m. at the Hall, the Annual Address, by Rev. T. STARR KING.

Friday, Sept. 12th.

At 9 a.m. will commence the CLOSING EXHIBITION of Horses and Cattle, at the Cattle Grounds. All animals on exhibition, excepting sheep and swine, will be ordered out for a Grand and Final Parade, and the Prize Animals receive their Awards; after which all Cattle, Horses, Roadsters, Trotters, Pacers, and Running Horses, will be required to move around the Track, showing their movement and speed, and receive their badge of award.

At 11 a.m. the Grand Review of the Military will commence.

At 1 p.m. the Award of Premiums will be made at the Hall.

At 2 p.m. single dash of a mile, three-year-olds, Running..... \$25

At 3 p.m. three-year-olds, Trotting..... 25

At 4 p.m. Horses from out of the District will be exhibited on the Track for trials of speed.

At 4 p.m. Sweepstakes Premiums will be awarded at the Hall.

At 5 p.m. the Military Premiums will be awarded at the Hall.

At 9 p.m. precisely, the Grand Annual Ball will open.

## PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Single Admission to the Hall or Cattle Grounds..... 50 cts

Season Ticket, admitting Gentleman and Lady to the Hall and Cattle Grounds..... \$3 00

Season Ticket, admitting one person..... 2 00

Membership Ticket, admitting Family..... 5 00

Life Membership..... 25 00

## PREMIUMS OFFERED.

[The following are among the Premiums offered by the Society. Time, however, are but a small portion of the very large number offered, and which can be seen in the "Large Poster" distributed over the State, to which reference is made.—PUP.]

Farms, Orchards, Vineyards, Field Crops, Etc.

For the best and 24 best Grain, Farm \$25 and \$15; also the same for Improved Farm, Vineyard, Nursery, and Orchard.

For Kitchen Garden and Flower Garden, each \$10.

Nursery of 5000 Timber Trees \$10, and not less than 3000 \$5.

Wheat and Barley, 10 acres or more, 1st \$15, 2d \$10; Oats, 5 and \$5; 5 acres of Rye \$10; acre of Corn \$10, of Buckwheat, Potatoes, and Onions, each \$5.

Quarter acre of Cheating and Smoking Tobacco, each \$25.

Prepared Smoking and Cheating Tobacco, 5 lb, each \$10.

10 lbs of Rice and 5 lbs Cotton, each \$20; 5 lbs of Flax \$10, of Hops \$5; acre of Broom-corn \$10, sample \$5.

Acre of Chinese Sugar-cane \$20, gallon Molasses from do \$10.

2 lbs Sugar from do \$5; acre of Hungarian Grass or Alfalfa, 5 lb; sugar from sugar beet, and half acre Flax, ea \$10.

1 lb Flax cotton \$20; acre of Hemp \$10, 5 lbs Hemp \$5.

Nursery of Hedge Plants, half bushel of Grass-seed cultivated for each kind, and Ornamental Hedge, each \$5.

Competitors in the foregoing must give notice before 1st July.

Premiums on all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Domestic Manufactures and Mining Implements range from \$25 down.

Also, Liberal Premiums in Horticultural Department, Floral, Ladies' Home Work, Paintings, etc., on various Vines, Preserved and Dried Fruit, Cabinet Ware and Etc.

The Stock Premiums embrace Thorough-bred Cattle of the approved breeds, with Grade and Fat Cattle, and Horses; also, thorough-bred Horses, and Hays, improved sheep, Chukkers, Goats, Fleeces Wool, Swine and Poultry, for all which the prizes are liberal. Special Prizes for Military Companies, Base Ball, Pigeon and Target Shooting, for which and for numerous details, see large posters.

## SEED, PLANTS, ETC.



## SEED WAREHOUSE.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

## S. W. MOORE,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

Agricultural

Ornamental Tree and Shrub



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1862.

Do you take the FARMER? If not send and subscribe at once. You are a loser of many times the cost of the FARMER in the information it gives its readers. As a FAMILY PAPER, it has no equal.

We invite all our friends to send us their names and four dollars, and become the patrons of the Pioneer and Agricultural Journal in California. Those who desire to send important information to their friends abroad, can find no paper that will convey so full an account of the real industry and rural condition of our State as the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

**Sales of Grain and Wool.**  
Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

**Durham and Dixon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale.** See advertisements in the Special Column.

We hope our subscribers will not forget that we need their kind remembrance, and by reference to our book there are several hundred of good names that we should be happy to hear from. Those who have received bills, and those who may now receive, we hope, will not forget that we depend upon them for the reward of our labors; and we desire to feel that they appreciate a good paper, by a cheerful and prompt remittance.

**Pay Us Through the Mail.**  
We are often inquired of by our subscribers, "How can we send our dues?" We answer: Send by Mail. Money is always safe in the Mail. We have agents in many important places, but distant subscribers can always send by Mail safely.

**AN EXPERIENCED MAN,** who understands the best mode of manufacturing Linseed Oil—a man who is familiar with the various processes of converting flax-seed into oil—can hear of an excellent opportunity and a permanent engagement in the business. Apply at the FARMER Office.

**VALUABLE SWINE FOR SALE.**—Persons in want of very fine young animals of the Essex, Berkshire, Suffolk, or Byfield, or crosses of the same, can learn of some of the best that can be had, and at very low rates, by applying to the Editor of the FARMER.

**Send us the Produce.**

We shall be glad to receive any kind of Family produce, from our subscribers, in return for dues to this office; or for new subscriptions. Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Flour, Grain, etc., will all be useful; and the better in quality, and the more of it, the more acceptable to us. One thing is sure, those that send us the most, and the best; shall not have their talents hid under a bushel; we will set them—not on the house top, but on our table, and will prove them by a special committee of our own choosing: so send along friends! We will only say: "The liberal, devise liberal things; and by liberal things they shall stand."

**Will you answer our bills?**—We have sent out bills to those who are indebted to us, and we would take it as a kindness if those who receive them will answer promptly. It will save us the expense of sending collectors, and we wish to save this commission for our cause.

**Time of Holding Agricultural Fairs.**  
Below we give the times fixed for holding Agricultural Fairs of the State and various District and County Societies, so far as ascertained:

**State Agricultural Society**—At Sacramento; time, September 30th, October 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th.  
**San Joaquin Valley District**—At Stockton; Tuesday, September 9th, to 12th.  
**Bay District**—At Oakland; Tuesday, Oct. 7th to 11th.  
**Sonoma District**—At Sonoma; October 7th to 10th.  
**Northern District**—At Marysville; time not yet announced.  
**Santa Clara Valley**—At San Jose; Sept. 10th to 12th.  
**Central Coast County**—At Pacheco; Sept. 23d to 26th.  
**Eldorado County**—At Placerville; Sept. 23d to 26th.  
**Tehama County**—At Tehama; time not named.

**What about the Fair.**

We would invite the cooperation of all interested in the several Fairs to be held this year, to a correspondence one with the other, in order to awaken a due interest in the several localities; this will benefit each and all, and create a new interest in every community.

If the Secretaries of the several Societies will but forward to us such correspondence, and give us an account of the doings, we will cheerfully aid them in their work.

**THANKS, THANKS**—For valuable documents from Washington. From Hon. M. S. Latham, volume of "Commerce and Navigation," and other important works, pamphlets, &c. Also, documents of interest and value from Hon. F. L. Lowe, Hon. T. G. Phelps, and Hon. A. A. Sargent, to whom we acknowledge the favors we have received during the session.

**AMPHOTYPES AND PHOTOGRAPHS**—Go to Johnson's Gallery, at 649 Clay street, if you want the best pictures, at a very low price. G. H. Johnson is one of the pioneers in the business, and he keeps up with the times. Don't fail to read his advertisement, and then give him a call.

## Honor the Treasury Notes.

This is a most important period in the history of our country, and the question now before the people touching the Treasury Notes, is one of vital moment, and should be wisely and well considered. Perhaps we can in no better way illustrate its importance than by relating an incident which occurred in our city recently, in relation to the receiving and paying out the Treasury Notes of our Government.

A Merchant called on a Commission House to receive \$100 which was to be paid him, when \$80 in Gold and a \$20 Treasury Note was handed him. He received the gold, but threw back the Treasury Note, saying, "I don't take this kind of money, sir, I take only gold." The Commission Merchant asked him, "Are you not a Union man?" "Yes sir," said he, "I am, and will do all I can to sustain the Union and put down treason." "Then, sir," said the other, "how can you refuse to take the Treasury Notes, which are the legal tender, the accredited paper of the country?" "Oh," said the Union man, "there is now a custom among Merchants not to take this kind of money, and we shall not do so until the custom is general, or we are compelled to; for now it would be a loss of 10 per cent, and this we cannot do." "But, sir," said the Commission Merchant, "are not these Notes a legal tender? Are they not good?" "Oh, yes, that may be; but I don't take them, save at the regular discount, for I should lose if I did." The Commission Merchant then paid him the \$20 in gold and silver, and took his receipt. Before he left the Commission Merchant said to him, again, "You are a Union man, and I believe, sir, you are one of those men who at our public meetings have boasted that you are ready to devote all you have to the cause of the Union, in order to sustain our Government. And yet, here I see you refusing to receive the accredited Notes of that Government—the very Notes that you say are a legal tender, that are good—aye, the very means that are being used to clothe and feed the army, to purchase arms and munitions of war; the very means that are wanted to provide for the sick and wounded, and to pay the wages of those who are fighting the battles of our country. Here, sir, I find you, a Union man—a loud talking, boasting, Union man, refusing to aid, sustain, and carry forward the very measures, and secure the means, without which the Union cannot be sustained. Sir, such refusal on your part destroys my confidence in your sincerity. No man can be a true Union man, or a friend to the Union, who strikes down the credit of this Union. Tell me, sir, if you are so ready to promise all you have to support the Union, how is it that I find you refusing to take the Notes of the Government? You say you may lose 10 per cent. Suppose you do; you say you will give all for the Union! Will you not do so in installments? By so doing you help the Government. Is not that what you have promised? Suppose you take these Notes, and help the Union movement; and you continue to take them, and by your influence build up the credit of the Union, would you not be then fulfilling your pledge in a better, truer, and nobler way, if you do lose a little by so doing? By refusing to take these Notes, you clog the wheels of our Government; you act in concert with its avowed enemies, and you break your vow, and prove to the world that you are not what you have professed to be. Now, sir, I have made no such public boast as you have, yet I am a Union man. I prove my love for the Union by my acts. I am a Virginian; my kindred and friends are all on the other side; my natural sympathies would by many place me with the foes of the Union. But, sir, I am in heart, in principle, opposed to secession, and all its machinations. I am for the Union with all my efforts; not loudly boasting, but by my influence and by my daily life. I dare not do or say ought that will injure that Union—if I did, I were untrue. I, sir, take these Treasury Notes at par. If, under any circumstances, I may lose a trifle, or all, I do so cheerfully and without a murmur, for the sake of the Union. The Notes, to me, are above the question of dollars and cents—they are the pledge and promise of our Government, for the means to feed, clothe, and maintain the armies that are now fighting the battles of the Union. These Notes are the pledges they give to you and me for the means we advance from time to time, to carry out these measures, and if I refuse to take them when they are offered me, I refuse aid, I deny my Union principles, as clearly and as explicitly as though I said, I will not aid the Union. And if I fear a loss of 10 per cent, and will not take the Notes without the 10 per cent off, then my devotion is not only 10 per cent below par, but 100 per cent—for the guilt of refusing prompt aid is increased ten fold by that refusal. And, sir, when I see men—Union men, and communities of Union men—hesitating about their duty in regard to the Government credit, I fear for the Union. If the business men of San Francisco wish to show a spirit of devotion to the Union, let them call a public meeting, and openly and nobly declare that the credit of our Government shall be sustained; that these Treasury Notes shall be received and paid out in good faith, the same as gold; and almost instantly millions of gold would come out of hiding places, confidence would be restored, business would revive, real estate, and all real property, would be increased in value, and a new faith would inspire men for the cause of the Union—for this would be a proof that men were in earnest in their devotion to that Union, when they showed a readiness to sustain the armies, and the plans, and credit of our Government."

Thus spoke this true souled Virginian, this true friend of our Union; and we hope his words of rebuke, and the truths he uttered, may awaken a right spirit in our community, for the cause of our Union.

**ANOTHER WASHING MACHINE.**—We call attention to the new Washing Machine, advertised by E. P. Figg, of Sacramento. It is neat, compact, and works admirably. It sells rapidly at \$20. People who visit that city should go and see them. Country rights for sale.

## A Good Rice Pudding.

Those who have enjoyed the eating of rice in a rice country, where they could get it pure and fresh, can appreciate good rice. We have eaten rice in Carolina, and therefore can appreciate good rice; and, while speaking of rice, we would mention that we have recently eaten some new Carolina rice, grown at the Sandwich Islands, and cleaned at the India Rice Mills of W. W. Battles, Esq., on Fremont street in this city. This rice was imported as "Paddy," being the rice as it grows with the husk on. We had an opportunity to see the process of cleaning rice at this mill, and there is a great satisfaction in believing that this mill is only the indication of what we shall soon see done with rice grown in California. This mill is four stories high, with all the needed apparatus of modern invention to do work well. Here we saw samples of rice from Siam, classed as No. 3; it was dark colored and looked very poor; but in a few minutes after it had passed into the hopper and through the mill, it came out white, clean and handsome. Number 2 rice from China was soon transformed into a bright and clean article; but the best we saw was the product of the Sandwich Islands, being in the "Paddy," and after a few minutes coming forth white and lustrous. This rice was raised from Carolina seed. We have tried it upon our own table and found it the best we have eaten in California, sweet, tender and possessing a pleasant flavor. This mill is quite an acquisition to our State, as it saves a large amount of rice that could not be used without this process. It can clean 40,000 pounds a day with usual power; and of the Paddy, which has to be hulled, it can hull clean 20,000 pounds a day. In the process of cleaning ordinary rice, the loss in weight is about twelve per cent—part of which, however, is sold for chicken feed. Of the Paddy, the loss is one-third. The whole apparatus is interesting. We were indebted to Mr. Stover, an excellent practical working man, for courtesy in showing us the works. We hope, ere long, to see fields of rice in our State and numerous rice mills wherever they are needed. Such enterprises build up our State. We have millions of acres of land in our State—our fine tule lands, that can produce as fine rice as Carolina ever raised in her palmiest days. Shall these lands remain idle? We hope in another year to see California rice exhibited at our various Fairs—it may be we shall see it this year.

## California Resources in 1867—5 Years hence.

For Exports.	
No. 1.—Our Wheat crop.....	\$40,000,000
Our Wool crop.....	20,000,000
Our Wine crop.....	10,000,000
Our Tobacco crop.....	5,000,000
Our Sugar, Rice, Cotton, Hops.....	5,000,000
\$60,000,000	
No. 2.—Beef, Pork, Lard, Hams, Salmon and other Fishing.....	\$5,000,000
Vegetables and Provisions.....	2,000,000
Manufactures.....	3,000,000
\$70,000,000	
No. 3.—Gold and Silver.....	\$75,000,000
Quicksilver.....	5,000,000
\$150,000,000	

This is the schedule of 1867, five years hence; and when it is recollected that five years back we imported five ship loads of flour where we now can export one hundred ship loads, who can assert such figures as we make will not be true.

To the above we might add Coal, and many other articles, as the probable result of progress, unless the dark cloud of political demagogism shall even whelm our glorious State, and plunge us into the whirlpool, like other fratricidal communities, that are now weltering in a sea of blood.

We present this picture of an almost certain and glorious future of California, in the hope to awaken in the mind of every true patriot, the all important duty he owes to his God, his State, his Country, his own fireside home, and all that is dear to him; to cast all political factions aside, and rally under the standard of the Constitution and its Flag, and swearing anew his fealty to that country and flag, vow to live for it, or die for it, in fighting against treason and traitors, wherever found, remembering that now, every moment, the watchword must be, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

## The Barley Crop.

Some fears are being expressed relative to the amount of Barley grown this year; some persons fearing that we have a short supply, even for the home consumption, as a large amount is consumed for feed, that being the main food for mules and horses used for the vast number of routes in our mining regions, where teaming is carried on so extensively; and also for the military horses, wagon teams, &c. The amount thus used is immense.

We shall be glad if our grain-growers, in communicating with us, will specify the different kinds of grain—say, so much wheat, so much barley, oats, buckwheat, &c.—and not, in one general sum, as grain. This will materially aid us, and in return work for their good, also, as we wish to keep them fully advised, at all times, of the market. Barley has now advanced to nearly double the opening price, and is now selling at Sacramento at 2c—an advance of 90c per 100 pounds in two months.

## A Fine Bull.

A SPLENDID young Durham Bull was put on board the Brother Jonathan, by Maj. S. J. Hensley, as a present to Hon. B. D. Wilson, of Los Angeles. The Bull was a pretty roan, sixteen months old, sired by full-blooded *Marmion*, out of *Duchess*, a splendid Durham cow. This noble animal will be of great advantage to the stock of Los Angeles, and is a noble present to one of the prominent citizens of that county, who will truly appreciate the gift.

**ANORA IN NEVADA TERRITORY.**—The Esmeralda Star says that it has been found by survey—that the town of Anora lies within Nevada Territory, being over one mile distant from the State line.

## Reward of Industry.

"Show me an industrious man and I will show you a prosperous one."

This great truth is often verified against great odds. We love to see the hard-working, industrious man prosper and succeed in all his plans. Although the working-man often works at great disadvantage, and for want of means cannot compete with other men in the race for wealth, yet, after all, by slow and steady gain, they very often outrun those whose chances seemed much better at the start.

When at Benicia, a short time since, we called at the Mill of Mr. Summers, near the American Hotel, to see how a man can succeed "little by little." Mr. Summers has a snug little Mill, built by his own hard earnings. This Mill is put in operation by wind-power, has thirty feet fans, and one hundred and twenty feet surface each fan. With this power can grind two tons of barley for feed, and cut twenty-five cords of wood per day. Mr. Summers is a hard-working man, doing all this work alone.

Some six years since we had occasion to employ a gardener for a few days, at Benicia, and gave Mr. Summers employment. It was his first work. Since that time he has worked steadily, first at gardening, and then purchased a horse and dray, and with this worked on. Next worked in building the road to the Steamship Company's Foundry; next, the new wharf-road—the latter he did wholly himself—and more recently completed his Mill. During this time he has earned and built himself a snug little "Cottage House," where we met him and his family, in a quiet and neat home, with an industrious wife and bright children. Thus beginning without a dollar, Mr. Summers has, by real hard labor, made himself and family comfortable. Here is an example for thousands, who are unfortunately too proud or too lazy to work. We make this record, in the hope to awaken an increased desire among working-men to win a way to comfort and independence. Mr. Summers deserves well, and will do well. Benicia should encourage all such industrious men.

## Sugar at the Sandwich Islands.

The estimated production of sugar for the present year of 1862, in the Hawaiian Islands, is 4,650,000 pounds, being an excess of 1,500,000 pounds over the production of last year. A correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser thinks the production can be almost indefinitely increased, with the necessary supply of labor and capital. He estimates that on the Island of Hawaii alone (which produces about half the present crop of the Islands), there are 149,760 acres of cane lands, capable of producing 1½ tons an acre, or a total of 375,900,000 pounds. Here seems to be a field for our friends, Messrs. Carothers & Bates, with their improved evaporator; after they have got us well underweigh in the business. Such an implement is evidently needed there, and would increase the production of sugar. Here is the way the Chinese cultivate the cane down there. A writer in the Advertiser says "the Chinese Planters of Hilo have never used the plow at all! During the past twenty years they have been successful sugar growers, and yet never used the plow. Their practice is to dig holes, about four feet apart, and place their rows about eight feet apart. They insert the young plants in these holes, and do all the work of cultivation with the hoe and hoe. They never replant, but go on from year to year gathering the yearly crop, until the land is exhausted. There is one plantation where ten crops have successively been taken off! Surely the land should then be allowed to lie fallow and rest awhile!"

## Sacramento City Improving.

The waters are receding, and business is springing up. In the lower part of the city, people are removing the "desolation marks" of the floods as fast as possible. Citizens generally feel confident that the city will be protected from future calamities, and they are at work, inspired by this feeling. This is a noble spirit, and should be encouraged. Workmen are busy at the Capitol, and in many parts of the city solid improvements are being made. With all the severe losses upon this city, citizens pay their taxes with remarkable good will.

## The Sonoma District Fair.

The Sonoma Agricultural and Mechanical Society is making active preparations for a glorious Exhibition the second week in October. The counties of Napa and Sonoma are united in the movement, and with the energetic officers of the Society, the Fair must be a great success. By reference to a notice elsewhere, it will be seen that the large amount of \$3,945 is offered in premiums, with 200 diplomas. We hope the Farmers and workmen of that rich District will rally to the work, and show their neighbors what a splendid Fair they can get up.

## The Comet.

This new visitor makes its nightly appearance now, as Comets always do in war times. We suppose we must call it the "Lincoln" Comet, from the fact that he came into notice, power, and brilliancy slowly, yet surely. The Comet is seen just above the "Dipper," near the North Star; at present the tail of the Comet is not very luminous, yet having all the appearance of being a long quite a "tale bearer" of news for a gossiping world, such as war, famine, &c.

**LITERARY HONORS.**—At the late commencement of Union College, New York, the faculty conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. (Doctor of Laws) upon Major General Halleck, Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States; also the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon L. O. Lane, M. D., Professor of Physiology in the University of the Pacific, California. [Utica Herald.]

**THE MIDNIGHT.** which sailed last week for Boston, carried a cargo of produce valued at about \$175,000, consisting in part of 1,025 bales of Wool, 9,497 sacks Copper Ore, 6,470 Hides, 100 barrels of Tar, 50 barrels Pitch, 50 barrels Roan, etc.

## BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

The most notable event reported by telegraph the past week is the evacuation of Harrison Landing by McClellan, and the removal of the army down the Peninsula. The evacuation commenced Thursday and was completed without the loss of a single gun, and all agree that the whole affair was admirably executed. A portion of the army, with the heavy siege guns embarked on vessels and steamers, and the remainder went overland. The last soldier of the retiring army passed the Chickahominy on Tuesday morning. There had been an attack on the rear, and no loss of any kind. What the next movement will be is not known; but a Washington correspondent, on the 20th says: "I have heard a report of great importance from the army. What it is I am not at liberty to state; but I am led to believe that a movement of the highest importance has taken place. I will send you particulars so soon as I feel authorized to do so." There is some talk of Gen. Burnside taking command of the army now in command of McClellan. That a portion of the army must remain on the Peninsula is evident—and between Hampton and Yorktown—as there are 20 acres covered with hospitals at Hampton. A railroad is now being built from Hampton to Fortress Monroe.

It is stated that at the rate the Levies are now moving forward, 60,000 reinforcements could be given to Pope and McClellan within a week. Col. Corcoran has at last been released, with others, by an exchange of prisoners. The demoralization in Washington, on the 18th, in honor of the returned prisoners was very enthusiastic. Speeches were made by the Hon. Alfred Ely, Col. Corcoran, Col. Borman and others.

It is stated that Gen. Butler is soon to be called from the Department of the Gulf; that Gen. Dix is to take his place there, with his headquarters at New Orleans; and that he will be assisted in the administration of local affairs by the Reverdy Johnson as Provisional Governor. The village of Donaldsonville, eighty-eight miles above New Orleans, was destroyed by fire, by order of the Captain of the sloop-of-war Brooklyn, it being infested by guerrillas, whose principal business was firing on transports filled with troops and wounded soldiers. The Federals took possession of Bayou Sara, seizing all sugar and molasses, and quartering a garrison there.

Major General H. G. Wright has been assigned to the new Military Department of Ohio, composed of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky and the eastern part of the Tennessee river, and including Cumberland Gap, all the troops operating in that vicinity.

The Treasury Department commenced, Aug. 20, delivering the new postal currency, which will be issued at the rate of \$27,000 a day. A letter from Baton Rouge says the ram Arkansas grounded at a distance of six miles from the city, on the 6th, and was engaged by the Federal gunboat Essex, in a fair stand up fight. Capt. W. H. Porter, commander of the Essex, lay three hundred yards distant from the Arkansas, pouring a 3-inch shot into her until a breach was made, when an incendiary shell exploded in the breach, setting her on fire. The rebel crew then left, and she shortly afterwards exploded.

In the attack on Baton Rouge, the rebels lost their loss at 800. Breckinridge lost his right arm by a cannon ball. Our loss was 70 killed and 25 wounded. Gen. Williams had three horses shot under him before he was killed. Among the prisoners taken by the Federals, is Gen. Allen of Mississippi, mortally wounded. Gen. Butler has issued a General Order, announcing in eloquent language the death of Gen. Williams; also, a congratulatory Order to the troops, on their successful engagement, in which he says: "The enemy lost many Colonels and Field officers; he has more than 1,000 killed and wounded. You have captured 3 pieces of artillery, 6 caissons, 12 standards, colors, and a large number of prisoners."

Advices from Port Royal state that the Negro Brigade proved a failure, and has been disbanded. Fugitive contrabands at Port Royal had stated that there were only 2,000 rebels at Savannah. It is also said that the ram there was a mere floating battery, of little power, and with but 8 guns.

Twenty-five rebel prisoners have been shot at Macon, Missouri, for breaking their parole. Pope's loss at the battle of Cedar Mountain was 1,500 killed, wounded and missing, of whom 250 were taken prisoners. Gen. Burnside had arrived at Culpepper, and his forces are joined to those of Pope.

The Grenada Appeal reduces the number of Federal taken prisoners at Cumberland Gap from 7,000 to 800. Our own account of the engagement reads: "The rebels were defeated. They admitted a loss of 250 killed and wounded. We captured 400 wagon loads of forage and seven horses. We lost the knapsacks of two regiments." Gen. Butler has issued an order setting forth the need of relief to the destitute, and that as a question of justice, the burden should fall on those who brought calamity on their fellow citizens—namely, individuals and corporations who have aided the rebellion with their means, and those who endeavor to destroy the commercial prosperity of the city. He ordered these parties assessed, for the purpose above named, three hundred and forty-two thousand dollars.

Beriah Magoffin has resigned the Governorship of Kentucky, and James Robinson, the Speaker of the Senate, a strong Union man, succeeds him. Rumors, apparently well founded, indicate the occupation of several new points in Kentucky by the guerrillas, who exhibit great activity in getting about from place to place. The number of forces is withheld by order of the military authorities, and considerable excitement prevails.

The Newburn Progress states that the result of the election in North Carolina indicates the defeat of Johnson, the Secession candidate for Governor, by a majority of 4000. The Union opposition have elected nearly every member of both Houses of the Legislature, by a still stronger majority. Every candidate advocating the continuation of the war and separation from the Union has been defeated.

The Paducah, Ky., steamers Skylark and Calliope were burned by guerrillas on the night of the 14th at the mouth of Duck Creek, fifty miles above Paducah. The Skylark, which was heavily laden with Government stores, got aground and was loaded a portion of the stores when attacked by the guerrillas, thirty in number. The crew being guarded were compelled to surrender to the guerrillas. After removing the furniture and stores, they set fire to both boats. The crew were released on parole.

In Jackson county, Mo., a Federal force of 200 men, fell into an ambuscade and were attacked and captured by 2,000 guerrillas, after a desperate and bloody resistance, in which 200 Federals were killed and wounded. Several small guerrilla bands had been routed and captured by the Federals.

General Stone, who has been for many months confined at Fort Lafayette, is at liberty, and is stopping with his family in New York.

New York, Aug. 18th. Sterling, 127@127½; 15; bars, nominal; Treasury, 7-3-10, 4@4½; of '81 coupons, 100½; 5's of '74, 90½; Pacific, 101½.



## STATE SUMMARY.

The town of Bear Valley, in the Fremont Mining District, Mariposa county, was destroyed by fire last Saturday.

MacKenzies in abundance have made their appearance in Monterey Bay. The Santa Cruz Sentinel says fishermen and amateurs are having great sport catching them, as they take the hook freely.

Jerome C. Davis, of Yolo, is now engaged in the thrashing out the produce of about nine hundred acres of wheat. It is believed that the greater portion of it will average from seventy to seventy-five bushels to the acre. A steam engine is used for running the thrashing machine and works satisfactorily.

The lightning on Monday morning struck the telegraph wires at Centerville, Alameda county, shattered 8 poles, passed into the station at Centerville, and blew up the magnet. The operator, who had been sleeping, was awakened by two reports similar to the discharge of a musket. Such a phenomenon is rare in California.

A tobacco plant from the ranch of ex-Senator DeLong, in Sutter county, was exhibited at Marysville lately. The height of the plant was about 4 feet, the leaves were of the length of 3 feet, and width of 15 inches. This plant is said to be an average sample of the patch, which is some 10 acres in extent.

The Petaluma Journal of the 15th inst. says, "we regret to announce the death of Mr. John F. Fine, of Vallejo township, from injuries received some two weeks since, by being thrown from his horse. He died on Wednesday night last. Mr. H. was an old resident of this valley, and was about forty-five years of age."

The Napa county Reporter of the 15th inst. says, the Board of Supervisors have granted to Boon Fly the right to construct a wharf on Napa River near Sausalito. Mr. J. M. Warner, the contractor for building the stone bridge on First street, has commenced operations. We shall shortly have three substantial stone bridges in this little town. Pretty well for a place where white men have been only about twelve years.

A dispatch from Los Angeles, says a water-spout burst in the San Francisco cañon, some forty-five miles east from that city, flooding the cañon with about fourteen feet of water for several miles. Mr. Chevalier and wife, from San Francisco, were passing through it at the time. Mrs. Chevalier was drowned, as were all the animals. Mr. C. was washed down some miles and saved.

The La Porte Messenger, says "our hills are embellished at this season with a variety of wild flowers. During a ramble through the woods last Sunday, we gathered specimens of not less than twenty different varieties, among which the finest is the mountain lily, a flower of fine fragrance. The bouquet formed of these wild flowers is hardly inferior in beauty and fragrance to one gathered from the highly cultivated parterres of the cities of the plains."

The San Jose Mercury of the 14th inst. says, the beautiful Palace, known as the "Redmond Park," in Santa Clara, was consumed by fire, at an early hour on Monday morning last, together with the barns adjacent. It was the most beautiful and expensive private residence in Santa Clara. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. A meeting of farmers was to be held in San Jose on the 16th, for the purpose of organizing a Farmers' club.

Bunches of orchards, the Marysville Appeal says, maintain their usual character for productiveness this year, having sent vast quantities of fruit to San Francisco, the mountains, and the home market. On the 14th inst. 24,600 pounds of fruit, principally peaches, were shipped from the orchard at San Francisco. That is about the heaviest shipment of fruit ever sent to San Francisco, so far as is known. A plum tree branch, from Briggs' orchards, was exhibited which was divided into three prongs, of an average length of about 20 inches, and thereon 277 plums, so crowded together that they resembled an immense bunch of purple grapes. The mass weighing six pounds. Who can beat that?

A small party of emigrants arrived in Marysville on the 16th inst., having made the trip from the Missouri river in three months. They report grass to be plenty along the route, and brought their horses over in excellent condition. The party came by the Simpson route from Salt Lake, the Humboldt river road being impassable this season on account of the high water which has overflowed the entire bottoms, which lie between the barren and hills on either side. The emigration is reported to be large, though not excessively so; and about two-thirds of the travel turns off to the north, for Washington Territory or Oregon. But little loose stock of any sort is coming across, and no cattle, of course, is being driven in, the price in California being too low to induce any such speculation.

The Maria county Journal of the 16th inst. says, on Wednesday morning last, about three o'clock, the dwelling of Mr. John De Fries, situated about 2 1/2 miles from San Rafael, took fire and was totally destroyed. Mr. De Fries and family barely escaping from the flames. Everything in the house was consumed. We understand the property was insured. Some time last week a quantity of spurious half-dollars was found to be in circulation at San Quentin, and upon investigation, they were traced to the convicts within the State Prison. The manufacture of the bogus currency was found in the possession of some of the convicts. Those implicated, we understand, were severely punished.

The Contra Costa Gazette of the 16th inst. says, a successful experiment has been made this season in our county in the cultivation of tobacco, by Messrs. Stout and Peden, of San Ramon Valley. They have planted about twelve acres, and the tobacco has come up beautifully and matured thoroughly. It is now fully ripe and will be cut next week. Good judges estimate the average product at not less than five hundred pounds per acre, and probably more. The sorts that have been tried out best, we are told, are the Long Green and the Maryland Straight tobacco. We regret to hear that Mr. Theodore Downing met with a fatal accident on Saturday last, by falling from a cloud of hay. His arm and wrist were so much injured that several months must elapse before he can resume his labor.

## Napa.

A correspondent of the La Porte Messenger gives the following account of Napa City and valley:

Everything here is so different from life in the mountains that I feel as if I were in another country. Since I wrote you before, I have had an opportunity to see more of this beautiful valley, and I am more fully convinced that there is not another valley in the State which can surpass or even equal it in richness of soil or beauty of climate; one which holds out more inducements for one to settle who wishes to get a good homestead. Sierra has here a goodly number of representatives, and if the advantages of this valley were better known, I have no doubt there would be many more here. I don't suppose Napa City can be surpassed for its wealth by any town in the State in proportion to its population. I am confident the beautiful private residences cannot be equaled in any place outside of two or three of our principal cities. The streets are wide, and many of them have shade trees from one end to another, which gives the town a very pleasant appearance. The residences are far apart; sometimes one will occupy nearly a whole block, which is beautified by numerous walks, on each side of which are flowers of every hue, whose sweet odor fills the surrounding air. Napa Valley is an old settled valley, and it is no uncommon thing to meet men who have been here for twenty and thirty years. There are a great many forty-niners here, and they are not, like the generally of '49 miners, poor and broken down, but you find them wealthy—can count their thousands and ride in their fine carriages. I have, since coming down here, been more fully convinced than ever, that the miners have a harder road to travel than any other class of men. I have had seven years' experience in the mines, and am supposed to know something about the matter. The chances for making money in the mines are more hazardous than in any other part of the State. Some people have an idea if you live where the gold is taken out, of course you ought to get rich. Like an old gentleman who called to see me when I was on a visit, some time since; he was anxious to know all about the miners, and how we procured the gold. Says he to, "I suppose you can find it most anywhere;" and that is the opinion of many who have not worked in the mines. For the facilities which Napa enjoys for education, there is a female seminary and a large college, which are both well conducted and very well patronized. Combined with our beautiful climate, I think this a very desirable place to educate children. Napa City contains about 1,700 inhabitants. The business portion of the town is principally built of brick. We are now in the midst of our golden harvest, and from what I can learn, it is going to be a good one. The wheat, which, six weeks ago, it was thought was not going to be an average crop, has come out very much, and will soon be a full crop, or nearly so. There will not be as many peaches as usual, in consequence of the curl leaf, which has injured many orchards materially. Apples are going to be plenty, and have already made their appearance in the market. Melons, green corn, apricots, strawberries, raspberries, and many other vegetables, are plenty in our markets.

The Eureka, Humboldt Times of the 9th inst. says: "Our farmers are busily engaged in harvesting their bountiful crops of grain and hay. The yield is large this year and the quality most excellent, though the number of acres of grain planted is not equal to former years. Notwithstanding the many drawbacks of the past year under which the people of this county have labored, Eureka is steadily improving. Private dwellings are being erected in all parts of the town, while in the business portion there is a corresponding advancement."

ESTHETICISM FOR GARIBOLDI.—It is stated that Garibaldi refuses to obey Victor Emmanuel's proclamation. It is also stated that he held a council of war on the 4th of August, at which it was determined to march on Rome, notwithstanding remonstrances from Turin. The enthusiasm for Garibaldi in Sicily was tremendous. It is reported that he would soon be at the head of 50,000 men.

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## Twenty-five Cents!

## AMBROTYPES

...AT...

## JOHNSON'S

## First Premium Gallery.

No. 649 CLAY STREET...SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR 25 CENTS.

ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for \$3 per Dozen.

Large-sized Photographs, the same heretofore taken at Ten Dollars for the first copy, will hereafter be Three Dollars only; extra copies, One dollar. All larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.

We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work as our specialty.

Beware of Imposters!!

The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it.

## WASHING MACHINES.

E. P. FIGG, WOULD RESPECTFULLY GIVE NOTICE THAT HE has arranged with Mrs. Ames to make

The Great Washing Machines

TOLHURST'S PATENT.

And is now able to fill Orders from this date, and as fast as sent in.

Any one having them would not do without them for Four Times the Cost.

COUNTY RIGHTS sold on reasonable terms. E. P. FIGG, J street, between 2d and 3d. 22-3m

## WHEELER &amp; WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

WITH

## New Improvements.

JUST RECEIVED,

## ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES

...FOR...

STITCHING,  
BINDING,  
HEMMING,  
CORDING,  
QUILTING,  
TUCKING,  
FELLING,  
GATHERING,  
...AND...  
EMBROIDERING;

AS ALSO,

THE MOST ECONOMICAL

## Family Sewing Machines, IN USE.

Call and see the New Improvements.

H. W. WADSWORTH,  
AGENT,  
Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## Agents of the Wheeler &amp; Wilson MACHINE.

J. W. STROWBRIDGE,  
AGENT FOR THE  
WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED

Sewing Machine,  
CORNER OF J AND FIFTH STREETS,  
Sacramento.

Strowbridge's  
FASHIONABLE  
Boot & Shoe Store.

## FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

...OF THE...

## Sonoma County Agricultural &amp; Mechanical SOCIETY.

TO BE HELD JOINTLY  
By the Counties of Napa and Sonoma.

\$2,945 in Plate—200 Diplomas!!

## AT SONOMA,

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, 1882.

Yearly Membership and Badge .....\$3 00  
(Admitting the Ladies of the Family and Children under ten years of age.)  
Life Membership and Badge .....\$25 00  
Single Admission to Fair and Cattle-show, FIFTY CENTS  
Season Ticket, admitting Lady and Gentleman to all the exercises at the Fair and Show Grounds—\$3 00  
Season Ticket, admitting one as above .....2 00

Certificates of Membership and Life Membership may be procured of G. T. PAULI, Treasurer of the Society, at Sonoma.

THE EXHIBITION WILL  
CLOSE WITH A GRAND BALL  
In the Pavilion, on the evening of October 10th.

Any information with regard to the Society will be promptly furnished by addressing the Corresponding Secretary, to whom all communications should be directed.

WM. McPHERSON HILL, President.

WM. McCONNELL, Corresponding Secretary.

PREMIUM  
Marble Works,  
P. J. DEVINE,  
Corner of K and Sixth streets,  
SACRAMENTO.

MARBLE MANTLES, GRATES, MONUMENTS,  
Tomb and Grave-Stones, Table and Counter-Tops, Marble and Freestone Tiles,  
Constantly on hand, and made to order on reasonable terms.

All kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK done with neatness and dispatch.

## North Point Dock Warehouse.

## STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise. WM. T. COLEMAN &amp; CO., Proprietors.

## GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

## STANFORD BROS.,

121, 123 and 125 California street,  
KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK

...OF...

And will Sell Cheaper than any House  
in the State,

## All Kinds of Lamp Stock,

LAMPS,  
CHIMNEYS,  
WICKS.

CAMPENE,  
BURNING FLUID,  
ALCOHOL,  
TURPENTINE,  
COAL-OIL,  
KEROSENE OIL.

COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.

SPERM OIL,  
LARD OIL,  
MACHINERY OIL,

RAPE-SEED OIL,  
CHINA NUT OIL.

LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled,  
POLAR OIL.

SHARK'S OIL,  
NEATFOOT OIL,  
TANNER'S OIL,  
&c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from travelling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

3

## DRY GOODS!

## KIRBY, BYRNE &amp; CO.,

HAVE OPENED A NEW AND SPACIOUS  
Dry Goods Store,

In LICK'S BLOCK, No. 7 Montgomery street;  
SAN FRANCISCO.

And will always keep on hand a most extensive and varied stock of

## GENERAL DRY GOODS,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Our stock at present is almost entirely new and comprises,  
SILKS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,  
CALICO, GINGHAMS, LAWNS, HOSIERY,  
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, SHEET-  
INGS, LINEN, TABLE-CLOTHS, TOW-  
ELS, NAPKINS, EMBROIDERIES,  
LACES, EDGINGS, COLLARS,  
SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, LADIES' AND  
GENTS' UNDERGARMENTS, PARASOLS, MEN'S  
SHIRTS, LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN DRA-  
PES, HOOP-SKIRTS, ALEXANDER'S GLOVES,  
And a variety of other Goods generally kept in a well  
stocked DRY GOODS STORE.

N. N.—Although the store is new, the firm of KIRBY BYRNE & CO., is old and well known in the State and California public in the DRY GOODS LINE. Our store is large and well fitted up, and customers can depend on being waited upon with every attention.

We particularly invite STRANGERS visiting San Francisco to call and examine our stock, as we know it will be to their advantage. Our stock is so well assorted that persons can make all their purchases of DRY GOODS at our store, and be saved the disagreeable task of being obliged to search a strange city to supply their wants. We advise all buyers of Dry Goods to give us a call.

Our store is pleasantly situated on Montgomery street, No. 7, next door to MASONIC TEMPLE, and a few steps from the MARKET-STREET RAILROAD.

KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,  
Lick's Block.

15

## NOTICE.

THE LIQUOR IMPORTING AND JOBBING BUSINESS heretofore conducted by the undersigned, under the name and firm of S. H. MEEKER & CO., has this day been sold to Messrs. Alexander R. Baldwin and James Michael, who will hereafter conduct the same, and for whom a continuance of the liberal patronage and confidence so long bestowed upon the house of S. H. M. & CO., is respectfully solicited.

San Francisco, July 1, 1882.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day purchased the entire interest in the wholesale liquor business heretofore conducted by S. H. MEEKER & CO. and will continue the same under the name and firm of A. R. BALDWIN & CO., at the old stand, 219 Front street.

ALEXANDER R. BALDWIN,  
JAMES MICHAEL.

San Francisco, July 1, 1882.

## Vance's First Premium Gallery.

THIS WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT HAS been entirely re-fitted in every department, and is NOT SURPASSED in any of the Eastern cities.

The Public are assured that the high reputation of this Gallery will be sustained. None but FIRST-CLASS PICTURES will be put up. Our

"CARDS DE VISITE" are admitted by all to be unequalled.

We invite particular attention to our plain PHOTOGRAPHS, and to those who wish them touched in India Ink or Colored in Water-Colors or Oil, we would say, that we employ none but the BEST ARTISTS, and

A Correct Likeness is Always Guaranteed.

All are invited to call and examine our Rooms and specimens.

## MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE,  
R. A. CHAPTER,  
COUNCIL,

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Chairs, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,  
NO. 8 POST STREET,  
Above Montgomery. In the New Masonic Temple,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## FURNITURE!



## N. E. GRIMES,

IMPORTER,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

## Furniture

...AND...  
Bedding,

722 Montgomery street,  
BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND JACKSON,

SAN FRANCISCO,  
OFFERS TO THE TRADE

And the public generally, the most complete assortment

...OF...  
FURNITURE,

IN THE MARKET,  
AT REDUCED RATES.

Country Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

N. E. GRIMES,  
No. 722 Montgomery street,  
Between Washington and Jackson.

GRIMES & FELTON, 49 and 51 Fourth street, be-  
tween J and K, SACRAMENTO.

15

ANTON ROMAN. FRANK D. CARLTON.

## A. ROMAN &amp; CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

## BOOK ESTABLISHMENT,

417 and 419 Montgomery street,  
(Lecount's Building.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE WOULD CALL THE PARTICULAR attention of

Dealers in Books,

To our immense stock now in store and on the way, all of which has been carefully selected expressly for this market.

Years of experience in buying for this Coast, and the care and labor bestowed, justify us in saying that we can sell

CHEAPER  
Than any House in the Trade.

## On New Books

We offer special inducements. We have a resident partner East, and Agents in Europe, enabling us to get with dispatch and sell beyond competition, everything in our line.

We solicit Orders from the Trade, having every facility for filling them, fully and promptly, and from Buyers visiting our city, we would respectfully request a call to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

15

## SNEATH &amp; ARNOLD,

408 Front street Block .....San Francisco.

AND  
103 J street, corner 7th.....Sacramento.

## IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Also—  
DEALERS IN

Flour, Corn-meal, China and Patna Rice,  
Teas, Tobaccos, Etc.

CHAMPAGNES AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

## Butter,

SELECTED BY OUR AGENT IN NEW YORK, FRESH by every steamer. Goods purchased through us, forwarded by our houses without charge.

## BRANCH HOUSE.

SNEATH, BOARDMAN & CO.....RED BLUFF

QUICKSILVER!—FROM THE NEW ALMADEN MINES. A full supply always on hand.

SNEATH & ARNOLD, Agents,  
Corner of J and Seventh streets, Sacramento

## INSURANCE AGENCY,

FOR THE IMPERIAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Risks taken at reduced rates.

SNEATH & ARNOLD,  
Corner of J and Seventh streets, Sacramento

15

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSON  
HENRY CARLTON, JR.

## WM. T. COLEMAN &amp; CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES,  
New York and San Francisco.

## San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE assortment of

## CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,  
611 and 613 Front street.

15

## S. W. SHAW,

Portrait Painter.  
Number 15, 3d floor, Mercantile Library building,  
Corner of Bush & Montgomery streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.



## Home Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]  
"ONLY ONE."

Tax of the enemy mangled and slain,  
Swordless and stark on the crimson plain;  
Call the roll and let us see  
How many dead men have we?

Listened the men while the purling rill  
Answered to the name of one voice still.  
Said the Captain, bravely done;  
We have lost—but only one!

"Only one." She read the name and silently  
Buried it. None heard, who saw her still tears,  
The tolling bell, that rung o'er her heart-grave  
As she set a stone and smoothed the form around  
Of life into calm submission and griefed  
Out on earth's face to see if God's sun still shone,  
So black was the gloom that lay in her eyes.  
None noted the feeble step that flagged,  
Nor knew the burden of her weariness  
Was a broken heart o'er that "only one."  
The loneliness of a helpless woman  
Struggling 'gainst the tide of her affliction  
When the life-pulse is haunted like a stream  
With the spirit that once lived in it,  
Who shall know its utter desolation?  
The bitter solitude that steals at times  
Like the shadow of a remorseless wing  
In the depths of her life-current?

Thy heart is granite—here the frail flower,  
That nestles in the dirty crevices,  
So easy bruised and crushed; the tempest-storm  
That tears the tendrils of her clinging love  
Beats like a sphyx 'gainst thy rocky breast.  
Thou couldst not shed a woman's tear—nor feel  
A mother's woe—nor knowest thou the grief  
That bears a woman's sigh. Ah me!—ask her  
To reveal the mystery who has felt it  
Aching like a quenchless void—a sharp pain  
That binds her with its acute lastings—  
That widow sorrowing o'er "only one."  
She has watched the years go out with a strange  
Heedlessness of time, and if a smile should  
Lay its sunshine on her brow—think not thou  
That it doth her heart—she loves the harvest  
For that it ripens to death's stern sickle  
And sends the gleaner that shall gather soon  
The bread reed into his shocks.

O lips  
That bear burdens to isolated hearths,  
Softened your utterances; for know ye not  
That "only one" oft means "another dead."  
Though the bolt may not pierce the veil of life,  
Yet more cruel still, it rusts and rangles  
In the heart, and kills while lips breathe on  
Their mute despair for "only one!"  
San Francisco, May, 1862. PATTIE R.

## POOR!

[The following truthful and most excellent  
Essay on Poverty is worthy a careful perusal.  
The reader can quickly perceive how painfully true it  
is of every community in our State. Wealth  
suddenly acquired lifts the ignorant, selfish and un-  
feeling into notice and power; while reverses often  
hurl the noble and generous into the state of  
poverty, where too often many a princely soul has  
bled to death, by that fatal disease, a broken heart.  
That reader of the following Essay cannot look  
round and see many an old Pioneer of '49, who,  
in those generous days, gave his wealth without  
 stint, now neglected and in sorrow, and that, too,  
by those who fed at his table, shared his prosperous  
day, who now forget the hand that lifted them  
into notice?]

"He's poor!" How often, by even thoughtless  
generosity, poverty is spoken of as a brand on  
some aspiring youth. How often this hot iron is  
pressed on the soul of a striving manhood, until  
it sears into his very being, and measuring him-  
self by the criterion of the world, he writhes be-  
neath the burning sarcasm until he loathes himself  
and shuns the pleasant walks of life's compani-  
onships, its friendships, its loves, its sunshine, and  
sits down beneath this great shadow with a keen,  
indefinable despair. None can be sensible of the  
torture who have not felt the red-hot coal lying  
on the heart of an intensely sensitive organization,  
burning like a consuming fire.

"He's poor!"—Wealth looks down from its lofty  
eminence with a contemptible scorn; he never  
goes out from his shade into the light, but a grim  
ghastly figure glides by his side and clutches at  
his aspiring hopes, with a skeleton hand, echoing  
in his ears that cry, "Poor, poor!"

Cast out upon the world alone, friendless, with  
no recommendation but poverty, few escape the  
inevitable wreck on the rock of misfortune. What  
wonder? The heart may sigh for a counterpart,  
and shoot forth its young tendrils in the warmth  
of its first growth; the feet may stray into the  
paths of what in life we term virtue and respecta-  
bility, to gratify the cravings of a social and in-  
herent nature; but the only trellis on which the  
young vine can climb is a golden ladder; and  
when the mind becomes conscious that its wealth  
of better desires are not to be reciprocated, be-  
cause they are not erected on a golden basis, the  
germs of virtue and aspiration shrink and shrivel  
into withering decay. The whispered faint stings  
like a serpent, nestles and rangles in the unsus-  
pecting soul, until he is finally persuaded himself  
that poverty is a disgrace. Men say so; why  
should he not give them credit for truth.

This malady of measuring a man with a golden  
rule, divided into dollars and cents, instead of the  
golden rule of charity, has spread into an epi-  
demic that is pervading and infecting all classes.  
Fashionable tendom gathers in her robes as though  
the touch of a poverty-stricken man would con-  
tamine like a leprosy. Society shuns him, and  
beauty fits like a dream from his presence. In a  
country like ours, devoid of rank or aristocracy,  
there are seeming but two separate and distinct  
grades, the rich and poor; and to be a member of  
the former class is to possess at once the passport  
to the upper circle of society; but the latter con-  
signs one to a servile ignominy, as disgraceful and  
degrading as that occupied by the common penan-  
try of European countries.

It is the desperation and haste to blot out what  
the foolish are pleased to call a stain, this making

baste to be rich, that ruins our youth and makes  
a sordid manhood. Teach them that poverty is  
no disgrace, and to consider the man a fool who  
jeers at their adversity, and you take a sting out  
of life's bitterness. We would hope to teach the  
world, if it had not already arrived at that age  
when it should be supposed to possess discretion  
of its own and be incapable of being taught, that  
where fickle fame and fortune are continually  
fluctuating, it is a chimerical folly to point the  
finger at the poor to-day, when to-morrow they  
may stride above its head and visit a just retribu-  
tion on its deriders. Americans especially should  
not forget—equality was the tenor of the Immortal  
Declaration: "All men being born free and equal."  
It was a deep, broad, magnanimous soul, that  
gave birth to such an ennobling sentiment. Why  
look down on the humblest of the land as an in-  
ferior? In the youthful germ of that poverty-  
stricken youth there may be a lateral fire and unre-  
generated talents, that one day shall soar as far  
above you and your sordid ambitions as the eagle  
above the humid vapors of earth.

CLAYTON FRENCH RICHARDS.

[For the California Farmer.]  
LITTLE JIM.

Altered for Declaration and partly written by M. A. SARRA.

The cottage was a thatched one,  
The outside old and mean,  
Yet everything within that cot  
Was wondrous neat and clean.

The night was dark and stormy,  
The wind was howling wild,  
When a patient Mother watched beside  
The death-bed of her child.

A little worn-out creature,  
His once bright eyes grown dim,  
He was a collier's little child,  
They called him Little Jim.

And oh! to see the tear-drops,  
Fast hurrying down her cheek,  
As she offered up a prayer in thought,  
She was afraid to speak.

Lest she might rouse her darling,  
Whose love was all her life,  
For she had all a mother's heart,  
That stricken collier's wife.

At last she kneels in anguish  
Beside the sufferer's bed,  
And prays that he will spare her boy,  
And take herself instead.

"Oh! God of Mercy, hear me!  
Oh! God of Light and Love,  
Spare, spare my precious darling Jim,  
Oh! spare my little dove."

"Great God, have pity on me,  
Oh! listen to my prayer,  
His death will take my heart's last hope  
And leave my life all care."

"Just God, look down upon me,  
I know thou dost well;  
Yet, take me first, and spare Jim's life,"  
Then on the floor she fell.

The boy he breathed her answer,  
Soft fell the words from him:  
"Mother, the Angels do so smile,  
And beckon Little Jim."

"See! See, they float about me;  
Hark! don't they sweetly sing?  
Dear Mother, do you kiss me too?  
Dost hear their voices ring?"

"I come, Jim comes to join you;  
But, Mother, how you cry,  
And don't you want your little Jim  
To pray for you on high?"

"I have no pain, dear mother,  
But oh! I am so dry,  
Just moisten poor Jim's lips again,  
And Mother, please don't cry."

With eager, trembling fingers,  
She wet his feverish lips;  
He smiled, and thanked her, as he took  
Three little tiny sips.

Then heaved a long and deep-drawn sigh,  
And dropped his little head;  
The Mother swooned upon her boy,  
For Little Jim was dead.

## Interview with President Lincoln.

The following Essay on Politics, from the new  
work, "Artemus Ward, His Book," is now a "sea-  
sonable dish," we therefore give it as most appropri-  
ate for the latitude of California:

I have no politics. Nary a one. I'm not in the  
business. It was I suppose I should holler versifi-  
cally in the streets at night and go home to Betsey  
Jane smellen of coal-oil and gin, in the mornin'. I  
should go to the Poles early. I should stay there all  
day. I should see to it that my nabers war thar.  
I should git carriages to take the kripples, the in-  
firm and the indignant thar. I should be on guard  
agin' frauds and sich. I should be on the look out  
for the infamous lise of the enemy, got up jest be-  
eleeshun for perillous effect. When all was over  
and my candylate was elected, I should more her-  
ing & arth—so to speak—until I got office, which  
I if didn't git a office I should turn round and  
aboze the Administration with all my might and  
maine. But I'm not in the business. I'm in a far  
more respectful business nor what polities is.  
I wouldn't give two cents to be a Congress-  
ser. The was insult I orler received was when  
sertin citizens of Baldwinville axed me to run for  
the Legistlater. Sez I, "My friends, doestest think I'd  
atooop to that there?" They turned as white as a  
sheet. I spoke in my most orfallest tones, & they  
knowd I wasn't to be trifled with. They slunked  
out of site at once.

There's, havin' no polities, I made bold to visit  
Old Abe at his humstid in Springfield. I found  
the old feller in his parlor, surrounded by a per-  
fect swarm of orfice seekers. Knowin' he had been  
captin' of a fat boat on the roarin' Mississipp'y I  
thought I'd address him in sailor lingo, so sez I  
"Old Abe, shoy! Let out yer main-sails, sez I  
"houn the forecastle & throw your jib-poop  
over-board! Shiver my timbers, my harty!" [N.  
B. This is genuine mariner langwidge. I know,  
becauz I've seen sailor fellows acted out by them  
New York theater fellers.] Old Abe lookt up  
quite cross & sez, "Send in yer petition by & by.  
I can't possibly look at it now. Indeed, I can't.  
It's impossible, sir."

"Mr. Linkin, who do you spect I air?" sez I.  
"A orfice-seeker, to be sure," sez he.  
"Wall, sir," sez I, "you's never more mistaken  
in your life. You hain't got a orfice I'd take under  
no circumstances. I'm A. Ward. Wax fingers  
is my pereshun. I'm the father of Twins, and  
they look like me—both of them. I cum to pay a  
freendly visit to the President eeleck of the United  
States. If so be you wants to see me say so—I  
not, say so, & I'm orf like a jug handle."

"Mr. Ward, sit down. I am glad to see you,  
sir."

"Repose in Abraham's buzzum!" sez one of the  
orfice-seekers, his idee bein' to get orf a goak at  
my expense.

"Wall," sez I, "ef all you fellers repose in that  
there Buzzum there'll be mity poor nussin' for sum  
of you!" whereupon Old Abe buttoned his weskit  
clear up and blusht like a maidin of sweet 16.  
Jest at this pint of the conversation another swarm  
of orfice-seekers arrive & cum pilin into the parlor.  
Sum wanted post orfices, sum wanted collector-  
ships, sum wanted furrin missions, and all wanted  
sumthin'. I thought Old Abe would go crazy. He  
hain't more than had time to shake hands with  
'em, be' another tremenjis crowd cum porein onto  
his premises. His house & dooryard was now  
perfectly overflowed with orfice-seekers, all clam-  
eruss for an immedjit interview with Old Abe. One  
man from Ohio, who had about seven inches of  
corn whisky into him, mistook me for Old Abe &  
addressed me as "The Pra-bayrie Flower of the  
West!" Thinks I you want a orfice putty bad.  
Another man with a gold beded cane and a red  
nose told Old Abe he was "a seckind Washington  
& the Pride of the Boundless West!"

Sez I, "Square, you wouldn't take a small post-  
office if you could git it, would you?"

Sez he, "A patrit is abov them things, sir!"

"There's a putty big crop of patrits this season,  
aint there Square?" sez I, when another crowd of  
orfice-seekers porein in. The house, door-yard, barn  
& woodshed was now all full, and when another  
crowd cum I told 'em not to go away for want of  
room as the hog-pen was still empty. One patrit  
from a small town in Michigan went up on top the  
house, got into the chimney and slid down into  
the parlor where Old Abe was endeavorin to keep  
the hungry pack of orfice-seekers from chawin him  
up alive without benefit of clergy. The minit he  
reached the fire-place he jumt up, brusht the soot  
out of his eyes, and yelled: "Don't make any pint-  
ment at the Spunkiness postoffice till you've read  
my papers. All the respectful men in our town is  
signers to that there document!"

"Good God!" cried Old Abe, "they cum upon me  
from the skize—down the chimneys, and from  
the bowels of the yearth!" He hain't more'n got  
them words out of his delikit month be' two fat  
orfice-seekers from Wisconsin, in endeavorin to  
crawl atween his legs for the purpus of applyin  
for the tollgateship at Milwauky, upstot the Presi-  
dent eeleck & he would her gone sprawlin into the  
fire-place if I hadn't caught him in these arms.  
But I hadn't more'n stood him up strate be' an-  
other man cum crashin down the chimney, his  
head strikin me vidently agin the inards and pro-  
strating my volupuous form onto the floor. "Mr.  
Linkin," shoutid the infatuated being, "my  
papers is signed by every clergyman in our town,  
and likewise the skoolmaster!"

Sez I, "you egrejis ass," gittin up & brushtin the  
dust from my eyes, "I'll sign your papers with this  
bunch of bones, if you don't be a little more keef-  
ful how you make my bread basket a depot in the  
fater. How do you like that air perfumery?" sez  
I, shavin my fist under his nose. "Them's the  
kind of papers I'll give you! Them's the papers  
you want!"

"But I workt hard for the ticket; I toiled nite  
and day! The patrit should be rewarded!"

"Virtuo," sez I, holdin the infatuated man by  
the coat-collar, "virtuo, sir, is its own reward.  
Look at me!" He did look at me, and qualed be'  
my gaze. "The fact is," I continued, looking  
round on the hungry crowd, "there is scarcely a  
orfice for every ile lamp carried round durin this  
campain. I wish there was. I wish there was  
furrin missions to be filled on vairs lonely islands  
where epydemies rage incessantly, and if I was  
in Old Abe's place I'd send every mother's son of  
you to them. What air you here for?" I contin-  
uered, warmin up considerable, "can't you give  
Abe a minit's peace? Don't you see he's worried  
most to death! Go home, you miserable men, go  
home & till the sile! Go to peddlin tinware—go  
to choppin wood—go to bilin soap—stuff sassan-  
gers—black boots—git a clerkship on sum re-  
spectable manure cart—go round as original  
Swiss Bell Ringers—becum 'original and only'  
Campbell Minstrels—go to lecturin at 50 dollars a  
nite—imbark in the peanut business—write for the  
Ledger—saw off your legs and go round givin con-  
certs, with teachin appeals to the charitable pub-  
lic, printed on your handbills—anything for a  
honest livin, but don't cum round here drivin Old  
Abe crazy by your outrais cuttings up! Go home.  
'Stand not upon the order of goin,' but go at once.  
If in five minutes from this time,' sez I, pullin out  
my new sixteen dollar huntin cased watch, and  
brandishin it before their eyes, "ef in five min-  
utes from this time a single sole of you remains  
on these premises, I'll go out to my cage near by,  
and let my Boy Constructor loose! and if he gets  
among you, you'll think old Solferino has cum  
again and no mistake!" You ought to hev seen  
them scamper, Mr. Fair. The run orf as the Saton  
hissel was arter them with a red-hot ten pronged  
pitchfork. In five minits the premises was clear.

"How ken I ever repay you, Mr. Ward, for your  
kindness?" sez Old Abe, advancin and shakin me  
warmly by the hand. "How ken I ever repay you,  
sir?"

"By givin the whole country a good, sound ad-  
ministration. By porein ile upon the troubled  
waters, North and South. By pursuin a patriotic,  
firm, and just course, and then if any State wants  
to secede, let 'em secede!"

"How 'bout my Cabin't, Mister Ward?" sez Abe.  
"Fill it up with Showmen, sir! Showmen is  
devoid of politic. They hain't got any principles.  
They know how to cater for the public. They

know what the public wants, North and South.  
Showmen, sir, is honest men. Ef you doubt their  
literary ability, look at their posters, and see small  
bills! Ef you want a Cabin't as is a Cabin't fill it  
up with Showmen, but don't call on me. The moral  
war figger pereshun musn't be permitted to go  
down while there's a drop of blood in these veins!  
A. Linkin, I wish you well! Ef Powers or Wal-  
cott was to pick out a model for a beautiful man, I  
scarcely think they'd sculp you; but ef you do the  
fair thing by your country you'll make as putty a  
angel as any of us. A. Linkin, use the talents  
which Nature has put into you judishly and  
firmly, and all will be well. A. Linkin, adoo!"

He shook me cordly by the hand—we ex-  
changed pictures, so we could gaze on each others'  
liniments when far away from one another—he at  
the helleum of the ship of State, and I at the helleum  
of the show bizniss—admittance only 15 cents.

Original Eagle Hat Store.  
COLLINS & CO.,  
HATTERS,  
Again in the Field.

O. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and  
J. C. COLLINS, late of Washington street;  
Have formed a Copartnership for the  
purpose of carrying on the  
**HAT AND CAP BUSINESS**  
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.  
BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES  
And Judges of Material, our patrons may rely on Goods  
bought at our store being  
**The BEST in Every Respect.**

**HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
MADE TO ORDER,  
At the shortest notice.**

WE MOST RESPECTFULLY INVITE OUR OLD FRIENDS  
as well as the Public generally, to give us a call.

We claim to be the best in the State to RESTIFFEN  
and REJUVENATE

**Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats.**

Orders and Hats from the Country will  
receive our particular attention.

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113m 323 Montgomery street.**

**RASCHE & SONS,  
131 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter**

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**SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,  
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They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet  
Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is con-  
stantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer  
from the principal publishers in the East. They have a  
full supply for the following combinations: Violin and  
Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and  
Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large,  
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**PIANOS AND ALL OTHER MUSICAL  
INSTRUMENTS TUNED AND REPAIRED.**

Music copied and arranged for all instruments; New  
Music published; Music arranged and bound;  
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**CROCKERY,  
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**CLOCKS, MIRRORS.**

**Plated and Britannia Ware,**

Have on hand a Very large and full assortment of the above  
Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the  
VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of  
The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,  
(Formerly the Jerome Company)

For which we are

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No. 5 Montgomery street,**

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This being the only regular Ladies' Dress TRIM-  
MING STORE in San Francisco, ladies can always rely  
upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods  
in the city.

Having just visited the East, and completed all our  
arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe  
for the importation of Fine Goods, as also with the largest  
and best factors of our own country, thereby having  
all our goods come through first hands, we flatter our-  
selves our facilities are such as to make it an induc-  
ment for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for

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HOSIERY**

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CALIFORNIA WINES by the gallon. 13

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TUBBS & PATTEN,  
Proprietors.

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HOTEL**  
Corner Seventh and K streets,  
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS  
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The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to  
make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and  
pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious  
Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged  
accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always  
be satisfied and feel at home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the com-  
fortableness of the apartments, with well ventilated  
Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention  
to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be  
provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad  
Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the  
Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE  
expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the  
Patrons of the House.

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PROPRIETOR.**

**STAR BAKERY  
AND  
RESTAURANT,**  
Commercial street, --- Auburn, Cal.

HAVING opened a Restaurant, I am now fully  
prepared to entertain the people in the best  
style and at moderate rates. Game Supper,  
Oysters, and all the Good Things in the mar-  
ket, furnished at a moment's notice, and got up in a style  
suited to the tastes of the greatest epicure.

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I intend to keep a First-class Restaurant, and as such  
I recommend it to the people of the town and county at  
large. Those persons who relish a Good Meal will do  
well to call and see for themselves.

**THE BAKERY.**  
The Bakery is supplied at all times with a choice  
variety of Bread, Pies, Cakes, etc.

PARTIES, etc., furnished with Cakes of all kinds  
at short notice. **MILES FURNESS, Proprietor.**  
Auburn, June 25, 1862.

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**Stockton Female Seminary,**  
UNDER THE CHARGE OF  
**DR. CYRUS COLLINS AND LADY,**  
Assisted by competent Teachers.

**TERMS:** In common English Branches,  
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The first aim of this Institution is thoroughness; and al-  
though any plan proposed can only be disciplinary, yet we have  
chosen that course which will be the most practical, largely  
those sciences most available in common life. Beginning with  
fundamental principles, the student is carried by natural and  
easy gradations, through a course of study, calculated to  
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secular and sacred action.

Our course of study comprises Two Departments, a Pre-  
paratory of two, and an Academic of three years.

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**FIRST YEAR.** Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic (Thompson's  
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tric, Physical Geography, and Composition.

**SECOND YEAR.** Trigonometry, Astronomy, Natural History, Botany, Logic,  
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**THIRD YEAR.** Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christi-  
anity, Belles-Lettres, and Composition.

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and Vocal), Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needlework  
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We have established a Department for Boys. The  
study of the same as in the Female Department. Particu-  
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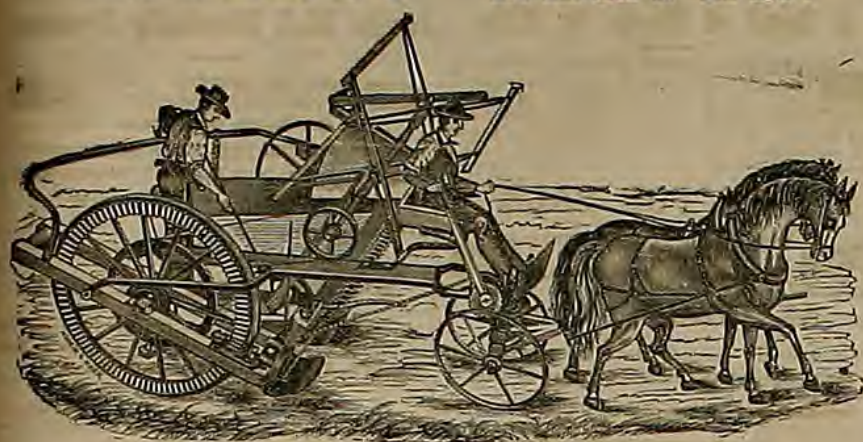
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We can accommodate 10 or 12 small Boys in our  
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IS ONE OF THE BEST TO BE HAD IN THE MARKET. ITS GREATEST ADVANTAGES consisting in its extreme Light Draft, freedom from Side-draft, and the Simplicity and Durability of the Machine.

We have, also, the—

## Esterly Reaper with Header Attachment.

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We have for sale, and are Sole Agents for—

## The Sweepstakes Thrasher,

MANUFACTURED BY C. AULTMAN & CO., CANTON, OHIO.

This Separator has taken the lead in the Western States during the last few years, and now STANDS UNRIVALED.

For the Purpose of Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at One Operation.

Superiority is claimed for it in the following particulars, over all other machines, viz:  
 "For Thrashing and Cleaning, fit for market, more Grain, and doing it better, than any other."  
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 "There is no other machine that will do the same amount of work, with as little power."  
 "The only limit to the amount of work it will perform is entirely dependent upon the facilities for getting the Bunches to the Machine, and taking care of the Grain and straw after being thrashed."

Part of our Machines have got the

## IMPROVED PIVOT SIDE GEAR,

which belongs EXCLUSIVELY to the SWEEPSTAKES THRASHER. Its introduction into the Western States among the Farmers, has met with decided success, and is pronounced to be, the

Strongest, most Durable, Simplest, Lightest Running, and least liable to get out of Repair, and is taking the place of the Belted Machines.

We warrant the Sweepstakes Thrasher to do what we have claimed for it.

Farmers, give us a call, and judge for yourselves.

...ALSO...

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

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## HAWLEY &amp; CO.,

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Than Proposed under the Shafter Bill.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF WHAT IS KNOWN as the Shafter Bill, it is proposed to sell the City title to Homestead Lots from \$25 to \$200 each. The undersigned will sell Homestead Lots within the limits of the City, and miles nearer to the business center than many of the lands covered by the Shafter Bill, and place the party in immediate possession of the same, without present trouble or prospective lawsuits, for

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THE TITLE IS ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

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The Title has been forever Quieted BY FINAL DECREE AND JUDGMENT AGAINST THE CITY, as that there is not even a cloud or shadow upon it. Whoever purchases one of these lots will buy a LOT, and not a lawsuit.

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HAVING LAID OUT MY PROPERTY, WHICH IS situated in the

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I am now ready to sell one or more LOTS, very cheap. Terms made easy, to convenience of purchaser.

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COUNTRY TRADERS Supplied with large or small quantities, of all sizes, at the lowest market prices. Always on hand a large supply and variety of Collars.

Call and see. 19

Farms, Vineyards, and Gardens. Those in want of either should call at our office and gather information about several which we have for sale. Those who wish to sell should call and see us about them.

Manufactures Best of Family Soaps. Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

NEW ENGLAND SOAP FACTORY DYER'S SOAP FACTORY

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS. Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

SAO RACONTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ONE PRICE STORE.

American, English, and French

DRY GOODS,

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NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAM

THE PROPRIETORS OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT think it only necessary for them to state, that their stock will comprise the most USEFUL, SELECT, and FASHIONABLE Goods, embracing every variety of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Silks, Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, &c. &c.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

The whole business conducted on the

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Patrons can always send their orders by mail or express, with full confidence; they will receive the same attention as if present.

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The Finest Assortment in the State,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES

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SUPERIOR

YEAST POWDERS,

WARRANTED TO MAKE

Light, Sweet and Nutritious Bread

EQUALLY ADAPTED TO LOAVES, HOT BISCUIT,

BUCKWHEAT AND OTHER CAKES! GINGER-

BREAD, AND CAKES OF ALL KINDS.

Warranted fully Equal to Any

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ASK FOR

Redington & Co.'s Yeast Powder,

And take no other, if you would have uniformly

GOOD BREAD.

Manufactured and sold at wholesale, by

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410 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

For sale by all respectable Grocers, everywhere.

Flax-seed Wanted.

100 000 LBS. FLAX-SEED WANTED BY

CONTRACT, from parties who are

Persons who are now growing Flax, if they

will please inform us of the number of acres they are

growing, and the probable quantity they will desire to

sell, we shall be glad to enter into contract for same.

Address Col. WARREN, Editor of the Farmer.

2

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

Q RANCH

FOR SALE.

NOT WISHING TO CONTINUE in the business, I now offer for sale the well-known place called the Q RANCH, situated 36 miles from Sacramento, in IONE VALLEY, on the Jackson Road, containing THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY Acres, which for beauty of location, and richness of soil (as the crops testify), cannot be surpassed in the State.

HARD-FINISHED HOTEL, WITH GOOD BARN AND OUT-BUILDINGS, are situated on the premises. Also, a Good BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, and a 1st Class DISTILLERY, New and in good order.

THE ORCHARD contains 23 acres of Choice Fruit, of all kinds adapted to this climate.

To Persons wishing to Engage in Gardening, this place offers very superior inducements, as it is undoubtedly the Best Land in the State for that purpose, and pays a heavy per centage. Superior advantages are also offered.

To Miners, as Mining is good in this section.

To accommodate those who wish Small Pieces, it is offered in Lots to suit purchasers.

The Title is Perfect.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to or address,

C. GREEN,

Q Ranch, Ione Valley.

July, 1862.

FOR SALE,

A Farm of about 350 Acres,

IN ALAMEDA COUNTY, TWO MILES north from the City of Oakland, on the Telegraph Road. Either the whole or one-half, separately, will be sold, as may suit purchasers. There are now on the premises, a good Dwelling House, containing Ten Rooms; two Servants' Rooms, and Five large Closets and Bath Rooms, all hard finished, and Four handsome Marble Mantles.

Also, a good Farm-House, containing eight rooms, exclusive of rooms appropriated to farm laborers. A Carriage-House 20x40 feet, one and a half stories high; two large Barns, besides Cow-Houses, and Stables for 125 head of cattle and 20 horses, all in excellent condition. The whole is well fenced, and good Division Fences throughout the Farm. All in very complete order, and for the last two years an abundant supply of very Choice Fruit. Farm Implements, choice young Stock Horses, Harness, Wagons, Buggies, and Family Carriage, can be purchased with the land. The above desirable property will be sold on the most reasonable terms, as the owner wishes to be absent from the State for several years.

A good Eight-horse-power Thrashing Machine, second-hand but thoroughly repaired and better than new, for sale very low.

Also—20 very superior Yearling HEIFERS, half-blood Durham; and one half-blood Durham BULL. Also, one Full-blood Durham BULL, and Pure Blood.

Essex PIGS, five months old.

Any part or all of the above Property, for sale Cheaper than can be had elsewhere.

Apply to S. E. ALDEN, on the premises.

10

1000 Acres of Land,

120 COWS,

AND

A Good Milk and Dairy Business,

For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Business ever offered in our State. There is 900 acres good Suisun City, within five miles. The location is near Suisun City, within five miles. There is 900 acres good Land, well fenced, which can be had at \$10 per acre, and 120 select COWS for \$20 each, together with Engines and Boiler for feeding Stock, Cheese-Presses, Butter-Milks, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc., valued at \$1000. All these implements will go to the purchaser without cost.

The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted. There are also 1000 acres of good Land adjoining leased for two years at \$1 per acre; this goes also, and the lease can be renewed.

To a good and responsible party this property will be sold on the most liberal terms—say ONE-THIRD CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory.

Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address COL. WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will furnish all needed information.

Nov. 1, 1861.

8

A Beautiful Home For Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME OF 9 ACRES, situated in Fruit Valley, 11-2 miles from Brooklyn.

The Grounds are in the highest state of Cultivation. There are on the Grounds all the very choicest kinds of Fruit of every variety, for Market or Family use. The products of the Grounds will pay a monthly income of 3 per cent on the price asked for it, beyond all the wants of a family.

There is a neat Cottage, and Shed for Horses, and a Chicken Yard. Title A. I.

I. B. RUMFORD, Brooklyn.

Inquire at the FARMER'S Office.

500 Acres Good Land & Dwellings.

Who wants a Good Farm Cheap?

We can offer them Three Quarter Sections, 450 acres. GOOD LAND, suitable for Cultivation (Grain and Orchard Land) and Grazing.

This farm is situated on the county road, twenty-five miles from Sacramento, and thirteen from Suisun City, and three miles from Major Prairie Post Office. The land is well watered by living Springs, and enclosed in Fence. On the Farm is a good HOUSE with seven rooms. Stock sheds 140 feet long; Barn 60 feet, connected. The House is already furnished, so that a Family can take possession and be at home readily.

There are 800 Ewes and Lambs; small Farming Tools; 75 Domestic Fowls; Cow and Calf, etc. The whole will be sold a bargain, if applied for soon. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

7

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, WITH excellent Out-buildings, a fine Garden, Vineyard of four acres, with a field of sixty acres more, for pasturage or cultivation. The whole will be sold a great bargain if applied for immediately.

For particulars apply at California Farmer Office.

10

A Sheep Ranch For Sale.

A PRETTY RANCH IN THE MOUNTAINS (where is a good market for the sale of Mutton), of 400 acres, where a small band of Sheep would do well. Feed plenty all the year. Abundance of Timber, and good Vine Land. Good springs of water, never dry. Title perfect. Inquire at this Office.

21

A Partner Wanted on a Stock and Grain Ranch.

A PARTNER WITH \$3, \$10, or \$12,000, to take charge of a Good Ranch towards the Mountains, where an excellent chance will be given him to make a fortune. Inquire at this Office.

21

\$20,000 Wanted.

THIS AMOUNT OF MONEY IS WANTED, in Two Lots, upon Real Estate in the Country, with undoubted Title, and Four Times the VALUE given as security. A safe and secure investment, and interest paid every month. Inquire at this Office.

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## Literary Shrubbery.

SNIVELIZATION.—Whithersoever we go we meet with the sniveler. He stops us at the corner of the streets to entrust us with his opinion. He fears that that the morals and intelligence of the people are destroyed by the election of some rogue to office. He tells us just before the church that the last sermon of some transcendental preacher has given a deathblow to religion, and that the waves of atheism and the clouds of pantheism are to deluge and darken all the land. In the time of general health he speaks of the pestilence to come. The mail cannot be an hour late but he prattles of railroad accidents and steamboat disasters. He learns that a friend who was married yesterday will be a bankrupt in a year, and whimpers over the trials that he will endure. He is ridden with nightmare and emits an eternal wail. Recklessness is a bad quality, and so is blind and extravagant hope, but neither so degrading as inglorious and inactive despair.

We object to the sniveler, because he presents the anomaly of a being who has the power of motion without possessing life. His inspired languor is worse than strength. Better that man should rant than whine. The person who has no bounding and joyous feelings in him—whose cheeks never flush at an unexpected good—whose blood never tingles and fires at the contemplation of a noble aim, and who has no aspiration and no great object in life, is only fit for the hospital or bandbox. Enterprise, confidence, a disposition to believe that all good has been done—these constitute important elements in the character of every man who is of use to the world. We want no wailing and whimpering about the absence of happiness, but a sturdy determination to abate misery.

TRIAL OF THE BULLET-PROOF VEST.—The agent of the celebrated bullet-proof vest tested its efficiency before an assemblage of officers and citizens, at Benton barracks, Missouri. The trial took place according to arrangements, at 11 o'clock, A. M. At that hour the vest was placed upon a figure representing the size of a man, and the celebrated gunmaker and rifle shot, Horace Dimmick, fired at the mark, at the distance of one hundred and ten yards, a Harper-Ferry musket, a rifle bore (the best arm in the service). Mr. D. hit the plate near the point which would cover the heart, making a slight indentation but not penetrating the steel. Some twenty other shots were fired from the same weapon, and with the same effect. Shots were also made against the armor with the best revolvers, at a distance of from four to ten feet, with scarcely perceptible effect. The resistance of this breast-plate to the Minie ball is extraordinary, and shows that it is an almost sure protection against fire-arms of the most approved kinds, and at ordinary distances. The plate is made of steel, and may be worn without the least inconvenience, being neatly fitted in between the outer and inner linings of the vest.

A VALUABLE REMEDY.—Every family should keep in their house a small quantity of Chlorate of Potash. We have never found anything equal to it for a simple ulcerated sore throat. Dissolve a small teaspoonful of it in a tumbler of water, and then occasionally take a spoonful of the solution so as to gargle the throat. It is nearly tasteless, and not at all offensive to take, and is hence well adapted to children. Nothing is better than this for chapped or cracked hands. Wash them in the weak solution, and they will soon be well. It is also good for a rough, pimply or chapped face. It may be had of any druggist.

GENERAL Schofield has issued an order to the troops in the field to subvert on Secessionists when practicable—on Unionists when necessary. The steamer Warner has been improvised into a gunboat, and armed with howitzers and field pieces for the protection of the Missouri river commerce, and to prevent rebels crossing and recrossing that river. Accounts of the militia enrollment in the interior are encouraging. More have been enrolled and organized than can at present be armed.

A clergyman while engaged in catechizing a number of boys in a class, asked one of them the definition of matrimony. The reply was: "A place of punishment, where some folks suffer for a time before they go to Heaven." "Good boy," said the clergyman, "go and take your seat."

It must be a happy thought to a lover that his blood and that of his sweetheart mingle perhaps in the same musket.

## Important News!

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC especially the sufferers by the recent Floods, and all others who wish to

Save their Money

By purchasing their goods from

25 to 50 per cent Less

than the usual prices at other places, to call at

FENNER, RUSSELL & CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE,

Where can be found a general assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

FINE AND HEAVY CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

...ALSO...

Ladies' & Gents' Furnishing Goods

Hosiery, Gloves, Linen and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Carpet Bags, Rugs, China Matting, Blankets, Shawls, &c. &c. &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Silver-plated Ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Combs, Brushes, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Perfumery, and a general variety of other

FANCY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

No. 720 Montgomery street,

Opposite Metropolitan Theater, San Francisco

We refer to the Editor of Farmer, who can attest from personal knowledge, to the good quality and low price of our goods.

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FINE WOOL WANTED.

40,000 or 50,000 lbs. FINE MEROINO WOOL, wanted, for which CASH will be paid.

Parties having Fine Wool will please send Samples and state Amount of Lot, and price. Address, Col. WARREN, Ed. Farmer.

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# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XVII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1862.

NUMBER 23.

### The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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#### Loyalty of the State Agricultural Society's Officers.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Is the FARMER of August 11, we published a communication from "A Union Man," making some important inquiries in regard to the officers of the State Agricultural Society, and requesting a reply. We have received from the President of the Society, the following letter in response, which, in the absence of the editor, we present without comment to the public, and presume it will be found sufficiently explicit as to the writer's position:

Mr. Editor: I have just read the article in your paper signed "A Union Man," and many Members of the State Agricultural Society."

My rule has been to refrain from all newspaper controversies; but this instance I will make an exception, and as information is desired, I will reply for the promotion of the interest of the State Agricultural Society, of which I have the honor to be President.

The signer asks: "Is the President of the State Agricultural Society sound on the Union question?" To him and his Board for sustaining the Federal Government, and of course, our State as a branch of the same, in her present effort to crush out treason, and save the Union?" "We ask those to whom we appeal to give us a prompt reply; we would fain hope that it will be full, clear and satisfactory, though from rumors we fear it may be otherwise. We hope for good, though we thus speak."

My answer is: If the interrogator considers as a Union man, one who wishes, and desires the whole Union, and nothing less than the Union, and I am sound on the Union question. I ardently long to see all the States united. If a citizen who pays his taxes—Federal and State—and is ready and willing to vote for more money to sustain the Federal Government in terminating the war honorably, according to, and in the spirit of the Constitution, then I am sound on the Union question, as I am disposed to do all this. If disapproving rebellion in our once (and I hope again) glorious Republic, signifies to be sound on the Union question, then I am sound, as I disapprove of rebellion as well as I do of Abolitionism.

Mr. "Union Man," so much am I for the Union, and nothing but the Union, and Constitution of all, that should it now fail, with a broken heart I would leave California and emigrate to some remote portion of the American continent—as neither part of the Republic, North or South, would in my humble judgment be safe for property or enterprise.

I approve and admire President Lincoln's honest endeavors to prevent Abolitionists from forever severing North and South; and if indorsement of the President's conservative measures constitute supporting the Government, then I do uphold it.

But if, in the opinion of the questioner, the man sound on the Union question must be an Abolitionist, a Republican or a fanatic; if a man must have no opinion with regard to the carrying on of the war, expending the money; must not disapprove of the acts of some of the officers, and Republican party, both in this State and in Washington; if to be a Union man it is necessary to moderate the enemy's ability to fight; if I must bow—howl—roar—that the Rebels have no arms, ammunition, no clothing; that they are a parcel of unorganized vagabonds; and all that is wanted is to make a rush at them with a will and cry of pleasure; if, as I said before, all this is necessary to be a Union man, then I am no Union man; for I have always heard that the rule uniformly adopted by the greatest military heroes, of past ages and the present century, was, "Never to underrate your foe."

I disapprove of some movements, some orders, some laws, laws passed by Congress; not on account of the enemy, but from my very love of the Republic, for in my humble judgment, I think laws, etc. etc., will injure Union men as much as Rebels in the rebellious States. If the opinion of mine constitutes an anti-Union man, then the ultras will consider me as such. I have the right to express my opinion concerning

public measures—public men. This privilege the Constitution and the laws of the country give me; this right I must and will have; I am entitled to it as one of the tax-payers—one who labors for the prosperity of the State with the little energy and ability with which nature endowed me. It has been my endeavor to improve the land and country; to impart to others the knowledge which they did not possess; to write and labor for the common benefit. All this I have done, and still will do cheerfully, without asking persons what is their politics or creed.

As President of the State Agricultural Society, I have nothing to do with parties or factions. Politics would blast that institution quicker than would the fierce wind of the sirocco wither the fragile hot-house plant.

Do my appointments, unanimously confirmed by the Board, show a disloyal or party man? The highest officer of the Fair—the Grand Marshal—appointed by me, is a prominent Republican; an officer whom the people have elected to the position of Clerk of the Supreme Court. Is not the gentleman who is to deliver the Annual Address known to be a sound Union man and a Republican—though there never were, and never shall be, as long as I am President, any questions asked as to what are the political opinions of those appointed on the Committees.

Why, then, does the "Union Man" conclude his remarks with these words: "We fain would hope it will be full, clear, satisfactory—though from rumors we fear it is otherwise." Does his apprehension come from the fact of my having been Vice President of the State Convention held at Sacramento on the 6th of August by the Democratic party? If it be a crime to have accepted the position of delegate from my county, then I confess I have sinned; though I assure my interrogator that I meant well. I went there with the vain hope to do good, and go hand-in-hand with the conservative men; but to my sorrow I find that the majority are as ultra and hot-headed as are the Abolitionists on the other side.

I am a Democrat in the strictest sense of the word. Not one, however, who goes for men and measures, but who cherishes naught but genuine Jeffersonian principles. They are broad enough for the whole human family, and when the leaders of those principles, for selfish motives, deviate from those divine doctrines, through which true Democracy gives security to life and property, which holds the old time-honored Constitution sacred, then I will stand aside. Never shall I be guilty of helping to destroy the glorious Temple of Liberty erected with suffering, toil and blood, by the immortal Washington, supported by Jefferson and other noble patriots.

One word more. You inquire "Are the Board sound?" The Board is composed of seventeen Vice Presidents, three ex-Presidents, etc., who were all elected by the members of the State Agricultural Society. Many of them never acted on the Board, and are not known to me; but the few with whom I am acquainted are good Union men—judging from the unanimous consent which they gave the chief appointments. However, no politics were mentioned, and as I said before, shall not be as long as I remain in office.

Now, "Mr. Union Man" and many others of the State Agricultural Society," you wished a full, clear statement of my sentiments. I have given them as well as I could. Whether that statement is satisfactory, you have to judge.

A. HARASZETHY.

#### Farmers Lose by Dirty Wheat.

It seems almost incredible that with the clear proof before a man's eyes, that he should persist in a plan by which he grows poorer every year, and loses money and a good name, where he could easier make money and win credit.

Our grain-growers, many of them, continue the careless and discreditable custom of bringing to market poorly cleaned grain, and in every instance they lose at least 10 per cent, for such folly. If any Farmer doubts this statement, let him go to the mills where he sells his grain, and get them to show him how that dirty grain is cleaned, before it is ground. Let him see the chaff that is separated from his wheat—let him see the hog-feed and chicken-feed that the miller sells from his own wheat, and then let him ask himself, if the miller is expected to do all this work, lose all the weight of this chaff, and then pay him the same price as he does his neighbor for well cleaned wheat? The fact is, the grain-grower that carries poorly cleaned grain to market, generally pays for the cleaning his own wheat. First selling his grain at ten cents a bushel less than the market rate, because it is dirty, then loses in weight, and finally buys hog-feed and chicken-feed of his miller, and hauls it home again, adding more labor, and receiving less returns, for what he has already done.

When will Farmers grow wise, and clean their grain well, save their own feed, carry only such grain to market as shall win a high price and good name?

A little daughter of Wm. P. Smith, living in San Jose, aged seven years, was kicked by a horse, while on the sidewalk, and her leg broken.

#### Horticulture in Massachusetts.

We extract from the Report of the Visiting Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, not only to show the great progress in this science, but to show how the business men, the merchants, manufacturers, and others, occupy a portion of their time, and expend a portion of their wealth, in that noblest of all the occupations of life, the "beautifying of home," for with this labor all the higher powers and nobler virtues are called into requisition.

We give these sketches also to show what we esteem the correct way of reporting such visits; embracing brief notices of valuable trees, plants, &c., and the manner of their cultivation.

We desire particularly to call attention to the important remarks of that committee, touching the fruit trees of Wm. Bacon, Esq., the secret of success, the food of the trees, and care of surface roots. Here is a case in point against "tap-roots," which was so much discussed some years since, by a defunct paper, that so strenuously advocated "tap-roots," and battled against "hill-side orchards and vineyards," and which worked an injury to our State of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and retarded the progress of Horticulture materially, for a while. We also refer to this particular case of the success of the "surface-roots," to show the cause of the loss of so many trees and vines in our State, by means of the late floods, the water upon the roots of the trees, always certain death where there is not a cultivation deep enough to let the water settle down below all the roots.

The sketches are interesting, too, as associated with the plans and efforts of a society that has done so much for the cause of Horticulture:

Estate of E. S. Rand, Jr.—On the 3d of July the Committee visited the residence of Mr. Edward S. Rand, Jr. Mr. Rand's object in asking this examination was in order to show what might be accomplished on a new place, in a short time, and with little expense—three points of the greatest importance. In the spring previous, the eight-acre lot was a wild thicket of oak, birch, juniper, and pitch and white pine. The site, though uninviting at the commencement, was well chosen, being remarkably undulating, and giving great variety of effect. With a true appreciation of its capacities, Mr. Rand has entered upon the work of transforming this forest into a garden, with all the ardor of true love. The main part of the work has been done with his own hands, before and after office hours in Boston. It was surprising how great changes had been made in so short time, and at such moderate cost. Instead of the pines and blueberry bushes of the previous spring, we saw a garden of herbaceous plants—a bed of strawberries—specimens of choice trees, such as Salix, Magnolia, Liquidambar, Lycasteria, a hedgerow of Pyrus Japonica, and many other evidences that the work of transformation was going on with great skill and good judgment in every expenditure. It is in this respect that the place is specially note-worthy, the results in all cases exceeding the means used in producing them. From the piazza of the house we look up a most charming stretch of the Charles river. Added to this, a wide sweep of luxuriant interval gives an English picturesqueness of landscape rarely to be equaled. This place, in the hands of one so enthusiastic and persevering in his love of nature and her sciences, will surely be worthy of a visit in future years.

Estate of E. S. Rand, Sen.—On the 4th of September your Committee visited the estate of Edward S. Rand, Esq., which is also in Dedham, and about two miles from his son's residence. Here we found the objects of interest totally dissimilar, the culture of this estate being advanced almost to the limit of present art. Around, and on the northerly side of the house, were extensive groups of Rhododendrons, Kalmias, and Azaleas, in remarkably fine condition. Some specimens of the Rhododendron are probably unequalled in New England, being eight feet high, six feet broad, well-furnished and profusely set with flower buds. Mr. Rand attributes their vigor to the cool, shaded and northerly exposure. A striking specimen of Fagus laciniosa (Oak-leaved Beech), ten feet high and eight feet in width, and very dense, gave an unique contrast with larger trees. Several specimens of English oak were much admired for their vigor and depth of color. Not to dwell upon the perfectly kept walks and hedges and lawns, we pass to the graperies, loaded with fruit; the rose pit, in which Glorie de Dijon reigns as queen, and come at last to the chief attractions of the place—the greenhouse, the conservatory, and the stove. This collection of new and choice exotics is beyond question the largest in New England, and was under most perfect culture. Among variegated plants we noticed a fine collection of Anemonechilus, ten varieties of Caladina, several new Vireas, noble specimens of Ceanothus, twenty newest Begonias, and a great number of others. The collection of Orchids in the Stove were worthy of undivided attention. Especially noticeable were Aerides odorata, Nepeanthus distillatoria, Cattleyas in variety, Scuticaria Steelii, Stanhopeas, Lelias, Gongoras, Cypripediums, Dendrobiums in variety,

and a long list, which would exceed our limit to enumerate. Of the more choice Ferns and Lycopods we noticed a great number of beautiful specimens. No one can visit this varied collection of the most curious and wonderful products of the vegetable kingdom, without a feeling of gratitude to Mr. Rand. His plants are a public benefaction, and an honor to the Commonwealth. They supply the place, so far as private collections can, of a public garden of plants. Though not accessible to many, yet this example is a stimulus to all. It is a help toward a result, for the which we will not rest until it is attained, viz., a Public Conservatory of Plants, worthy of the city of Boston, of the Commonwealth, and of this Society.

William Bacon's Pear Orchard.—Your Committee also visited the pear orchard of Mr. Wm. Bacon, in Roxbury, and found the trees in great vigor, and well loaded with fruit. The advantage of protection from winter winds was very manifest, this garden being surrounded by high walls, which saved the fruit buds. It is a matter of surprise that these trees can continue to thrive in such a location—the surface soil being but eighteen inches to two feet above the water level, in the driest season. The secret is, that a constant and profuse supply of food is applied on the surface, obtained from the city sewer, which flows through the ground. So long as the surface roots can be so fed and stimulated, the trees may thrive, as they have heretofore, in a most marked degree, under Mr. Bacon's management. But if, from any cause, the roots should for once venture down, quick consumption would be sure to follow. As Mr. Bacon's garden was fully reported, and received an award last year, it was excluded from the list for this season.

#### The Borer.

Mr. Swain, of Bangor, Butte county, of whom we have spoken in relation to the grasshopper, informs us he has also a plan to keep off the insect grub, that bites the bark of the tree, and then deposits the egg, from which comes "Grub" or borer. Mr. S. takes two pieces of tin, two feet long and one foot wide, and makes them into the form of a half square, by nailing the edge; this is then placed against the young trees, by pressing one end into the ground at the root of the tree, and then place it against the body of the tree, on the sunny side, and tie the top. This prevents the sun from coming in contact with the bark, by reason of the tin placed against it; and when the sun is thus kept away from the body of the tree, if any eggs are deposited they will perish for want of vital power from the sun—and thus is the borer or germ destroyed. Will some person try it, and report to us?

Mr. Swain has a fine dairy of some twenty cows, and in the busy season they make 100 to 150 pounds of butter per month.

#### How do they Live?

We are often surprised at the pains that some folks take when locating their dwellings. They squat out upon an open hot plain, and stay there year after year, and never think of planting a tree, vine, or shrub, but squat down in the burning sun and literally dry up. Wife, children, and self, tanned by the sun to the color of sole-leather; and even the dumb beasts are without a shelter. And this some folks call living. These men cannot find time to improve about home, but they find time enough to—to do nothing but lay round, or go to a horse-race, or a political meeting—while home is a barren and desolate spot, and their minds, tastes, affections, and principles run to weeds. How much better if such men would learn to work to improve about their homes.

#### To get Rid of Grasshoppers.

The following plan to get rid of grasshoppers, was effectually tried the past season by Wm. H. Harrison Swain, Esq., of Bangor, Butte county, and by this means he saved a valuable orchard:

Mr. Swain made a large pile of logs on the two sides, at the windward of the field, setting them on fire and keeping them burning some time. The thick rising smoke was a complete barrier; for the grasshoppers as they met the smoke, rose and were borne away with it in clouds. Mr. S. says it saved his fields, and he wishes others to try it.

#### Buckwheat as an Exterminator.

BUCKWHEAT when on rich ground, will kill grass effectually. It must be sown as soon as the ground is plowed. In such case, a few crops will even exterminate quack. Buckwheat seems to be poison to other plants; and it is even known to destroy insects. It does this probably by destroying the grasses and herbs upon which the insects feed. No insect touches buckwheat on the ground.

Prepare your soil thoroughly; pulverize, and give it the best tillage; manure added will benefit it, if not already fertile. Then, sown rather plentifully, a clean soil will appear, and a clean crop. If plowed under, and the second crop raised, there will be a garden without weeds, the ensuing year; and the tender grains may be sown with impunity so far as the insects are concerned, especially when lime and ashes have been added the year before. A little salt also (one bushel to six or eight) will aid. In this way, I have known the most obdurate quack soil to be reclaimed, and made fertile and mellow.—[F. G.—Valley Farmer.

#### Agricultural Fairs.

We commend the following, by a writer in the N. H. Journal of Agriculture, to our readers:

How shall they be conducted so as to be sustained? Have we the best system for the times? Can any mode be devised to sustain them with interest and profit without so much money, during the coming years of heavy national taxes? There is reason to doubt their being sustained under the present method of premiums. And probably most persons will say at first thought, they cannot be sustained without premiums.

Let us look at the matter a moment. But a small number of those who attend Fairs expect to receive premiums. They either have nothing worth entering, or what they have they esteem too ordinary to be worthy of one. And fewer still actually receive anything. Only a very limited number receive any adequate compensation for their effort. Then actually by far the largest portion of the stimulant is in the name or reputation of having a "premium" article. Now to pay premiums we have to rely on Membership Fees, Tickets, Licenses to enter grounds, &c. The cost of fitting up a Fair Ground, by fencing, stalls, hall, &c., is quite an item to begin with; but when once done, it will not cost a very large sum to keep the same in repair for years—not more than might be raised by a small membership fee. If we dispense with tickets the cost of fence will be greatly reduced. In order to sell tickets well we must resort to something near akin to horse racing, which, to use liberal charity, is of doubtful utility and in no sense a positive benefit to the brow-sweating farmer or mechanic. It is not certain but that a walking ground would be of more real benefit to the community at large than a trotting ground. Missionaries in Persia and Palestine tell us that horses there are trained to walk incredibly fast. We have our "lightning" telegraphs and express trains; very few of the actual laborers are ambitious for a 2.40 horse to keep for use. But enough said on that point. It will doubtless be argued that our Fairs will be small affairs if we do not have some such attractions as bands of music, trotting grounds, &c. It may be so in respect to the presence of a certain class, and what if it is? Are they any real benefit aside from the money we get for their tickets? And if we can dispense with their money, we surely can with them. Besides, if it happens to rain we shall not have them as it is. But the class who go there to see improved stock, cattle, horses, or sheep, or swine, or luscious fruit, vegetables, grain, quilts, pictures, hair-work, improved tools, machines, carriages, etc.—just the people whom the Fair will most benefit, and who in turn will most benefit the community by what they learn at the Fair, will be there, wet or dry!

Now if we can make our Fair days market days, or days for exchange of stock or commodities, at the same time announcing by committees, as now, what is most worthy of premium, shall we not make as much real progress and enjoy the holiday as much as under the present mode? These remarks are made hoping to call attention to the subject. If the views above expressed are obviously practical, let them be sustained. If not, will some good friend of improvement explode them.

#### A New Grape Enemy.

In 1860 we discovered among our grapes a destructive enemy which we had not heard of before, a dark green bug, which about the middle of May laid its eggs upon the leaf, and these eggs, by the latter part of the month, produced a slug, which preyed fearfully not only upon the leaf but upon the fruit blossoms. The leaves they would eat half up, and whenever they attacked the blossoms, there would not be much of them left. We have seen them almost buried in the blossoms, utterly destroying them. Thus far this season, however, they have been very few in number, and done no material damage, and we believe the crop is pretty secure against them. We dislodged the bug by applications of whale-oil soap water, which destroyed those which it touched, and we believe kept others away. It also destroyed the slugs when they could be got at. We used a sponge to sprinkle with, as being better than a syringe, it wasting less of the solution, and requiring only one hand, while the other could be employed to turn up the vines, &c.

The crop of grapes in this region never promised a more abundant yield than it does now. We think there is twice the amount of embryo bunches upon our vines that we ever saw before. Besides, all the vines wear an unusually vigorous appearance.—[Ger. Telegraph.

Look out for him here.

#### Hay.

FROM all we can see and hear we are satisfied that the hay crop of this year will be immense; the demand, too, will be large. The increased trade to Washoe and the mines, our troops, and many new openings for the sale of all kinds of produce, gives sale to hay, grain etc. This is good for the producer, the buying man and the country. We think, too, the hay is better cured and put up with more care than heretofore.



## Gardens of Stockton and Neighborhood.

VINEYARD—PRUNING, ETC.

BELOW we give further extracts from the report of a committee of the Agricultural Society, as published in the Independent:

Went to the corner of East street and Mokelumne Hill road, one mile in an easterly direction from the Court House, where Mr. Detten has six acres of good land planted in vineyard and orchard. Mr. D. has seven thousand grape-vines three years old. We would invite the particular attention of cultivators of the vine to the mode practiced in this garden. Mr. D. seems to have more devoted enthusiasm and genuine zeal in practical horticulture than any gentleman I have met in the country. He works the ground and manages affairs with no other assistance than his own little boy—a lad about 10 years old—and has his vines in better order than any I have seen. His mode of pruning is a *second renewal system*—keeping two years old wood to throw out the bearing shoots. Although not practiced in other countries—one year old being invariably the wood left to throw out the bearing shoots of the following season, Mr. Detten finds his plan to work well. His mode of summer pruning is to let the leading shoots run unchecked for 10 or 12 feet, keeping the lateral shoots closely trimmed in, and also removes all the tendrils of the vine. One excellent result of his method of pruning is a very remarkable equality in the foliage of the vine. The leaves are all alike, and thereby the elaboration of sap more equal and better calculated to produce healthiness and uniformity in the crop of fruit. The Black Burgundy grapes were in fine order; and the White Frontignac nearly ripe. There are more foreign varieties of grapes here than anywhere I have yet visited. Muscat of Alexandria (the best grape in the world), Black Hamburg, Black St. Peters, White Sweetwater, White Syrian (a late grape), berries large and bunches very large. Of seventy-five hundred grape-vines, about one-half are foreign. Mr. D. makes a very excellent quality of wine—genuine grape juice; and also has manufactured an article of "Peach Cordial," something entirely new. This branch of business, wine-making, is something your correspondent but poorly understands; but he would advise any one wishing an insight into these matters to call upon Mr. Detten himself. He makes a wine of great excellence from a native grape and a hybrid between the Black Hamburg and the native mentioned, with a limited mixture of other varieties. There are several qualities of soil in this garden, a portion of it consisting of a lightish black sandy loam, and other portions of black heavy earth.

Apples thrive well. The principal varieties are the Newtown Pippin; Gravenstein, Porter, Fall Pippin, Yellow Bellflower, Fall Beauty, Baldwin, Golden Russet, Spitzenberg and Gloria Mundi. Pears are mainly of the Winter Nelis, French Jargonelle, Burré d'Arenberg, Glout Morceau, and a few of Louise Bonne de Jersey and Bartlett. Mr. Detten does not irrigate either his orchards or grape-vines. Take the place all in all, it merits more than a hasty sketch or passing notice. I noticed two trees of the *Abel*, or Silver Poplar here—the first I have seen.

The "Helvetia" garden consists of 20 acres of good loamy black soil, belonging to Vincent Galliana & Bros., and contains fifty thousand grape-vines. The grounds are laid out with carriage ways so that visitors can drive through and around the premises. Plums, Peaches, Apples, Apricots, Figs, Nectarines, and every variety of fruit commonly found in extensive gardens and orchards, are to be found here. These gentlemen seem to understand the business of fruit culture very well, yet the ground is so extensive, and trees and vines so thickly planted, that more force than they employ is required to keep it in first-rate condition. These gentlemen engage extensively in the manufacture of wine. They also make a business of supplying the vegetable market, and if not already rich, are certainly on the high road to wealth.

Mr. A. McCloud has one hundred acres of land of capital soil under cultivation—all in fruit. This place is situated in the environs of Stockton about one mile north of the Court House. There are about 15,000 trees altogether—1,000 pear; 1,000 apricot; 600 plum; 400 nectarine; 3,000 apple; 9,800 peach; 75 or 100 cherry trees; a few quince, and a variety of other small fruit trees. Peaches are more healthy in appearance than any I have seen in the neighborhood of Stockton. There are 20 varieties of plums; 20 of pears; and Mr. McCloud says he has entirely too many of apples. He has several varieties of apricots, only two, however, are worth anything—Large Early and Moor Park. Myer's Rare Ripe and Crawford's Early are the two varieties of peaches that succeeded best—altogether free from curled-leaf. Plum trees are very healthy and heavily laden with fruit. Jefferson plum, very prolific—trees literally bent to the ground. One peach-plum tree three inches in diameter, yielded 35 pounds of fruit which was sold at twenty cents a pound. Soil not of the black clay caste, but good loam with a slight mixture of sharp sand. There are some fine dwarf pear trees worked on the Angers Quince stock. This place is liberally irrigated; raises the water by horsepower—a something he finds handy for breaking young colts.

Mr. S. Fisher's (stage proprietor) home residence is situated on Eldorado street, immediately opposite the Episcopal church—a lot of 150 feet square. He has some fine healthy pears and apples, likewise, quinces. Mr. Fisher mulches the whole ground with manure instead of cultivating the soil with the spade. He irrigates once every three weeks, and has irrigating apparatus in perfect order. The soil is a heavy black loam, similar, in fact, the same, as the general character of the soil bordering on the sloughs. Mr. Fisher has been unfortunate with his peaches, the winter floods being the cause here, as in other gardens, of killing fruit trees, particularly stone fruits. Chickasaw plums, one pound-pear tree with large fruit, were the first objects attracting attention; besides fifty apple trees, perfect pictures, 25 pears, 5 cherries, 15 peaches, 150 grape-vines, plums, nectarines, apricots (about 15 in all), 2 almonds;

self-regulating wind-mill with tank 12 by 18 feet and 3 feet deep. Mr. Fisher has fine bee-hives which he tells me succeed remarkably well.

On the other side of the street is the dwelling of Mr. Fogg, of the firm of Nash & Fogg, one of those neat places without anything special to notice.

On the same side of the street, and next to Mr. Fisher, is the square, flat-roofed, two-story brick residence of Mr. Biven, one of the editors of the daily Argus. The garden is the same size as Mr. Fisher's, but not so well kept, which may be partially accounted for from the fact that editors are not usually first class gardeners.

Mr. David Henderson's garden, corner of Lindsay and Eldorado streets, is 100 feet square. Mr. H. tells us that his trees were in excellent order last year, but the floods, last winter destroyed stone-fruits—a common circumstance in gardens that were overflowed, and one which has apparently made many proprietors spiritless in the care of their gardens.

Opposite Mr. Henderson's is the beautiful residence of Mr. Keeler, now rented by Mr. Page. The garden, this year, is but indifferently managed.

Returning into town I went to Mr. William Atkinson's—a lot of 100 by 150 feet, planted with fruit. The trees are five years old. The only thing strikingly noticeable here was one English Jargonelle pear tree, with fruit unusually large. This place is near Mr. Hickman's. Mr. Hickman, on Main below Center street, has a thrifty little orchard, consisting chiefly of apples.

## Farms and Rural Scenery.

On Friday morning, August 1st, I left the city of Stockton and rode along the Lower Sacramento road to Woodbridge. Being the first time I had ever traveled in this part of the valley, the broad fields of waving grain, "like golden shields cast down from the sun," herds of cattle and horses lazily browsing over the pasture lands; the hum of the distant thrashing machines; reapers busily at work—everything connected with the labor of the farmer in the harvest field; the level plains extending beyond the reach of the eye in every direction; old sicks here and there on the wide fields, presenting the appearance of an interminable forest in the distance—altogether not only impressed the mind with the "peace and sweet content" that must arise from the pursuit of a pastoral life, but forcibly brought to view the present and future importance of agriculture in this section of the valley. Confusion in titles to the land has, in many instances, checked the ardor of many industrious men in the work of improvements; yet notwithstanding difficulties, or rather the natural restraint that a feeling of insecurity works, the agricultural labors and interests of the farming population are far in advance, generally of what could, by a stranger, be reasonably anticipated.

The first place called at was the farm of Thomas Hill, rented by John J. Funk. The farm consists of 320 acres, 280 of which is under cultivation, 125 acres of barley for hay; 195 acres of grain, barley and wheat, 100 acres being wheat. The wheat crop, I was told, would average about 20 bushels to the acre. Several small patches in the grain fields were killed by water during the winter. Mr. F. has three very fine brood mares and a stock of young horses, 20 in number. The cultivation of fruit is confined to a small space immediately around the dwelling house, and consists of a few very healthy pears and plums, and a few more very completely shriveled up. He does not irrigate, believing it is not necessary where the soil is a sharp sandy loam, averaging from four to five feet in depth to the hard pan.

Mr. Funk has a granary which holds 2,000 bushels, and is building another of a capacity to hold 600 bushels. He means to retain his grain not feeling able to purchase sacks at their present high figure. The price of sacks at present is a matter about which farmers generally complain.

## Apple-tree Borer.

We publish from the Journal of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, the communication of a very intelligent correspondent upon the characteristics, habits and mode of treating these pests of the orchard. The subject is well treated, and one deserving the attention of all who are interested in the Apple culture:

It is well known to entomologists that there are two distinct "borers" infesting the apple tree. The one, in the larva or grub state, is a whitish, hammer-headed fellow, looking as if he was squeezed flat between two squares of glass; and in consequence of his front end being about twice as wide as it is high, he bores a hole to suit the shape of his head—egg-shaped. The other in the larva state, is a round or cylindrical whitish grub, and as his front end is round, he bores a round hole, not an egg-shaped one. He is also when full grown nearly twice as large as the other chap; and consequently his hole is much larger than that of the other. In the perfect or beetle state, the rascal is about half-an-inch long, with rather short horns (or antennae), and on a cursory view seems quite a brown, dingy affair. A closer inspection, however, will show that his body above is marked with elegant brassy spots, and that underneath he is all glorious with brass and gold. In the perfect or beetle state, the scoundrel insect is about an inch long, with very long antennae, and he is of a cinnamon color, with two broad milk white stripes reaching all the way from his nose to his tail.

"But," some readers will say, "what is the use of knowing all of this? What practical advantage is it to know, which of two insects, equally mischievous and hateful, are destroying my orchard?" Not so fast my good friends. We will come to the "practical utility" part immediately.

The first or smaller insect, a *Buprestis*, attacks, as I know from my own experience, not only the trunk of the apple trees, either at top, middle or butt, but also small limbs, not over three-quarters of an inch in diameter. The second, or larger insect, which is a *Saperda*, generally confines his attack to the butt of the trunk, pretty close to the ground. Instances have been known, indeed, of his attacking the trunk in the crotch, or where it branches off into limbs, but such instances are rare, and generally occur where the parent beetle

finds the butts of all the trees pre-occupied, and so takes to the crotch for the want of its more favorite locality. Small as insects are, they know a great deal. For instance, they all know enough to make good provisions for their future families, which is more than some two-legged bugs that wear coats and pantaloons always do or know.

I stated in my essay on "Insects injurious to vegetation in Illinois" (printed in your transactions, vol. 4, p. 345), that Dr. Fitch, the State Entomologist of New York, had proved by a decisive experiment that a certain preventive against the attack of the *Saperda*, or big round borer, was "to rub the bark of the trees with soap, the latter part of May each year;" but that whether the soap was equally effectual against the little hammer-headed borer (*Buprestis*) remained to be proved. I have a small garden in Rock Island, about the size of a pocket handkerchief, in which I planted some years ago, a dozen apple trees. In the spring of 1861 I dug out of these trees probably a dozen borers of the hammer-headed kind, and having great faith in soap, about the last of May, 1861, I applied Dr. Fitch's preventive to all of them. To be plain and explicit, I took a bar of the newest and softest soap I could get (value 10 cents), and with this I thoroughly rubbed over all my trees, not only to the trunks, but also such limbs as were three-quarters of an inch through. The result this spring (1862) is that there is no longer a borer to be found in any of them, and I give the facts just as they are to your readers for what they are worth. Of course it would have been more satisfactory to have soaped half the trees, and left the other half unsoaped, as Dr. Fitch did; and then if the soaped trees were free from borers, and the unsoaped trees full of them, the proof would have been conclusive. But Dr. Fitch is paid by the State of New York for conducting such experiments as these, and can, therefore, afford to make them; we western bug-bunters on the other hand, who have to foot our own bills, cannot afford to sacrifice our own private and peculiar apple trees for the benefit of the public.

Now for the "practical utility" part. Look to your apple trees, and see if you can dig any borers out of them, and what shape and size those borers are; and if not see if you can see the holes where the insects have formerly eaten their way out. If the holes are oval and rather small, say the three-sixteenths of an inch, and not confined to the butt of the trunk, you may know it is the *Buprestis*; if the holes are larger, say the size of a small pea, and found exclusively in the butt, you may know it as the *Saperda*.

In the former case, if you have faith, as I have, in the "soap remedy," you must soap not only the trunk of the trees, but the small limbs; in the latter case it is sufficient to soap the trunk, and if you are driven for time and soap is dear with you, probably it would do to soap the crotch and the butt end of the trunk alone. *A word to the wise is sufficient.*

BEST. D. WALSH.

## Col. Johnson's Letters from England.

The able and accomplished Secretary of the N. Y. State Ag. Society, is now on a visit to England, to view the Great Exhibition, and we copy the following letter from him, which reports an extensive Stock sale, and is dated London, June 19:

Dear Sir: After my letter from Liverpool, I think on the 13th, Mr. Cornell and myself visited Speke Hall farm, near Liverpool, and examined the herd of Mr. Atherton, who has lately purchased Mr. Bolden's entire herd, among the most valuable in this country. He has the Duchess blood in great purity. Mr. Atherton is to have a public sale in July, which it is probable we shall attend. Mr. A. has an excellent farm, in good order, and his stock is of a high order.

On the 16th we visited Robert and Thomas Bell, who are tenants of the Earl of Derby's estate, the one at Mosbrough Hall (Robert), who has given up breeding stock, and has his farm devoted to the milk dairy. We found his farm in good order, and everything about him indicated the skillful manager. Thomas Bell has a farm on the same estate of about 300 acres. He has a small herd of Short Horns, descended, I believe, from the Bates' stock; Mr. Bell being one of his nephews. He sells at moderate prices and has a demand for all he breeds. His farm is rather light land for Short Horns—it is apparently well managed. We visited, the same day, Mr. G. W. Harvey, Walton on the Hill, about five miles from Liverpool. He has an excellent lot of Short Horns, mostly of the Kirklevington and Barrington tribes. His cattle were in good order, as well as his farm and buildings. His cows are large milkers. He has a milk dairy and sends milk to Liverpool. His cows are mainly Yorkshire, sired by a Short Horn bull, and are large bony cows, giving very large quantities of milk, and are usually kept up in the stable until their milk falls, when they are fattened for the shambles, and their places supplied by others.

Mr. Harvey is a merchant in Liverpool and attends to his farm and stock personally, and he is succeeding well, both in reference to stock and farm, in a manner that must be gratifying.

On Tuesday the 17th, we came up to town, and on our arrival at the city, about 9 p. m., I found a letter awaiting me from H. Strafford, Esq., inviting us to the closing sale of Jonas Webb's world-wide known Southdown flock the next day at 11 o'clock, at Babraham. We were enabled to reach a special train at 9 in the morning of the 18th, and arrived in time for the sale with Mr. Cornell and Mr. John Dagwell, of Utica, a friend and fellow passenger with us in crossing. We found a remarkably fine lot of yearling lambs, the last of the Babraham stock. A large company of intelligent farmers and others were present, not only from England and Scotland, but also from France, Austria, Hungary, and I think, Silesia, who were among the purchasers. There were 149 bucks, 58 pens of ewes of five each, sold, and the work was most admirably done by Messrs. H. Strafford and J. Carter Jonas, and we had time to return to town, 45 miles distant, that night. The sale was rapidly carried out, not a controversy arose as to bids, and everything was in complete order. An interregnum of an hour for a lunch, such as we do not often see in America, at which Mr. Strafford

presided, enabled us to stand the fatigue of the day. The sale was a capital one, the particulars of which you will find in the Mark Lane Express next week. Mr. Cornell bid off nine bucks and three pens of ewes, and the animals will do credit to his judgment when they reach our shores. The highest price buck was 140 guineas, and the highest pen of ewes, I think, 204 guineas each.

The whole amount of the sales last year, 997 sheep..... £10,926 6 6  
This year, rams 148, ewes 289=437..... 6,720 8 0

£16,646 14 6

The largest amount ever realized for a sale of stock by one individual, I believe, to be found on record.

On my arrival here on Tuesday evening, I found an invitation to Dr. Murchison's, which I attended with Dr. Black, where I met many of the members of the scientific convention and several old acquaintances of 1851.

To-day I have been at the Palace for the first time. The building is of a permanent character, and not as attractive as the Crystal Palace of 1851. Its internal arrangement is much to be preferred and the exhibition far exceeds that of '51. Of course a rapid view does not enable me to form any judgment of it as a whole, but in every department the advance was most striking.

Mr. J. E. Holmes, the Assistant Commissioner U. S., has done wonders in arranging our few articles and preparing our department. He is entitled to great credit, both from exhibitors and our country. The commissioners of the exhibition have treated us most kindly, and I find a welcome on every hand, which is most gratifying.

The Times and other papers have noticed our articles with commendation, and the jurors, who are about concluding their labors, have given, we are assured, a liberal award of medals to our department.

In passing through the country from Liverpool to London and thence to Cambridge, the crops appear, upon the whole, very good, and there has been great improvement since I was here in '51.

I have not time further to enlarge, as my time is very much occupied and will be for a short time, but I will write more fully hereafter.

Yours truly, B. P. JOHNSON.

## Iowa State Fair and Tournament.

A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer gives the following as a part of the arrangements for the Iowa State Fair this year, which we present as worthy of consideration in this State. He states that the Premium List is much enlarged over any previous year, and amounts to about \$5,000 in bona fide premiums. Also, that competition in the departments of stock, implements, etc., are open to the world; and continues:

On the question of Equestrianism, our directors for several years have been a unit in opposition to all female displays. This year they have been happy in introducing and defining not only a new and novel feature, but a most attractive and useful display of real horsemanship. At this time in the history of our country, when we have become a nation of soldiers, every encouragement should be given to our young men to learn to ride. But I will give the whole particulars as published in the list:

## No. 65—THE TOURNAMENT.

Best display of horsemanship, a gentleman over 18 years of age—under the rules and tests hereunto appended, Dip. \$100.

Entry fee five per cent of the premium. If the entries are numerous, a second, and even a third premium may be awarded.

The horses must be trained by the contestants. The taste of the wearer may determine his dress—no burlesque will be allowed.

The strictest decorum, and prompt obedience to orders, will be required.

At the close of the contest, a beautiful lady, selected by the Executive Committee, will crown the victor, and proclaim him the most gallant and accomplished Knight.

## THE CONTEST.

1st. An exhibition of the docility and training of the horse—dismounted—their obedience to command, and all peculiarities, showing the sense of the horse, and the skill of the master. This test will be voluntary—any one declining, will be permitted to do so without prejudice to his future performance.

2d. *Mounting and Dismounting*.—Style of the person, and seat, at different moderate gaits. Sudden rapid advances and halts. Seizing an object from the ground, on or near to it, when at full speed. Rapid advance to a given point, "to the right about" on the horses hind feet if possible—and retreat with the same rapidity.

This manege of the horse will be greatly facilitated by a little study on the the School of the Trooper.

3d. *Bar-Leaping*.—A single bar will be used, commencing at a very moderate elevation for exercise. It will gradually be raised to any desired height, and will be so arranged, that by the least stroke, it will be displaced and fall to the ground. The bar will be approached uniformly at a sharp canter or gallop, as the rider may choose.

4th. *Tilting*.—Each Knight will be provided with a lance. And a ring three inches in diameter will be suspended at about the height of his head; then at full speed, the ring is to be taken off on the point of the lance.

A trial in all the foregoing tests, except the first, is peremptory, and more or less practice for both man and horse is necessary in order to make a respectable appearance.

This is what I consider "the right thing in the right place." The tests of skill are plainly laid down, and they are such tests as will fully show the ability of the contestants. Will the Illinois and Wisconsin boys enter the lists against the Hawkeyes, or have the experiences of more bloody fields fully and finally settled the question of gallantry?

J. H. Wallace, Esq., the Secretary at Muscatine, will give full particulars to all who desire it.

A SURE REMEDY FOR A FELON.—Take a pint of common soft soap, and stir in it aip. slacked lime till it is of the consistency of glaziers' putty. Make a leather thimble, and fill it with the composition, and insert the finger therein, changing the composition once every thirty minutes. This is a certain remedy, says an exchange.

## GRAVES, WILLIAMS &amp; BUCKLEY.

## Pacific Fruit Market,

534 and 536 Clay street,  
529 and 531 Merchant street.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1st, 1862.

## TO THE PUBLIC:

The undersigned, who have long been engaged in the FRUIT AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, beg leave to call the attention of their patrons and the public generally, to their present place of business, THE PACIFIC FRUIT MARKET, which for location and general adaptability to business, we think is not excelled, if equaled, in San Francisco. They also ask attention to the following reduced rates which will in future be charged by them as commission to wit:

5 per cent commission on Fruit of every kind.	10 " " " " Trees, Shrubs, etc.
10 " " " " Vegetables of every kind.	10 " " " " Butter, Eggs, and Poultry.
5 " " " " Live Stock.	2 1/2 " " " " Grain of every kind.

Sales guaranteed and returns made immediately. Purchases made of merchandise, etc., for parties in the interior, and attention given to shipping the same for a moderate rate of commission.

They also call attention to their SPACIOUS and CONVENIENT CELLAR, which offers fine facilities for the storage and ripening of Wines, etc., and which capacity equal to 100,000 Gallons.

Their rate for storage is fifty cents per month per barrel (measurement), and the wine thus stored will be subject to instructions from the owners as to date when the same shall be offered for sale. When sales are effected, 8 per cent commission will be charged.

They would also call attention to the fact that they are the sole agents of D. L. PARKINS, the Pioneer Fruit Grower, of Oakland, Alameda County, California.

JAMES GRAVES, J. F. WILLIAMS, J. P. BUCKLEY.

J. W. GALE. ROBERT HOWE.

## J. W. GALE &amp; CO.,

## Fruit and General Commission

## MERCHANTS,

3409, 411, and 413, Davis street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

In calling the attention of FARMERS and FRUIT-GROWERS to the above Card, the advertiser would respectfully inform them that having long engaged in the above Business during the past five years and received during that time Consignments from principal Valleys and Fruit-growing portions of the State, their facilities for the disposal, to the best advantage, of any Consignments with which they may be favored, are surpassed by none.

## CONSIGNMENTS OF

## Fruit, Butter, Eggs, Poultry &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

Will be thankfully received and returns promptly made. Reference can be made to some of the principal Farmers in various parts of the State, with whom have transacted business during several years.

## LIVE STOCK.

Our arrangements are such that we are prepared to receive and dispose of the same at the Highest Current Market rate.

A. H. TODD & CO.,  
Produce Grain BrokersAND  
General Commission Merchants

Office—No. 43 Clay street, New Building,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Advance on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, etc., amounts under \$3000, 5 per cent; over \$3000, 4 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt and the highest market prices guaranteed.

## To Dairymen.

## SALT! SALT! SALT!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECEIVED from Liverpool, ex Golden Rule, an invoice of FINE STOVED LIVERPOOL SALT. This salt is manufactured expressly for Dairy purposes, free from all impurities or specks.

ALSO—Constantly on hand;

LOS ANGELES DAIRY SALT;

CARMEN ISLAND ROCK SALT;

SAN QUENTIN ROCK SALT;

SANDWICH ISLAND ROCK SALT;

GROUND ALUM SALT;

COARSE LIVERPOOL SALT.

For sale, in lots to suit, by

J. C. HOLLENBECK,

513 Front street, corner of O'Connell.

## Doane's Hay Press.

THE Proprietor of this highly improved PATENT PRESS, offers it to the Public with the fullest confidence that it will be found the most efficient Press known.

The weight of the Press, weight, iron-work, &c., is 1200 pounds; when built of oak, 1400 pounds.

This Press is easily worked by a wheel, handle, or blocks, with horses; and with three men, Ten Tons of hay can be easily baled in a day. The Press can be easily packed on mules so as to be conveyed to the Mountains. Bales are formed 2 feet 2 inches by 4 feet 2 inches to 300 pounds each bale.

These Presses have been approved and purchased by the U. S. CO., ROGERS & MEYERS, San Francisco; HAWES, San Mateo; MR. MENTREY, of Cache Creek; others, to whom reference can be made.

These Presses can be purchased at the Manufacturing of Clay & Drum streets, San Francisco; or address JAMES GRAVES, to whom the Proprietor is permitted to refer, whom Presses can be ordered. Price \$300. Hardwood 12-in.



## California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA  
FOURTH SERIES.

No. 4 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Aug. 22, 1892.

## XVII.—Q.

The California of Sir Francis Drake in 1579.  
Memorials of Drake, 1860.

The Author's Notes on California, 1851-1862.

Number Three.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

The Illustrated London News of the 9th of February, 1856, is furnished with engravings of two highly interesting mementos of this celebrated California Hero, of which the following account is given by a correspondent of that journal:

"At Nutwell Court, near the city of Exeter, are presented several mementos of the great circumnavigator Drake; and amongst them, unquestionably the most precious are the two jewels represented in the engravings, which, as tradition says, were given to Drake by Queen Elizabeth, on his return from the voyage round the world.

"The smaller jewel, in form of a sun or star, has rubies set in the rays, and diamonds and opals in the border round the inner portion; engraved in this, in intaglio, is an orb, emblematic of sovereignty, and round the ruby are several very fine opals.

"The larger jewel is a most exquisite specimen of goldsmith's skill; it is richly enameled in red, yellow, blue and green, and has a few diamonds and rubies introduced in the border. The center is composed of a very fine cameo, cut in onyx, believed to be by Valerio Vicentino—a most celebrated engraver of precious stones, and of whose works Pellicani says, that if his designs were equal to his execution, he might be compared with the ancients. The subject of this Cameo is a representation of two heads—one of negro character, and the other a beautiful female face—typical, doubtless, of Europe and Africa. At the back of the jewel in the center, is an exquisite miniature of Queen Elizabeth, in all her glory of ruff and necklace, painted by Nicholas Hilliard, and bearing date Anno Dom. 1575, Regni 20. Hilliard was limner, jeweler and goldsmith, to Queen Elizabeth; his works were highly esteemed. On the inner side of the cover to the back of the jewel, is a phoenix in enamel."

There is a discrepancy in the above date of 1575, with those dates which are the received ones of history, as relating to the voyage of Drake to California and the American Pacific Coasts, and so around the world through the Oriental seas of the Moluccas back to Old England. Probably it is a typographical error.

In the account of this voyage of circumnavigation as printed in Hakluyt's work, 1589, and quoted in Greenhow's history of Oregon and California, 1847, it appears that Drake sailed from Plymouth on the 13th of December, 1577, with five vessels—the expedition was wrecked at by Elizabeth, and its intention to filibuster on the Spanish settlements in Peru and Mexico well understood by his crews as well as his friends in England. The expedition entered the Pacific by the Straits of Magellan in September, 1575; the squadron were all destroyed in a storm there, excepting a schooner of 100 tons, and some sixty men, with which, nothing daunted, the old Filibuster Captain went on to plunder the rich coast towns of the Spaniards, from Tachuanano in Chile, to Guatuleco in Mexico—the last is the present Huatleco in Oaxaca, about 100 miles north of the city of Tehuantepec; from all which they carried off, in booty of gold, silver, and precious stones, some three millions of pesos duros. Fearing the attacks of Spanish galleons and caravels, Drake retired 1400 leagues west and northwest, and after great difficulties, privations and dangers, he came to anchor at the California shores on the 17th day of June, 1579, as Hakluyt states, "where it pleased God to send him into a fair and good bay, within 38 degrees toward the line." Here they remained five weeks. At this place Drake received the homage of the King of the Ranches of Indians for his mistress Queen Beas, smoked native tobacco with the Californians, and took possession of the country, which he termed New Albion. This name it retained on most maps and charts, American and European (excepting Spanish), until those made after the 7th day of July, 1840.

After repairing his vessel, Drake sailed on the 22d of July, 1579, from the bay of Punta de los Reyes, whose latitude, as stated by him, nearly agrees with that more carefully ascertained by the officers of the U. S. Coast Survey since 1850.

Before his departure Drake erected on the shores of the Bay which still retains his name, a pillar bearing an inscription commemorating the fact of this session of sovereignty. He arrived in England by the way of the Cape of Good Hope on the 26th of September 1580, after an absence of 104 days, and was received by the Queen and Court of England with every demonstration of honor and respect. Elizabeth visited him on board of his California ship, the "Golden Hind," which he had taken into great favor, which irritated the Ambassador of Philip, King of Spain, her brother-in-law, to such a degree as to be one of the moving causes of the fitting out of the celebrated Armada, a short time afterwards, which Drake by his skill and valor helped so materially to destroy and exterminate.

This California discovery-ship, the Golden Hind, was afterwards broken up, and a chair made from its old timbers was presented to the University of Oxford, as stated by the Elizabethan chroniclers.

After the Armada, Drake continued to serve his country faithfully until the time of his death, which occurred about 1600, or thereabouts, on the Spanish main near Carthagena. His title, estates, and honors were inherited by his nephew, whose descendants still represent in British aristocracy, the California Admiral of maritime antiquity.

Drake was contemporary with the greatest men of the age, and as time has proved, even of the world. He lived in the epoch of William Shakspeare and Francis Bacon; of Edmund Spenser, and of Captain John Smith, that noble and chivalrous American Englishman who founded Virginia; also, of the gallant Irishman and cordial-hearted cavalier, the ever to be lamented and remembered Sir Walter Raleigh; of the old sea-chroniclers Hakluyt and Ramusio Purchas, whose works are mints of curious lore and instruction; of the California navigator, Sebastian Viscaño, and of the discoverer of Oregon, Juan de Fuca. But the greatest of all these was he, who gained sway over the world by the simple magic of the pen, unfolding the hidden mysteries of man's heart, and the overflowing beauties of nature to the present and to the future generations of earth's children. His fame was as fresh, as flowery, as verdant, as mellow and mature, then in 1600, as it is now in 1860.

A very pleasant and recently written description of Sir Francis Drake's Bay may be found in the Annals of San Francisco, 1854. The Tamaleños tribe of Indians, a remnant of which still inhabit the Punta los Reyes country, are thought to be the same *indigena* who received Drake with such hospitality and good will in 1579. One of our old pioneer friends who lived thereabouts from 1833 to 1838, informs us that their habits, dress, and customs, assimilate very faithfully to the accounts of them given by the Admiral two hundred odd years ago. They still gather the wild tobacco, and smoke it after their wild gipsy fashion. We have never heard of any account of the inscribed pillar built by Drake at the site of his California anchorage. Some remains of it however may be even yet in existence.

An English resident of California, who lived for many years in the city of Oxford, England, states to us, that Drake's chair, made from the Golden Hind, is still preserved in the public halls of the aforesaid Bodleian library, and that he has many times sat in it. Suspended over this California memorial, is some original government paper relating to the decapitation of King Charles the First. The old library spoken of is one of the most extensive and valuable in the world.

## His Native Place.

The aforementioned journal of February and March, 1856, says: "There is an old tumble-down house in the town of St. Aubins, Jersey, in which the islanders maintain Sir Francis Drake was born, and spent his childhood. The story goes on to say, that the great navigator's name was originally Francois Mailliard, the patois for Drake in Jersey; but that when he became a great man he covered it into Francis Drake. The said house is still inhabited by a family of Mailliards, who pretend to be descended from a brother of Sir Francis. Can any reader inform me where he (Sir Francis Drake) was born, and consequently whether his native isle has the honor of having been the birthplace of such a famed one in English history? *Celia Young, Jersey.*"

Sir Francis Drake was born at Tavistock in Devonshire, a country which produced several Elizabethan heroes, among them Sir Francis, "worthy companion, both in life and death, of Sir John Hawkins; Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, and others of less note. Sir Francis died in 1596, off Nombre de Dios on the isthmus of Panama; upon whose death one wrote thus: "The waves became his winding-sheet, the waters were his tomb; But for his fame, the ocean sea was not sufficient room."

All these are in answer to queries of correspondents.

Devonshire has the honor of giving birth to the great circumnavigator. He was born in a farmhouse in the parish of Musbury, about three miles from Axminster. This was originally the family seat, and there is not a question as to the fact I state. If proof however be required, I refer your correspondent to my friend the Rev. Geo. Tucker, Rector of Musbury, an accomplished scholar of great research, who will readily furnish conclusive evidence. *Franz. Torrey.*

P. S.—The monuments of the Drakes are in the Parish church of Musbury.

## His California Navigating Instruments.

The same journal, in June 1856, contains the following on the Astrolabe of Sir Francis Drake in Greenwich Hospital, and on some other matters pertaining to the Great Admiral of England and California. Among the many relics of England's naval history enshrined in that stately and appropriate repository, Greenwich Hospital (a noble building dedicated to a nobler purpose), few are more interesting, few attract more attention, than the Astrolabe or instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars, once belonging to the famous Drake. This instrument constructed for Sir Francis when Captain Drake, prior to his first expedition to the West Indies in 1570, and subsequently preserved in a cabinet of antiquities belonging to the Stanhope family, was presented in 1783 by the Rt. Hon. Philip, fifth Earl of Chesterfield, on his quitting England as ambassador to the Court of Spain, to the Rev. Francis Bishby, A. M., of Stanton manor, Derbyshire, who had in the preceding year married the Hon. Francis Stanhope's widow, his Lordship's step-mother. In 1812, that gentleman having ruptured a large blood-vessel, in anticipation of approaching death gave it as a token of affection to his younger brother Robert Bishby, Esq., of Lion Hill house, Nottinghamshire, the father of whom had the honor of presenting it to King William IV, by whom it was bestowed on the Royal Hospital of Greenwich.

## A Patriotic Letter from a Massachusetts Shoemaker.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received the following letter, which shows how the people of the Old Bay State regard the war. Its tone of earnest, hearty patriotism makes it worthy of being printed in letters of gold:

"I am a shoemaker of limited means, but I want to lend the Government this hundred dollars, to assist it a little in the maintenance of its authority, its existence.

"The reason why I send it to you, rather than invest it, is, I want to give 'Uncle Sam' all the profit; so I don't want any interest on it. All I want is, that you should send me a Government note, promising to pay me, or bearer, \$100 on demand, any time after the 28th of August, 1861, without interest. If times are hard with the Government then, I will make a goodly abatement from it. If you are not empowered to invest the money in this way, invest in the next way that will be most profitable to the Government.

"Long Live to Uncle Sam!"

"May the blessing of God make your efforts to save our beloved country successful.

Most respectfully yours,

"P. S.—An early return will prevent apprehension that this did not reach you. Physical disability prevents my assisting as a volunteer."

## FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

...OF THE...

Sonoma County  
Agricultural & Mechanical  
SOCIETY.TO BE HELD JOINTLY  
By the Counties of Napa and Sonoma.

\$2,945 in Plate—200 Diplomas!!

## AT SONOMA,

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday,  
October 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, 1862.

Yearly Membership and Badge .....\$3.00  
(Admitting the Ladies of the Family and Children under ten years of age.)  
Life Membership and Badge .....\$25.00  
Single Admission to Fair and Cattle-show, Fifty Cents  
Season Ticket, admitting Lady and Gentleman to all the exercises at the Hall and Show Ground—\$3.00  
Season Ticket, admitting one as above .....2.00

Certificates of Membership and Life Membership may be procured of G. T. PAULI, Treasurer of the Society, at Sonoma.

## THE EXHIBITION WILL

CLOSE WITH A GRAND BALL  
In the Pavilion, on the evening of October 10th.

Any information with regard to the Society will be promptly furnished by addressing the Corresponding Secretary, to whom all communications should be directed.

WM. McPHERSON HILL, President.

WM. McCONNELL, Corresponding Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY  
District Agricultural Society.THE SOCIETY WILL HOLD THEIR  
Third Annual Fair

Grounds of the Alameda County Agricultural Society,

CITY OF OAKLAND,

Commencing on the 7th October, prox., and  
To Continue Four Days.By Order, EDWARD HOSKINS,  
17d Secretary.J. D. ARTHUR & SON,  
IMPORTERS AND DEALERSIn All Kinds of Agricultural Goods,  
REAPERS.

The Celebrated  
New York Improved  
SEYMOUR & MORGAN,  
Made at Springfield, Ohio; these Machines will work on the STEEP HILL-SIDES, where TWO-WHEEL MACHINES WILL NOT, and are allowed to be the  
Best Reaper sold on this Coast.  
EIGHT HUNDRED of the above Machines in use, with the highest testimonials.

...ALSO...

THRASHERS  
OF ALL KINDS  
WAGONS  
(Just received) The well-known  
JACKSON, Michigan, FARM-WAGONS,  
Warranted to stand the Dry climate of California.

Plows and Harrows  
OF ALL KINDS,  
With a large and full assortment of  
AGRICULTURAL COQDS,  
All of which will be sold at the Lowest City Prices.

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,  
Corner Washington and Davis streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

ESTABLISHED 1860.  
AGENCY  
OF THE  
Mission Woolen Mills

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1861.

Gents: The proprietors of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announce to the trade, that they are prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;  
MACKINAW " " " "  
SCARLET " " " "  
BLUE " " " "  
GRAY " " " "  
GOLDEN STATE GENTS LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with plain or graduated borders;  
TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable colors;

EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;

OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are made of Selected Wools of California production, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, purchasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture and finish.

LEONARD &amp; McLENNAN, Proprietors.

OFFICE—Over Parrott &amp; Co's Bank, cor Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

WATCHES  
REPAIRED  
AT NEW YORK PRICES!  
AT NEW YORK PRICES!  
AT NEW YORK PRICES!  
AT NEW YORK PRICES!  
AT NEW YORK PRICES!  
C. E. COLLINS,  
No. 502 Montgomery street,  
Near CLAY.

## SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S

## Third Annual Fair,

...AND...

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

TO BE HELD IN THE

CITY OF STOCKTON,

...ON...

Tuesday, September 9th, 1862,

CONTINUING FOUR DAYS.

## PREMIUMS

Amounting to

Over Six Thousand Dollars!

## BOARD OF MANAGERS:

E. S. HOLDEN ..... President  
J. S. SABLES ..... Vice President  
W. B. WEST ..... " "  
H. A. ANDERSON ..... Secretary  
J. O. MATTHEWS ..... Treasurer  
C. T. MEADDER ..... Director  
W. H. BRIGGS ..... " "

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS WILL AWARD

SPECIAL AND LIBERAL PREMIUMS

TO ANIMALS AND ARTICLES

From other Districts and the State at large.

If placed on Exhibition and recommended by the Committee, they will also award SPECIAL PREMIUMS

TO ANY AND ALL ARTICLES

not enumerated in their Schedule of Premiums, that may be placed on exhibition, if deemed worthy.

E. S. HOLDEN, President; J. A. ANDERSON, Secretary, and H. O. MATTHEWS, Treasurer, may exhibit Articles and Animals, but will not compete for premiums.

CASH can be had in place of Silver-plate or Diplomas. SILVERWARE or DIPLOMAS can be had in place of Cash Premiums.

REV. T. STARR KING

Will Deliver the Annual Address.

THE MILITARY REVIEW

Will be made on FRIDAY, September 12th.

Experienced Judges, selected from the State, will preside over the Horse and Cattle Departments.

THE GRAND ANNUAL BALL

Will take place on FRIDAY NIGHT.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

No Animal will start for the Society's Purse while other persons than the Judges and the Members of the Press are in the stand.

Parties desiring stalls for Animals, or room in the Hall for articles, will confer a favor both upon themselves and the Managers, by notifying the Secretary of their wishes at the earliest date.

A steam-engine will be furnished for the driving of machinery, provided applications be made to the Secretary by the 1st of August.

## Order of Exercises.

Tuesday, September 9th.

At 10 o'clock a. m. the Hall and Cattle Grounds will be opened for exhibition.  
At 3 p. m. the Horse and Cattle will be ordered out and paraded for a Grand Display.

Wednesday, Sept. 10th.

Members of the various Committees will please report themselves at the Office of the Secretary, in the Hall, at 10 a. m. to receive orders for their various duties.  
At 9 o'clock a. m. will commence the Grand Exhibition of Horses; after which the Cattle will be paraded.  
Society's Premium for speed of Horses will be determined at 10 o'clock.

At 1 p. m. a Running Race, mile heats, free for all horses and mares ..... \$50  
At 2 p. m. a Trotting Match, free for all horses and mares ..... 15  
At 3 p. m. a Trotting Race, mile heats, for stallions ..... 10  
At 4 p. m. a Trotting Race, mile heats, for geldings ..... 50  
At 5 p. m. a Trotting Race, mile heats, for fillies ..... 25  
At 6 p. m. the President of the Society will deliver the Opening Address at the Hall.

Thursday, Sept. 11th.

From 8 to 10 a. m. the Hall will be closed to all except the Committees of Award and Superintendents.  
At 10 a. m. at the Cattle Grounds, and the Prize Animals will take place, after which the cattle will be paraded.  
At 12 m. Harness and Saddle Horses—  
Best span Carriage Horses in Harness ..... \$20  
Best span Roadsters in Harness ..... 10  
Best single Horse in Harness ..... 10  
Best Cart Horse ..... 10  
Best Saddle Horse ..... 5  
At 1 p. m. the Military Companies will compete for the Target Prizes.

At 1 p. m. a Trotting Race, mile heats, free for all horses and mares ..... \$50  
At 2 p. m. a Trotting Race, mile heats, for stallions ..... 50  
At 3 p. m. Trotting, 5 mile race, free for all horses and mares ..... 50  
At 4 p. m. Trotting, 5 mile race, for stallions ..... 25  
At 5 p. m. at the Hall, the Annual Address, by Hon. T. STARR KING.

Friday, Sept. 12th.

At 9 a. m. will commence the CLOSING EXHIBITION of Horses and Cattle, at the Cattle Grounds. All animals on exhibition, excepting sheep and swine, will be ordered out for a Grand and Final Parade, and the Prize Animals receive their Awards; after which, all Carriage Horses, Roadsters, Trotters, Pacers, and Running Horses, will be required to move around the Track, showing their movement and speed, and receive their badge of award.

At 11 a. m. the Grand Review of the Military will commence.  
At 1 p. m. the Award of Premiums will be made at the Hall.  
At 1 p. m. single dash of a mile, three-year-olds, Running ..... \$35  
At 2 p. m. three-year-olds, Trotting ..... 25  
At 3 p. m. Horses from out of this District will be exhibited on the Track for trials of speed.  
At 4 p. m. Sweepstake Premiums will be awarded at the Hall.  
At 8 p. m. the Military Premiums will be awarded at the Hall.  
At 9 p. m. precisely, the Grand Annual Ball will open.

## PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Single Admission to the Hall or Cattle Grounds ..... 50 cts  
Season Ticket, admitting Gentleman and Lady to the Hall and Cattle Grounds ..... \$3.00  
Season Ticket, admitting one person ..... 2.00  
Membership Ticket, admitting Family ..... 5.00  
Life Membership ..... 25.00

## PREMIUMS OFFERED.

[The following are among the Prominent Premiums offered by the Society. These, however, are but a small portion of the very large number offered, and which can be seen in the "Large Poster" distributed over the State, to which reference be made.—Fur.]

Farms, Orchards, Vineyards, Field Crops, Etc.  
For the best and 1st best Grain Farm \$25 and \$15; also the same for Improved Farm, Vineyard, Nursery, and Orchard.  
For Kitchen Garden and Flower Garden, each \$10.  
Nursery of 5000 Timber Trees \$10, and not less than 3000 \$5.  
Wheat and Barley, 10 acres or more, 1st \$15, 2d \$10; Oats, 500 and \$5; 5 acres of Rye \$10; 5 acres of Corn \$10, of Buckwheat, Potatoes, and Onions, each \$5.  
Quarter acre of Cheating and Smoking Tobacco, each \$25.  
Prepared Smoking and Cheating Tobacco, 5 lbs, each \$10.  
100 lbs of Rice and 50 lbs Cotton, each \$20; 5 lbs of Flax \$10, of Hops \$5; 50 lbs of Broom-corn \$10, sample \$5.  
Acre of Chinese Sugar-cane \$20, gallon Monasses from do \$10.  
5 lbs Sugar from do \$5; 50 lbs of Hungarian Grass or Alfalfa, 5 lbs sugar from sugar-beet, and half acre Flax, each \$10.  
1 lb Flax cotton \$20; 5 lbs of Hemp \$10, 5 lbs Hemp \$5.  
Nursery of Hedge Plants, half bushel of Grass-seed cultivated for each kind, and Ornamental Hedge, each \$5.  
Competitors in the foregoing must give notice before 1st July.

Premiums on all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Domestic Manufactures and Mining Implements range from \$25 down. Also, Liberal Premiums in Horticultural Department, Floral, Ladies' Home Work, Palates, etc.; on various Wines, Preserved and Dried Fruits, Cabinet Ware and Easies.

The Stock Premiums embrace Thorough-bred Cattle of the approved breeds, with Grads and Fat Cattle, and Herds; also, thorough-bred Horses, and Horses for all purposes, with Sweepstakes; also, Jacks, Mules, Improved Sheep, Cashmere Goats, Fleece Wool, Swine and Poultry, for all which the prizes are liberal. Special Prices for Military Companies, Base Ball, Pigeon and other Shooting, for which and for numerous details, see large posters.

## SEED, PLANTS, ETC.



## SEED WAREHOUSE.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,  
IMPORTERWHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
ALL KINDS OFGARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,  
Agricultural

...AND...

## Ornamental Tree and Shrub

## SEEDS,

NO. 110 CALIFORNIA STREET,  
Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ALFALFA or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass;  
Kentucky Blue-grass; Orchard Grass;  
Red-top Grass; Sainfoin Grass;  
English Rye-grass; Timothy Grass;  
Red Clover; White Dutch Clover;  
Crimson Clover; Lucerne, &c. &c. &c.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP,  
CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS,  
TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS,  
BEANS, &c., &c., &c.Havana Tobacco Seed. Cotton Seed.  
Guano from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties).

## BULBS:

LILIES, TULIPS, HYACINTHS,  
Anemones, Ranunculus,  
Narcissus, Tuberoses, Peony-roots,  
Glaucous, Iris,

and in endless variety, imported direct from FRANCE and GERMANY.

## Native California Evergreen

## TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,

For EXPORTATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE

facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS,  
AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that Orders for Seed be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled at some IRRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo &amp; Co's Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned, in taking Orders for Seeds and receipting for the same.

Send for a Circular.

S. W. MOORE, Seed Warehouse,

110 California street, SAN FRANCISCO

## IMPORTED SEEDS

ARE THE ONLY KINDS THAT CAN BE RELIED UPON.

See the CALIFORNIA FARMER of July 11, 1861.

## JOHN GEORGE WAITE,

## SEED MERCHANT,

181 High Holborn,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Has the largest stock of Vegetable, Agricultural, and Flower Seeds, in the world,

And can supply Dealers on better terms than any other Wholesale House, as he makes most extensive arrangements, with none but experienced Growers, to produce his supply of Seeds, which are raised and grown from Stocks selected under his own Personal Superintendence, and as they are all cleaned and picked in his own extensive Warehouse by an auxiliary strength of several Hundred Men and Women, kept for that purpose, he is enabled to recommend with the greatest confidence, every description of Seed offered by him for sale; he therefore invites Seed Dealers to apply for his catalogues.

TERMS—Cash or satisfactory reference in ENGLAND.

14-61

## To the Seed Trade!

## J. M. THORBURN &amp; CO.,

15 John street,

NEW YORK,

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF

## VEGETABLE,

## Flower, Field, Fruit,

AND

## TREE SEEDS,

Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising every tested desirable variety known in the several departments.

By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we are prepared to offer unusual



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:  
FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1862.

Do you take the FARMER? If not send and subscribe at once. You are a loser of many times the cost of the FARMER in the information it gives its readers. As a FAMILY PAPER, it has no equal.

We invite all our friends to send us their names and four dollars, and become the patrons of the Pioneer and only Agricultural Journal in California. Those who desire to send important information to their friends abroad, can find no paper that will convey so full an account of the real industry and rural condition of our State as the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so. Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

**Sales of Grain and Wool.**  
Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

**Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale.** See advertisements in the Special column.

We hope our subscribers will not forget that we need their kind remembrance, and by reference to our book there are several hundred of good names that we should be happy to hear from. Those who have received bills, and those who may now receive, we hope, will not forget that we depend upon them for the reward of our labors; and we desire to feel that they appreciate a good paper, by a cheerful and prompt remittance.

**Pay Us Through the Mail.**  
We are often inquired of by our subscribers, "How can we send our dues?" We answer: Send by Mail. Money is always safe in the Mail. We have agents in many important places, but distant subscribers can always send by Mail safely.

**An Experienced Man,** who understands the best mode of manufacturing Linseed Oil—a man who is familiar with the various processes of converting flax-seed into oil—can hear of an excellent opportunity and a permanent engagement in the business. Apply at the FARMER Office.

**VALUABLE SWINE FOR SALE.**—Persons in want of very fine young animals of the Essex, Berkshire, Suffolk, or Byfield, or crosses of the same, can learn of some of the best that can be had, and at very low rates, by applying to the Editor of the FARMER.

**Send us the Produce.**  
We shall be glad to receive any kind of Family produce, from our subscribers, in return for dues to this office; or for new subscriptions. Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Flour, Grain, etc., will all be useful; and the better in quality, and the more of it, the more acceptable to us. One thing is sure, those that send us the most, and the best; shall not have their talents hid under a bushel; we will set them—not on the house top, but on our table, and will prove them by a special committee of our own choosing; so send along friends! We will only say: "The liberal, devoted liberal things; and by liberal things they shall stand."

**Will you answer our bills?**—We have sent out bills to those who are indebted to us, and we would take it as a kindness if those who receive them will answer promptly. It will save us the expense of sending collectors, and we wish to save this commission for our cause.

**Time of Holding Agricultural Fairs.**  
Below we give the times fixed for holding Agricultural Fairs of the State and various District and County Societies, so far as ascertained:

**State Agricultural Society**—At Sacramento; time, September 30th, October 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th.  
**San Joaquin Valley District**—At Stockton; Tuesday, September 9th, to 12th.  
**Bay District**—At Oakland; Tuesday, Oct. 7th to 11th.  
**Sonoma District**—At Sonoma; October 7th, to 10th.  
**Northern District**—At Marysville; time not yet announced.  
**Santa Clara Valley**—At San Jose; Sept. 10th to 12th.  
**Central Coast County**—At Pacheco; Sept. 23d to 26th.  
**Eldorado County**—At Placerville; Sept. 22d to 26th.  
**Tehama County**—At Tehama; time not named.

**What about the Fairs.**  
We would invite the cooperation of all interested in the several Fairs to be held this year, to a correspondence one with the other, in order to awaken a due interest in the several localities; this will benefit each and all, and create a new interest in every community.

If the Secretaries of the several Societies will but forward to us such correspondence, and give us an account of the doings, we will cheerfully aid them in their work.

**The Northern District Agricultural Society.**  
We learn from the proper source, that owing to the losses by the floods in Yuba county, and the misfortunes which have resulted to many who were always active in this cause, there will be no Fair at Marysville this year.

**Tried the Hot Weather.**  
We have tried the hot weather for the last few days and find it warm enough. We tried it Sacramento, Folsom, and on the new route to Marysville via Lincoln, and over the plains by stage from Lincoln, and found that 100° was comfortably warm.

**Crowded Out.**—An article descriptive of the editor's visit to Folsom is laid over until next week, for want of room.

## Railroad Extension.

It is very evident that here in California we are soon to have a Railroad fever. As miners say of quartz rock, it "crops out" everywhere—so we say of Railroads, in the public mind, they "crop out" everywhere.

We took a trip over the Sacramento Valley Railroad to Folsom. This road is doing a heavy business—the freight alone is profitable; from 150 to 200 tons are sent daily to Folsom, and a large freight and passenger list goes down daily. This Company are making very great improvements at Folsom; they are erecting a large and spacious range of buildings for machine shops, for the manufacture of engines, passenger cars, and repairing them, and doing all the work needed. The large new building, intended for the building of cars and the repairing of cars and engines, is 42x64, a handsome brick building, with arched roof, covered with tin, and handsomely finished. Another building, 25x64, of brick, same style, contains all the new machines, and of superior style. Among the machines used here, we noticed Gray & Wood's large Plaining Machine, with all the added improvements, a large Lathe for turning Driving-wheels, a wheel borer, two large gauge lathes for small work, a planer of iron, an upright drill, suspension drill, a bolt cutter, and a band lathe. To these other new and valuable machines will be added. Here all the finest and most valuable tools are made; we were shown splendid specimens of work, machine taps for working screws, the cost of which to finish was about \$18 each. We saw a feeding screw to a borer, a perfect piece of work, by Mr. R. B. Bishop. They are building four blowers for the forges, with power for ten forges. These buildings are all 20 feet high in the clear. In these preparatory works we think we can see this company looking forward to the demand for machinery which the Grand Pacific Railroad will require, as the Central Company must come into Sacramento somewhere in this direction. J. S. Carroll is master-carpenter and road-master; B. A. Woodworth, superintendent of machines. The company have here employed 14 men, with 6 more as engineers and firemen on the road. The Company have also erected a fine building as "Gas Works," to supply their whole establishment, as the business has so increased that work in their freight-house and other buildings often continues to a late hour. Their gas works will be of sufficient capacity to supply all Folsom.

The Sacramento Valley Railroad is now extended and runs to Wildwood, 8 miles beyond Folsom. In two weeks it will extend to within about six miles of Auburn, up to Union House.

We noticed, while at the freight-house, the large amount of freight and business done on the road by Chinamen, and learned that this class of men, so generally abused, are the most quiet and inoffensive, never making trouble about freight, but are quiet, and prompt in all their business—which is rapidly increasing. The freight-house and ticket office and telegraph office, at Folsom, is under the management of G. B. Waddill, Esq., whose ability, energy, attentive and gentlemanly courtesy is duly esteemed, and with Mr. Browley and the other conductors of the road, and J. P. Robinson, Esq., the principal Superintendent, every exertion is made to make the road popular and profitable, as it most assuredly is.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company use the Sacramento Valley Railroad to Folsom, thence their own road to Lincoln, twenty miles, which is run in one hour—fare from Lincoln to Folsom, \$1.50, and from Sacramento City, \$3. This road from Folsom is over their large trestled-worked bridge (which to us seems hardly strong enough for the immense trains that are long must run over it), over an extensive plain of Uncle Sam's land, that should be settled upon, for it is excellent grain land. The route is an easy one, cars run smoothly, and the gentlemanly conductor, Mr. Henry A. Dana, has an eye to the comfort of all the passengers. O. L. Wilson, Esq., the hero of the road, is actively at work to extend this road, and we feel confident another twenty miles will be in running order before the 1st of January.

Lincoln, the terminus of the road at present, puts on the appearance of quite a town, and although a small place, set down on a wide and at present, dreary plain, ere long will be found to be a richly producing section. Here and there we noticed a ranch, but not a "home," for no improvements seemed made by that careful cultivation and care that develops the soil to the best advantage. We noticed a large and heavy-bearing orchard at the "Williams Station," on the road to Lincoln. When the lands on this plain shall be "Summer fallowed" their value will be appreciated.

Lincoln now boasts of three Hotels, Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, livery stables, and five stores. The store of John Deigenbein is built of brick, and is very creditable to the owner and to the place. The Logan House is the principal one, and is the "stage house." W. L. Perkins has a forwarding House here, as also at Folsom.

Lots in Folsom that sold originally for \$10 and \$25, are now worth \$250 to \$1,000. The Logan House is kept by Mr. A. Mills. Here the California Stage Company's coaches take passengers, and convey them easily and quickly to Marysville, where you arrive at 1 P. M., leaving Folsom at 8 A. M., previously.

This whole plain will ere long become a vast grain field, the soil being of an excellent quality generally. Every thoughtful traveler over these routes can look forward to a wonderful future, when this country shall be checked over with bands of iron, and the iron horse runs furiously his race of 45 to 60 miles per hour, and when the grand double track shall make the line that unites the Atlantic and Pacific, in a short week's ride.

## Good Prices for Produce at Folsom.

We give the price of produce at Folsom, last Saturday, the 23d inst.: Wheat 1.85 to 1.80, Barley 24, Oat Hay \$20 per ton, Grass Hay \$25 per ton, Potatoes 2c, Tomatoes 2c, Apples 12c, Peaches 12c, Plums 12c.

## The Great Orchards at Marysville.

We have visited the famous fruit orchards of Briggs and Haskell at Marysville, that we might see the results of the floods upon these orchards, the effects upon the crop, the present condition of the fruit, and the amount daily gathered.

It would be impossible for a stranger to form any possible conception of the extent of these orchards, the immense crop daily gathered, or the wonderful producing power of the trees—some of which have been buried from three to six feet deep in the sand. Strange as it may appear, with all the disastrous effects of the floods, which swept away and destroyed thousands of trees, burying, also, great numbers, and having many buried by drift-wood, of which there was more than a thousand cords swept over and upon them, and another thousand cords of Peach-tree fire-wood will be made from the broken and killed trees. Yet, with all this destruction, the crops of these orchards will far exceed any former crop. And this, too, with another singular fact, that with all the energy and attention possible, and with about seventy men, the fruit often ripens faster than it can be gathered, so much so that more than ten thousand bushels will be lost in these two orchards alone. (In connection with these orchards, there is the Oroville orchard, where about thirty men are gathering and shipping, in like enormous quantities.)

That some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the business of these fruit orchards, there was sent from these orchards, the second week in August, from sixteen to twenty tons, or from 30,000 to 40,000 pounds a day, of Peaches, Apricots, and Plums; of which about two-thirds were shipped to Sacramento and San Francisco. J. Bryant Hill & Co. are the Agents at the latter place.

We spent some time in going through these orchards, and noting the effect of the floods upon the trees. In many places in these orchards, the drift-sand was piled up from two to four feet—but where the wash was only sand, no injury resulted to the trees, they were vigorous and healthy. But where the deposit was a soft clay, or mixed deposit, the trees were killed. In the entire orchard, among the Peaches, Nectarines, Pears, and Apples, where the deposit was sand alone, the trees were loaded with splendid fruit—the Nectarines and Peaches, enough to load several clipper ships, the trees breaking down with the fruit, and the ground covered with the finest Nectarines we ever saw. At this time the Late Crawford Peach, and one or two other new kinds, are ripening, and when they are seen in the market, we think our citizens will begin to realize that our State can grow fruit, for the Peach will almost all weigh a pound each. In addition to these varieties, the Apples and Pears will be very fine. About the first of September these magnificent Peaches will be seen at J. Bryant Hill & Co's, and they will surpass any peaches ever before offered in this or any other State. The crop of this orchard, this year, will figure up in millions of pounds, and in despite all the results of the calamitous floods, the amounts offered for sale, and the income from these orchards will be greater than ever before, the full details of which we hope to lay before our readers in due season.

## The Barley Harvest.

The sudden rise of Barley during the present month has puzzled some of our very wise speculators. They find it hard to account for the antics of the Barley market; perhaps if they should come down to natural causes, the riddle would be solved.

It will be recollected that the opening rates of Barley were very low. While Wheat was in brisk demand and rising, Barley was 1 to 1½c, and Wheat was 1½ to 1½c. That was the market price, and Farmers wanted to realize upon these. Consequently they set the machine to work to thrash that kind of grain that would bring the most money. Wheat was that grain. Wheat then was thrashed first, on account of the money it would realize, and Barley was left in the straw, to await a better market; thus while the wheat was being brought to market, Barley ran short, the price ran up, until it overtopped the wheat in price; then Farmers dropped the wheat thrashing, and took hold of Barley, because it brought 2 and 2½c, and wheat was only 1.60 and 1.75. Barley paid best and quickly it became plentiful, and down it dropped to 1.75 and less. It was not from a knowledge of short crops, but a short supply, temporarily; and now as the thrashers roll out the Barley, it will roll down in price. There need be no fear of a very high price for barley, for when it shall reach a certain figure, it must fall, for wheat will be used as feed for stock—when wheat is one cent or a half cent less than barley. And so long as wheat remains about where it now is, barley cannot advance very high.

## Barley in the Mines.

Barley has been in good demand and at high prices—a perfect "God send" for the Farmers—for two weeks, and will probably command good prices for a few weeks longer. This demand is for the mountains, the Washoe district. This great demand had induced persons to look around and see if barley cannot be raised in that section.

We have news from Walker's river, from reliable source, that there is good barley land there; and one of our subscribers informs us that he has taken up a ranch, and will plant barley and set out fruit trees, and try the result. Barley now selling in that district at 8c.

**EXAMINE THE FRUITS.**—Orchardists and all fruit growers should visit the sales-rooms and the markets at San Francisco, and other places, and our coming Fair, to examine the different kinds of fruit, test their qualities both for table use and keeping; as to grapes, they should ascertain their character for wine making; it is all important that we grow only the very best. The only way to do this is for the different growers to be careful and examine, and test, the comparative excellencies of the fruits after the fashion of the Fruit Growers' Convention in the East.

## Sewing Machines.

In the great competition that has been for years before the public, between the several claimants for general favor, in regard to Sewing Machines, we think the question was pretty well determined and the palm of superiority justly accorded to the WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE. We think it pretty conclusive evidence on the part of the public, when the sale, in the course of a single year, in the United States, amounted to 38,285 machines, there have been sold 19,725 of the Wheeler & Wilson make—being more than one-half of all that have been sold in the whole country for that period.

Again, at the Exhibition of the "Society of Industrial Arts" at Paris, in 1861, the Wheeler & Wilson Machine was awarded the First Class Gold Medal, and at the London Exhibition there was awarded, on July 11, 1862, to the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, the Society's Medal. Here is the crowning triumph of two years before the World Abroad and the People at Home.

We give the following additional particulars touching these popular machines:

## WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINE PATENTS.

The most important of all the sewing-machine patents ever granted are those made to A. B. Wilson of Pittsfield, Mass.; the first, on Nov. 3, 1850. This was for a two-fold improvement of the Howe Machine. He recognized the "lock-stitch" as the *sine qua non*; but as it was obtained in Howe's Machine by moving a shuttle along a slide, which must be kept well lubricated and required some power, and had to go and return for every stitch, Wilson undertook to produce the same result at each move of the shuttle.

The other improvement of Wilson was in the "feed motion," now almost universally adopted by all manufacturers of sewing-machines, and by which stitches are easily regulated, long or short, as desired.

A still greater improvement was patented by Mr. Wilson, Aug. 12, 1851. This we look upon as the most ingenious, as well as the most important, of all the improvements that have been patented.

## THE ROTATING HOOK—ITS OPERATION.

The ingenuity of this contrivance is wonderful from its remarkable simplicity; it dispenses with the dirt of lubrication, and requires no addition to the power needed to drive the machine, while the stitches are made more rapidly. A good deal of time is also saved in winding the bobbins to form the lock-stitch.

This invention of the "rotating hook" is that which has given character to the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, and although the stitch is the same as that originally produced by Howe, he readily acknowledges that it is done by a more simple and ingenious method.

This "rotating-hook" is upon the end of the main shaft that moves all the work, and is carved out of solid steel by a series of the most ingenious machines that we ever saw in operation. Indeed it could not be made by any other means, so that every one would be perfect and exactly like every other one. As it revolves it seizes the loop of the thread in the needle the instant it passes through the cloth, opens it out and carries it around the bobbin, so that the thread is then passed through the loop of the stitch; this is then drawn up with the thread in the needle, so that the two are looped together about half-way through the cloth, forming the strongest possible seam, showing the stitching exactly even on both sides, with no threads above the surface to wear off and allow the seam to rip. It is hardly possible that any mechanical operation can be conceived that is more simple and effective than this invention of A. B. Wilson.

## OBJECT OF PATENTING IMPROVEMENTS.

Some of the patents granted have been for real improvements and ingenious contrivances; but others have been obtained almost solely for the purpose of enabling the patentee to make and sell a machine with his own name as patentee engraved upon it, while in reality the only thing of value in it belonged to another. Therefore we do not follow out the long list of patents that have already been issued, but will speak of the manufacture of those most popular with the public.

## THE MANUFACTURE OF SEWING-MACHINES.

Very few persons have an idea of the magnitude which the manufacture of sewing-machines has attained in this country.

The following persons and companies pay a royalty to Mr. Howe, who obtained last year a renewal of his patent for seven years from Sept., 1861:

The Wheeler & Wilson Company, whose manufactory is at Bridgeport, Conn., and salesroom at No. 505 Broadway.  
The Grover & Baker Company, whose manufactory is at Boston, and principal sales depot in Broadway, N. Y.

M. Singer & Co., New York.  
Finkle & Lyon, New York.  
Wilson H. Smith, Birmingham, Conn.  
The Florence Sewing-Machine Company, Florence, Mass.

The Parker Sewing-Machine Company, Madison, Conn.  
Charles W. Howland, Wilmington, Delaware.  
Miles Greenwood & Co., Cincinnati, O.

N. S. C. Perkins, Norwalk, Ohio.  
These firms manufactured and sold, in the year 1861, 38,285 machines; 19,725 of which were made at the mammoth establishment of the Wheeler & Wilson Company at Bridgeport.

## THE MEN WHO MAKE SEWING-MACHINES.

There is a study in the men as well as in the machines. If these are specimens of "Northern mud-sills," the superstructure of society can never be shaken down. Here is a man with his shirt-sleeves rolled up, and his arm begrimed with oil and iron, who was the representative of the town last year in the Legislature, and who worthily filled the station.

Here is another who we suppose is worth \$50,000. And here are scores of them who own these neat, handsome dwellings scattered around East Bridgeport, who live in comfort and independence. Do you believe they are men of intelligence? Look at them. Watch them as they issue in a stream from the workshops on their way to dinner. There is not a stolid face in the whole 400.

Look at the mail bag in the cashier's room! It will hold half a bushel. It often goes out full of letters of a Monday morning. Mark! men who go to church regularly, and most of these men do, and write a half a bushel of letters on Sunday, don't spend much time in the ale-house. Every one of them reads his newspaper. They are "Northern mechanics;" they make sewing machines, but they are men.

## THE NAME OF THIS MACHINE.

The name of this machine is accidental. A. B. Wilson is an inventor. Nathaniel Wheeler was a manufacturer, and circumstances brought them together and their joint productions were called the "Wheeler & Wilson Machines." In 1852 they turned out of a small shop in Watertown, Conn., and coarse compared with those made for less than half the cost in 1862. The following numbers made in succeeding years show an unparalleled increase, and the way the public have appreciated the invention: In 1853, 799; 1854, 950; 1855, 1,171; 1856, 2,210; 1857, 4,591; 1858,

7,978; 1859, 21,308; 1860, 19,265; 1861, 19,725. The make of the last year would have been very much larger but for the total annihilation of a Southern trade.

The Wheeler & Wilson Company is composed of a company of stockholders, which is managed by a President and Directors, and it is only an act of the most simple justice to the stockholders and the public to say that it is the opinion of the public who know him, that no company ever had a more efficient President than Nathaniel Wheeler, who has never hesitated a moment in the faith that the world would appreciate a good sewing-machine sufficiently to recompense the manufacturer for an outlay of half a million of dollars in facilities for manufacturing; and he has always been ready to adopt every improvement, until the perfection of workmanship and light of ornamentation, combined with usefulness, have nearly been achieved.

## BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

A Chicago dispatch, Aug. 28th, says: By mail we derive the following from the army of Virginia. On Wednesday the 20th, the rebels drove us back in the neighborhood of Brandy Station, between Culpepper and the Rappahannock. A charge by the Pennsylvania cavalry routed the enemy, driving them back to the woods. On Thursday the 21st, five regiments crossed on a pontoon bridge which had been built on the previous night, between the Rappahannock and Waterloo Station, almost walking into Sigel's masked batteries, which opened upon them with canister and grape, mowing them down by scores. It is reported that they were killed and wounded, and 2,000 captured. The remainder retreated in great confusion across the river. Our loss is very slight; On Friday several of our batteries opened on the enemy from this side of the river, in the neighborhood of the Rappahannock railroad bridge. The rebels fled in consternation to the roads. A large number of them were killed and wounded. During the afternoon, Sigel's brigade crossed the river and drove the enemy's pickets in. The latter being reinforced, came upon the 74th Pennsylvania, one of the regiments composing the brigade, and drove it in confusion to the river, where a number jumped in and were drowned; others were shot while swimming in the water, and a large number were made prisoners. Other regiments fell back to the river, which they crossed in safety. The loss of the 74th is said to be 110. On Saturday morning the 23d, our artillery along the whole line, from this side of the Rappahannock, opened on the enemy. The first firing commenced near Bottom Station, and soon extended along the whole line. The enemy promptly replied. For several hours this terrible firing continued on both sides. It was probably the heaviest artillery battle ever fought on this Continent. By 9 o'clock the firing somewhat abated, until finally it stopped as if by mutual agreement. Shell was almost altogether fired, though occasionally round shot and pieces of railroad iron were intermingled with the rebel shells. During the whole shelling sharpshooters supported our batteries, and did terrible execution on the enemy. Friday afternoon, the 22d, a company of rebel cavalry crossed the river near the centre, to the right of Rappahannock station. The sharpshooters dismounted all but four of them.

A dispatch from Louisville, says Gen. Johnson was compelled to surrender near Gallatin on the 21st, because his force, numbering 700, after fighting bravely for some time, became unmanageable and finally ran, excepting about 75. Gen. Johnson, Major Winfrey and three other officers were taken prisoners. Federal loss, 20 killed and 33 wounded. The rebel loss, 13 killed and 40 wounded. Morgan's force was 1,800. The rebels on the side of Cumberland Gap, being reinforced, are supposed to number 20,000. Engagements with Scott's rebel cavalry took place on Wednesday Thursday and Friday last at Crab Orchard and Mount Vernon. The rebels were every time defeated. Losses not ascertained.

Previous reports, the same battle doubtless, say that on the 21st it was discovered the Rebels had erected a bridge across the Rappahannock on the night previous. Sigel allowed three regiments to cross, when he demolished the bridge with his batteries, at the same time assailing the Rebels in front with musketry; and, their retreat being cut off, 2,000 were captured and about 400 killed and wounded. Another report on the 24th states that Stonewall Jackson was trapped into an ambush between Pope in front and McDowell in rear, and suffered terribly. 17 guns were captured.

On August 25th the Union army in Virginia was situated as follows: The Rappahannock forced the line from Fredericksburg to Warrenton—distance 40 miles. Sigel was in command of the right wing. McClellan was re-organizing his army within supporting distance. New levies were coming in rapidly.

It is stated that at a meeting of the Cabinet the general feeling on public affairs was more hopeful than for some time past. The President thought the crisis past and the point of danger turned.

The rebel force menacing Gen. Morgan at Cumberland Gap is said to be 70,000, under Bragg. There is a reserve of 40,000 at Chattanooga. Bragg is moving up to confront Bragg. The rebel reserve will attempt to hold him in check, while Bragg will attack Morgan for possession of the Gap. Monday last, Buel was 30 miles northeast of Decatur and 60 miles from Chattanooga. A battle in that vicinity is expected shortly. Not less than 40,000 Indiana and Ohio troops have passed into Kentucky during the last fifteen days. Morgan's forces at the Gap are on half rations, but in good spirits; and no doubt is entertained that the Federals are sufficiently strong to retain possession of that stronghold.

The Philadelphia Press has a rumor that Gen. Sigel had shot Gen. McDowell through the head on the battle-field at Warrenton. The news comes from Baltimore.

It is stated that the rebel Generals Morgan, Frost and Woodward had concentrated their forces, and were now marching on Bowling Green. 3 Indiana regiments were stationed at that place.

In Missouri the guerrillas under Col. Quantrill have fled into Arkansas to escape Gen. Blunt. With the exception of roving bands the State may now be considered free from Confederate forces, though they are only waiting a favorable opportunity to again swarm over it.

The official report of the expedition down the Mississippi a few days since says that the rebel transport Fairplay was captured with a large cargo of arms and ammunition. The railroad and telegraph at Monroe, La., was destroyed, thus cutting off communication between Vicksburg, Little Rock, and Providence, La. A portion of the force, with the exception of the Yazoo, where a battery of 100 pounds and two field pieces were taken, the heavy pieces were destroyed and the field-pieces brought away. The expedition ascended the Yazoo above Sunflower, but was compelled to return in consequence of the low stage of the water. The troops are scattering the guerrilla camps with great success.

Rosekrans, with an army of 35,000 men left Corinth on Thursday last, for Lincolnton, where 15,000 Rebels were lying. Price, with 25,000 more, was close by and would probably join forces before a battle took place. Corinth is not exposed by this movement.



## STATE SUMMARY.

The Mendocino Herald speaking of the wheat crop in that county, calls it far better than average. Not any more was sowed than last year, but is stronger and a much heavier crop.

The fall races over the Quincy Course, Plumas county, will commence on the 17th day of September, and continue for four days. A citizens purse of \$300, and three purses of \$100 each, are offered by the proprietor.

The La Porte Messenger says, Charley Smith, at the Stanfield Ranch, has the finest field of corn which we have seen in the State. The ranchmen in the foot-hills are raising an unusual amount of maize this season.

An orphan girl, named Childs, aged seven years, was accidentally strangled to death, at Salt Point, Sonoma county, recently. She was playing with some calves in a corral, when a rope attached to one of them became coiled around her neck. The calf ran, dragging the helpless child about, until life was extinct.

The Marysville Appeal has received a splendid mammoth peach from the garden of Richard Abbey, Esq., of North San Juan. The peach is of the early Crawford variety, measures 1 1/2 inches in circumference either way, and weighs 12 ounces avoirdupois. It is golden in color, flushed with crimson, very compact and juicy.

The Santa Cruz Sentinel says Mr. G. B. Shelby left at their office last week a small branch of a plum tree—a curiosity in its way. The branch was about two feet in length and contained one hundred large-sized damson plums, clustered together, resembling a beautiful purple wreath. The fruit was excellent.

Mr. Cary Peabbles, of San Jose, was so severely injured, on the 23d inst., that it is feared an amputation of his left leg will be necessary. The Tribune states that he was driving a young colt in a wagon, and the animal becoming unmanageable, began to kick. In the confusion Mr. Cary's leg was broken just below the knee.

The Monterey Union says the new steam thrashing machine invented by Joseph Enright and run by him and Mr. Stephen Millard in the Pajaro Valley, is now running and doing a smashing business. It thrashes about 1,000 sacks per day, of 100 lbs. each. We believe that \$100 is offered to the man who will feed this machine, as fast as it will thrash, for 15 minutes.

A young man named Stables, in the employ of Mr. Gorer, of Tomales, was very seriously injured on the 18th inst. by a reaping machine. When in the act of mounting, his foot slipped, and he fell in front of the machine. The horse starting at the same moment, the knife came in contact with his left leg, cutting and mangling it in a most horrid manner.

A Joint Stock company has been formed to work the newly discovered coal mines in Sonoma county. Four shafts have been sunk and two tunnels run, one 190 and the other 170 feet, with the result of demonstrating the existence of a coal bed of various widths a distance of two miles in length. The mines are situated on a tributary of Mark West Creek, about eight miles from Santa Rosa. The coal is said to be of very good quality.

A correspondent of the Los Angeles News, writing from San Bernardino says the richness of the Colorado mines as far as the gold placers are concerned still continues to be undoubted, but the heat is so intense that very few white men are able to bear it, and consequently very little gold will be taken out except by the Indians and some Sonoranians. Many of our citizens are making arrangements to go to the mines as soon as the weather cools somewhat.

DEMAND for barley to supply Washoe trade, has lately been so heavy in Marysville that the price went up last week from \$1.30 to \$1.75 per hundred. The Appeal states that orders from Nevada Territory, to be forwarded by the Henness Pass in anticipation of winter, have come thick and fast, and have made a temporary scarcity in the market. The new crop is, however, coming in pretty freely. It is very fine in Yuba, Sutter and Colusa counties, and quite equal in abundance to any former crop.

A correspondent of the Plumas Standard writing from Honey Lake Valley August 7th, says, the Indians on the road between here and the Humboldt are becoming more and more hostile every day. They are now stealing from, and murdering to such an extent, that it has become unsafe for small parties to travel that road. The farmers of the valley are now busily engaged in harvesting and gathering their crops, which look much better than I ever saw in this valley in any previous year, and I have been in the valley since its first settlement by the whites. Susanville is improving with great rapidity. The town is constantly crowded with teams, and building lots have gone up within the last six weeks one hundred per cent.

Of the rain, thunder, etc., of the 18th, we find the following further notes: In Alameda county, the Gazette says: "A portion of our county was visited Monday morning with a severe thunder storm, the rain descending in torrents for a minute or two. The lightning, in its freaks struck a stack of straw near Eden Landing, and burnt it. We frequently have showers during the month of August, but such a visitation as last Monday is very unusual." In Solano Co., the Suisun Press says: "This vicinity was visited on the 18th inst. by the noisiest thunder and the wettest rain known to the season. We have lived in the valley since the early part of 1851, and have no recollections of any showers so copious in the month of August. We had, during the day, three quite heavy showers. Early in the morning the artillery of heaven kept up a heavy booming, at intervals, for about fifteen minutes. No such thunder has been heard in this valley in our time." The Monterey Union says of it: "On Monday we had quite a shower of rain, accompanied by the vivid lightning flash, and peal after peal, of thunder; which caused stock to run, horses to break loose, children to scamper home, wives to run to their husbands, and many other demonstrations of fear. Californians were much frightened, never having heard the like before." The San Jose Mercury of the 21st says: "A portion of our valley was visited by a genuine, old-fashioned thunder storm on Sunday night last. It was a real luxury to witness the flashing lightning again, and hear the rattling of Jove's thunderbolts, so unusual in this country."

## Route to Carson City.

White there is so much travel to the famed Carson, perhaps we may do somebody good by the information we give. The route direct, and the best in the opinion of those who have traveled it, is from Sacramento by cars to Folsom, thence by the Pioneer Stage Company to Virginia City, 140 miles in 26 hours, \$20. Those who wish to go on to Aurora, now one of the richest spots, should stop at Vansycles', thence the Carson City route, by Wethington's new line, to Aurora, 100 miles, \$20—or if paid through from Sacramento City, is only \$41—about 250 miles. Mr. Wethington, formerly of the Central Hotel, at Folsom, has the Carson and Aurora line in good order, and sends his passengers through in quick time.

**RICH SPECIMENS.**—We have lately examined some very rich specimens taken from the mines of the Augusta and the Barnes companies, near Placerville, of which we published some glowing accounts in our paper of July 11. The developments since then, and these specimens, fully attest the great richness of these mines. The gold lies in thick veins in some of the pieces, while in others not unlike rotten quartz, it is finely and profusely distributed. Such rock is estimated to yield from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per ton. The Secretary of the Augusta Company, Mr. Layras, who exhibited the specimens to us, is now on a visit to this city for the purpose of procuring machinery to properly work the mines, and they will doubtless prove very remunerative.

**THE AGENCIES OF WHEELER & WILSON.**—In addition to our advertisements of the head house of this great favorite, we call attention to that of Mr. Strowbridge of Sacramento. Mr. S. is well and favorably known in the business quarters, and he is now the agent for Sacramento county. Shortly we shall have a list of all the principal agents, as it is all important that purchasers should know where to obtain the best, and it is now a settled point that Wheeler & Wilson's machines have won the palm.

Earl Russell has written a letter on the American difficulties, to the British Charge at Washington, in response to a dispatch from Mr. Seward. He says the British Government has not avowed one inch from impartial neutrality, and that she has nothing more at heart than to see the war brought to a speedy any satisfactory conclusion. Garibaldi had quitted Castro Giovanna, and arrived at Polizza, with about 3,000 volunteers. Politicians believe, notwithstanding appearances, that there is, at bottom, a complete accord between Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel. Ricassoli, it is said, forces Garibaldi to advance to Rome. Austria is taking strong precautionary measures in Venetia.

## A MIDSUMMER MELODY.

'Twas a night in the dog days,  
And all through the house  
Night prowlers were stirring—  
Flies, bed-bugs and mouse.  
The children, uneasy,  
Squirmed this way and that—  
The bed-bugs preferred them  
Because they were fat.  
But at dawn on each insect  
Lyon's death powder fell;  
And the rats and the mice, too,  
Succumbed to his pill.  
Lyon's Powder will kill all insects. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere.

D. S. BARNES, New York.  
REDINGTON & CO., Agents, San Francisco.

HEIMSTREET'S  
IMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

## IT IS NOT A DYE.

But restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All instantaneous dyes are composed of toxic caustics, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Imimitable coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a

**LUXURIANT BEAUTY,**  
promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of D. S. BARNES, proprietor, New York. HOFFETTER, SMITH & DEAN, Agents, San Francisco. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.  
v17-140 y

## HIPPOZANEZAPPRIVOISER!!

**Prof. G. A. BELEW,**  
The Great American Horseman and Horse-Tamer.

WILL VISIT THE STOCKTON FAIR ON THE 9TH SEPTEMBER, and give a series of Lectures and Exhibitions on THE SCIENCE OF HORSEMANSHIP.  
The Professor intends visiting all the interior towns of the State immediately after the Fair; of which due notice will be given.  
A. P. ROGERS,  
Advertising Agent.

**JOHN L. EATON,**  
Forwarding and Commission  
WAREHOUSE,

No. 10 E street, - - - MARYSVILLE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
Flour, Barley, Wheat,  
Oats, Corn, Onions,  
Potatoes, Beans, Hominy,  
Cornmeal, Ground Feed, Salt,  
Buckwheat Flour, &c.  
24m

**THE "GOLDEN HARP,"**  
...AND...  
**THE "LEADER,"**

TWO SPLENDID NEW AND IMPROVED STOVES,  
just received, to which attention of purchasers is invited;  
...ALSO...  
The BAY STATE and other Stoves,  
With a large assortment of  
Plain and Fancy TIN-WARE, Enameled and  
Tinned IRON-WARE, COFFEE-MILLS,  
BAKE-OVENS, SADD-IRONS,  
&c. &c. &c.  
For sale by—  
**B. C. AUSTIN,**  
Pacific Tin-Works,  
13 324 Clay street, below Battery,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

**WHEELER & WILSON'S  
FAMILY  
SEWING MACHINES**

WITH

**New Improvements,**

JUST RECEIVED,

**ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES**

...FOR...

STITCHING,  
BINDING,  
HEMMING,  
CORDING,  
QUILTING,  
TUCKING,  
FELLING,  
GATHERING,  
...AND...  
EMBROIDERING;  
AS ALSO,

THE MOST ECONOMICAL

**Family Sewing Machines,  
IN USE.**

Call and see the New Improvements.

**H. W. WADSWORTH,**  
AGENT,  
Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

**Agents of the Wheeler & Wilson  
MACHINE.**

**J. W. STROWBRIDGE,**  
AGENT FOR THE

**WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED  
Sewing Machine,**

CORNER OF J AND FIFTH STREETS,  
Sacramento.

**Strowbridge's  
FASHIONABLE  
Boot & Shoe Store.****Twenty-five Cents!****AMBROTYPE**

...AT...

**JOHNSON'S  
First Premium Gallery.**

No. 649 CLAY STREET...SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR 25 CENTS.

ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES  
proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for \$3 per Dozen.

Large-sized Photographs, the same heretofore taken  
at TEN DOLLARS for the first copy, will hereafter be  
THREE DOLLARS only; extra copies, ONE dollar. All  
larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

**THIS IS NO HUMBUG.**  
We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work as  
our speciality.

**Beware of Impostors!!**  
The public are notified that this is the only Gallery  
in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in  
the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it.

**WASHING MACHINES.**  
**E. P. FIGG,**  
WOULD RESPECTFULLY GIVE NOTICE THAT HE  
has arranged with Mr. AXES to make

**The Great Washing Machines**  
...OF...

**TOLHURST'S PATENT,**

And is now able to fill Orders from this date, and  
fast as sent in.

Any one having them would not do without  
them for Four Times the Cost.

COUNTY RIGHTS sold on reasonable terms.  
E. P. FIGG,  
J street, between 2d and 3d.  
Sacramento, August 1, 1862.

**PREMIUM  
Marble Works**

**P. J. DEVINE,**  
Corner of K and Sixth streets,  
SACRAMENTO.

MARBLE MANTLES, GRATES, MONUMENT,  
Tomb and Grave-Stones, Table and Counter-  
Tops, Marble and Freestone Tiles,  
Constantly on hand, and made to order on reasonable  
terms.  
All kinds of ORNAMENTAL WORK done with  
neatness and dispatch.  
v17-14

**The Best Churn Known**

**JERRE'S PATENT CHURN.**  
EXHIBITED AT THE SANTA ROSA AND ALAMEDA  
Fairs, where it won the Premium, and attracted the  
attention of those interested, has been pronounced by the  
best Dairywomen and Dairywomen the BEST CHURN  
KNOWN. A sample Churn can always be seen at our Office  
where they can be purchased.

**GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.****STANFORD BROS.,**

121, 123 and 125 California street,  
**KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK**

...OF...

And will Sell Cheaper than any House  
in the State,

**All Kinds of Lamp Stock,**

LAMPS,  
CHIMNEYS, WICKS.  
CAMPHENE,  
BURNING FLUID,  
ALCOHOL,  
TURPENTINE,  
COAL-OIL,  
KEROSENE OIL.  
COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.  
SPERM OIL,  
LARD OIL,  
MACHINERY OIL,  
RAPE-SEED OIL,  
CHINA NUT OIL.  
LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.  
POLAR OIL,  
SHARK'S OIL,  
NEATSFOOT OIL,  
TANNER'S OIL,  
&c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade  
generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before pur-  
chasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than  
they can afford to.

**DRY GOODS!****KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,**

HAVE OPENED A NEW AND SPACIOUS  
**Dry Goods Store,**

In LICK'S BLOCK, No. 7 Montgomery street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

And will always keep on hand a most extensive and  
varied stock of

**GENERAL DRY GOODS,**

At Wholesale and Retail.

Our stock at present is almost entirely new and comprises,  
SILKS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS  
CALICO, GINGHAMS, LAWNS, HOSIERY,  
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, SHEET-  
INGS, LINEN, TABLE-CLOTHS, TOW-  
ELS, NAPKINS, EMBROIDERIES,  
LACES, EDGINGS, COLLARS,  
SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, LADIES' AND  
GENTS' UNDERGARMENTS, PARASOLS, MEN'S  
SHIRTS, LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN DAM-  
ASKS, HOOD-SKIRTS, ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES,  
And a variety of other Goods generally kept in a well  
stocked DRY GOODS STORE.

N. B.—Although the store is new, the firm of KIRBY  
BYRNE & CO. is old and well versed in the wants of the  
California public in the DRY GOODS LINE. Our store is  
large and well fitted up, and customers can depend on  
being waited upon with every attention.

We particularly invite STRANGERS visiting San  
Francisco to call and examine our stock, as we know it will  
be to their advantage. Our stock is so well assorted that  
persons can make all their purchases of DRY GOODS at our  
store, and be saved the disagreeable task of being obliged to  
search a strange city to supply their wants. We advise all  
buyers of Dry Goods to give us a call.

Our store is pleasantly situated on Montgomery street,  
No. 7, next door to MASONIC TEMPLE, and a few steps  
from the MARKET-STREET RAILROAD.

**KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,**  
Lick's Block.

15

**NOTICE.**

THE LIQUOR IMPORTING AND JOBBING BUSINESS  
heretofore conducted by the undersigned, under the name  
and firm of S. H. MEERER & CO., has this day been sold to  
Messrs. Alexander R. Baldwin and James Michael, who will  
hereafter conduct the same, and for whom a continuance of  
the liberal patronage and confidence so long bestowed upon  
the house of S. H. M. & CO. is respectfully solicited.  
San Francisco, July 1, 1862. B. H. MEERER.

**COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGN-**  
ed have this day purchased the entire interest in the  
wholesale liquor business heretofore conducted by S. H.  
MEERER & CO. and will conduct the same under the name  
and firm of A. R. BALDWIN & CO., at the old stand, 219  
Front street.  
JAMES MICHAEL,  
San Francisco, July 1, 1862.

**Vance's First Premium Gallery.**

THIS WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT HAS  
been entirely refitted in every department, and is  
NOT SURPASSED in any of the Eastern cities.

The Public are assured that the high reputation of  
this Gallery will be sustained. None but FIRST-CLASS  
PICTURES will be put up. Our  
"GARDS DE VISITE"  
are admitted by all to be unequalled.

We invite particular attention to our plain PHOTO-  
GRAPHS, and to those who wish them retouched in  
India Ink or Colored in Water-Colors or Oil, we would  
say that we employ none but the BEST ARTISTS, and  
A Correct Likeness is Always Guaranteed.

All are invited to call and examine our Rooms  
and specimens.

**MASONIC REGALIA.**

**BLUE LODGE,**  
R. A. CHAPTER,  
COUNCIL,  
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, man-  
ufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and work-  
manship, at Atlantic States' prices.  
Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights,  
Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.  
Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all  
other necessary fixtures.  
Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and  
all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

**D. NORCROSS,**  
No. 6 POST STREET,  
Above Montgomery. In the New Masonic Temple,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

**FURNITURE!**

**N. E. GRIMES,**  
IMPORTER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

**Furniture**

...AND...

**Bedding,**

722 Montgomery street,  
BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND JACKSON,

SAN FRANCISCO.

**OFFERS TO THE TRADE**

And the public generally, the most complete assortment  
...OF...

**FURNITURE,**

IN THE MARKET,

**AT REDUCED RATES.**

Country Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

**N. E. GRIMES,**  
No. 723 Montgomery street,  
Between Washington and Jackson.

**GRIMES & FELTON,** 49 and 51 Fourth street, be-  
tween J and K, SACRAMENTO.

ANTON ROMAN. FRANK D. CARLTON.

**A. ROMAN & CO.,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**BOOK ESTABLISHMENT,**

417 and 419 Montgomery street,  
(Locout's Building.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE WOULD CALL THE PARTICULAR  
attention of

**Dealers in Books,**

To our immense stock now in store and on the way, all  
of which has been carefully selected expressly for this  
market.  
Years of experience in buying for this Coast, and the  
care and labor bestowed, justify us in saying that we  
can sell  
**CHEAPER**  
Than any House in the Trade.

**On New Books**

We offer special inducements. We have a resident  
partner East, and Agents in Europe, enabling us to get  
with dispatch and sell beyond competition, everything  
in our line.  
We solicit Orders from the Trade, having every  
facility for filling them, fully and promptly, and from  
Buyers visiting our city, we would respectfully request  
a call to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

**SNEATH & ARNOLD,**

408 Front street Block .....San Francisco.

AND  
103 J street, corner 7th.....Sacramento.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Also—  
DEALERS IN

Flour, Corn-meal, China and Patna Rice,  
Teas, Tobaccos, Etc.

CHAMPAGNES AND LIQUORS OF ALL  
KINDS.

**Butter,**

SELECTED BY OUR AGENT IN NEW YORK, FRESH  
by every steamer. Goods purchased through us, for-  
warded by our houses without charge.

**BRANCH HOUSE.**  
SNEATH, BOARDMAN & CO.....RED BLUFF

**QUICKSILVER!—FROM THE NEW ALMADEN**  
MINES. A full supply always on hand.  
SNEATH & ARNOLD, Agents,  
Corner of J and Seventh streets, Sacramento

**INSURANCE AGENCY,**

FOR THE IMPERIAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF LONDON.

Risks taken at reduced rates.  
**SNEATH & ARNOLD,**  
Corner of J and Seventh streets, Sacramento

15

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSON  
HENRY CARLTON, JR.

**WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,**

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

**DOMESTIC EXCHANGES,**

New York and San Francisco.

**San Francisco Cordage**

**Company.**  
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COM-  
plete assortment of

**CORDAGE.**

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage  
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER  
At short notice.

**TUBBS & CO.,**  
611 and 613 Front street.

**S. W. SHAW,**  
**Portrait Painter.**  
Number 15, 3d floor, Mercantile Library building,  
Corner of Bush & Montgomery streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.



## Home Miscellany.

(For the California Farmer.)  
ENLISTED.

WULF enlisted! Can it be?  
Yes, and George, too, so says the letter.  
Children they seem to me; for very oft  
I've rocked them in these arms,  
And sung them simple songs,  
And stories told to soothe their childish griefs.  
Ten years ago, I left them dove-eyed boys;  
With hearts so tender, that to hurt their dog,  
Or break a toy, would cause them pain.  
And now, to think that in their country's state  
They should find cause to cast aside  
The sports, and studies, which best their years,  
And arm them to redress her wrongs—  
Leaving a widowed mother, to the agony  
Of fear, suspense, and expectation.  
Wee the day! when mothers can but feel  
That duty bids them crush all selfish fear,  
And send their children forth  
To fight for country, justice, right.  
God help such mothers! Those that go,  
Compared with them, scarce need our sympathy.  
In their lonely, quiet homes,  
Watching for tidings of their loved ones;  
Who can paint the anguish of those silent hours?  
Then rumor comes of battles fought,  
Of numbers slain, yet none are named.  
Surprise, far worse to bear than certainty;  
And then a certainty, to many all too hard.  
Again I say, God help such mothers!  
And, oh, God help our country! and erase  
From her loved name, the stain of civil discord;  
Bring once more the reign of unity,  
And bid the troubled waters,  
Which now break on our devoted heads,  
As erst thou badest the restless sea,  
Peace be still.  
And grant us faith to see,  
That our dear country shall outlive  
The darkling storm, and be once more  
A haven for the oppressed of every land—  
The guiding star of Liberty and Hope.

AGNES.

(For the California Farmer.)  
SHADOW TINTS.

WIND-WOVEN drift the barnished leaves  
Down in the shadows,—whispering  
Like a sobbing lament, that grieves  
In dead solitudes when they fling  
The knell of death from muffled spires  
Out in memorium. Heedless  
With the flame of decaying fires,  
The flashing day, meek-eyed skeptic—  
Doubtfully casting its golden thread  
In time's moulding web—wistful stands,  
Out on the hills; as loath to tread  
Away on the beyond it strands  
Like a wreck wave beaten; burning  
On rock-girt shores and flashing back  
In its moulten waves returning  
The shining glories of its track.  
Creep the shadows into her eyes;  
Trails the night shade all pestilent  
With death-damps—"gainst the window dies  
Her murmured hymn. In the Convent  
The Nun her cloister seeks no more  
To watch the day die. Pileful  
The lulling waves fret the far shore  
With serried plumes, and lonely gulls  
Haunt the rocks like guardian spirits  
Sitting in the enchanting mist  
Watching through melancholy nights.  
Like doomed sailors to wrecked masts  
Clinging in still despair—these ghosts,  
Sleepless as the watches, still and gaunt,  
Maintain their shiffling solemn posts  
To scream at breaking morn, avant.

CLAYTON FRENCH RICHARDS.

## Sketches of Emigrant Life—No. 6.

AFTER the excitement of the Fourth of July, it was found necessary to remain in camp on the fifth, partly to gather up the stock, which the storm had scattered, and partly to dry the saturated fixtures. As we were on a fine prominent bluff near the Big Sandy, with pleasant surroundings, which I was desirous of taking a nearer view of, I was satisfied. In fact, I could not at all see the need of such great haste, and not expecting to travel over the ground again, I was never more pleased, than when an early or lengthened camp, gave time for a closer survey of the wonders on our route. The greatest curiosity discovered this day was in the form of a petrification, which would have crazed a Barnum, could he not have obtained it. It had once been part of a cedar tree; was ten or twelve feet long, and branching. The extremities of the branches still retained their woody form, while the main stem and the lower part of the branches were changed to a beautiful clouded agate. The clouds of the stone, corresponding with the former grain of the wood, the solid part being of a light fawn color, and semi-transparent; while the veins were opaque, and of a milky whiteness. So solid and brittle was the whole substance, that on striking it with a knife or hatchet it could be cut off in smooth slices of half an inch thick, a very light blow again breaking them into half or quarter sections. Although we all admired this beautiful thing we were forced to leave it, on account of its great weight, contenting ourselves with small specimens, and, in my case, even these were thrown away, by some unappreciating person, during a subsequent illness.

From Big Sandy to Salt Lake, the lover of the grand, picturesque and beautiful found the journey one continued feast of delight. Scenery ever varying, ever new, and each day presenting something which appeared more lovely than its predecessor. I could not blame the Indian, that he loved his wild mountain home, for it was almost enough to tempt any one to become wild, and live always in the enjoyment of nature, as formed by the great Creator. Most likely a few blasts of November winds would have dispelled the romance of the thing, and taught us the value of art and civilization. On no part of our route did there seem to me so great indications of mineral, as here. Coal veins were seen in many places, the largest, and apparently the richest, one I saw, was on a small creek, a tributary of Green river, found while

rambling in search of flowers. The stream had worked a channel for itself, of great depth, and had cut through this vein and below it. The mass of coal, as it appeared on each side of the gorge, was about eight feet wide, by four feet thick, seemingly pure, and unaltered with any other substance. Although laughed at for my pains, I carried a large lump some four miles in my hand, to camp, to test its burning qualities, and found them of the first order. Next day showed us large oil springs, or springs covered with petroleum, called by the emigrants, tar springs, and used for axle grease. Mineral and warm springs are numerous, and some of them curious, but most of them sulphurous, or else the metallic oxide character. The red scum and deposit of some indicating the presence of iron; while the blue or greenish hue of others, and the sharp pungent taste, looked like cobalt and copper. Of course we could only guess their properties, but a chemist would find a rare field for investigation, all through this region.

One thing I cannot refrain from mentioning in connection with Fort Bridger, and that is the extremely fat cattle we saw there, grass fed, of course. I had seen a few fat cattle, as I thought, at the Fairs of different States, but nothing that at all equaled those we saw there; although monstrous in size and weight, they did not seem sluggish and burdened, as stall-fed cattle do, but were active and frolicsome as young calves; but so bulky were they that their antics reminded one of dancing elephants. The residents at the Fort ascribed this to a peculiar grass, which grew on the sides of the mountains, and yielded a large quantity of very nutritious seed. By the way, the day we found the coal mine, our ramble was rewarded doubly, in the discovery of a most superb species of Aloe, which was new to me, though perhaps not to more experienced florists. In growth it resembles the Century Plant, only being serrate, and armed with sharp spines on each point. The flowers were arranged in a spike, in a triangular manner; they were bell-shaped, about two inches in diameter, and two and a half in length. The calyx was of a rich vermilion, thick and wax-like. The corolla crimson on the outside, pink within, near the edge, but with a rich golden center, and numerous long golden stamens. The pistil having a stigma, resembling a drop of amber. Taken all in all, it was a plant to reward the twenty miles walk we had that day, and I would walk twice twenty to get one like it.

Not thinking to have written such a long gossiping article, I fear I have already become wearisome, so must leave Salt Lake and its environs, to furnish another paper.

AGNES.

## A Plea for Health and Floriculture.

From the book "Fruit, Flowers, and Farming," by Beecher, we copy the following:

Every one knows to what an extent women are afflicted with nervous disorders, *neurasthenic* affections as they are more softly termed. It is equally well known that formerly when women partook from childhood, of out-of-door labors, were confined less to heated rooms and exciting studies, they had, comparatively, few disorders of this nature. With the progress of society, *sevens* increase first, because luxurious eating vitiates the blood; *dyspepsia* follows next, because the stomach, instead of being a laboratory, is turned into a mere warehouse, into which everything is packed, from the foundation to the roof, by gustatory *slevedores*. Last of all come *neurasthenic* complaints, springing from the muscular enfeeblement and the nervous excitability of the system.

Late hours at night, and later morning hours, early application to books, a steady training for accomplishments, viz: embroidery, lace-work, painting rice paper, casting wax-flowers so ingeniously that no mortal can tell what is meant, lilies looking like huge goblets, dahlias resembling a battered cabbage; these, together with practicing on the piano, or if something extra is meant, a little tum, tum, tuming, on the harp, and a little ting-tong on the guitar; reading "ladies' books," crying over novels, writing in albums, and original correspondence with my ever-adored Matilda Euphrosyne, are the materials, too often, of a fashionable education. While all this refinement is being put on, girls are taught from eight years old, that the chief end of women is to get a beau, and convert him into a husband. Therefore, every action must be on *purpose*, must have a direct object in view. Girls must not walk fast, that is not lady-like; nor run, that would be shockingly vulgar; nor scamper over fields, merry and free as the bees or the birds, laughing till the cheeks are rosy, and romping till the blood marches merrily in every vein; for, says prudent mamma, "my dear, do you think Mr. Lack-a-daisy would marry a girl whom he saw acting so unfashionably?" Thus, in every part of education these things are pursued, whose tendency is to excite the brain and nervous system, and for the most part those things are not "refined," which would develop the muscular system, give a natural fullness to the form, and health and vigor to every organ of life.

The evil does not end upon the victim of fashionable education. Her feebleness, and morbid tastes, and preternatural excitability are transmitted to her children, and to their children. If it were not for the rural habits and health of the vast proportion of our population, trained to hearty labor on the soil, the degeneracy of the race in cities would soon make civilization a curse to the health of mankind.

Now we have not one word to say against "accomplishments" when they are *real*, and are not purchased at the expense of a girl's constitution. She may dance like Miriam, paint like Raphael, make wax fruit till the birds come and peck at the cunning imitation; she may play like Orpheus harping after Eurydice (or what will be more to the purpose, like a Eurydice after an Orpheus), she may sing and write poetry to the moon, and to every star in the heavens, and every flower on earth, to zephyrs, to memory, to friendship, and to whatever is imaginable in the spheres, or on the world—if she will, in the midst of these ineffable things, remember the most important facts,

that health is a blessing; that God made health to depend upon exercise, and temperate living in all respects; and that the great objects of our existence, in respect to ourselves, is a virtuous and pious character, and in respect to others, the raising and training of a family after such a sort that neither we, nor men, nor God, shall be ashamed of them.

Now we are not quite so enthusiastic as to suppose that floriculture has in it a balm for all these mentioned ills. We are very moderate in our expectations, believing, only, that it may become a very important auxiliary in maintaining health of body and purity of mind.

When once a mind has been touched with a zeal in floriculture it seldom forgets its love. If our children were early made little enthusiasts for the garden, when they were old they would not depart from it. A woman's perception of the beauty of form, of colors, of arrangement, is naturally quicker and truer than man's. Why should they admire these only in painting, in dress, and in furniture? Can human art equal what God has made, in variety, hue, grace, symmetry, order and delicacy? A beautiful engraving is often admired by those who never look at a natural landscape; ladies become connoisseurs of "artificial," who live in proximity to real flowers without a spark of enthusiasm for them. We are persuaded that if parents, instead of regarding a disposition to train flowers as a useless trouble, a waste of time, a pernicious romancing, would inspire the love of it, nurture and direct it, it would save their daughters from *false taste*, and all love of meretricious ornament. The most enthusiastic lovers of nature catch something of the simplicity and truthfulness of nature.

Now a constant temptation to female vanity—(if it may be supposed for the sake of argument, to exist) is a display of person, of dress, of equipment. In olden times, without entirely hating their beauty, our mothers used to be proud of their spinning, their weaving, their curiously wrought apparel for bed and board. A pride in what we have *done* is not, in due measure, wrong or unwise; and we really think that rivalry among the young in rearing the choicest plants, the most resplendent flowers, would be altogether a wise exchange for a rivalry of lace, and ribbons, and silks. And, even if poor human nature must be forced to allow the privilege of criticising each other something severely, it would be much more amiable to pull roses to pieces, than to pull caps; all the shafts which are now cast at the luckless beauty, might more harmlessly be cast upon the glowing shield of her dahlias, or upon the cup of her tulips.

A love of flowers would beget early rising, industry, habits of close observation, and of reading. It would incline the mind to notice natural phenomena, and to reason upon them. It would occupy the mind with pure thoughts, and inspire a sweet and gentle enthusiasm; maintain simplicity of taste; and in connection with personal instruction, unfold in the heart an enlarged, unstrained, ardent piety.

## Carrot and Charcoal Poultice.

A WRITER in the Working Farmer, says: In these days when wounds of every description abound, I feel that the publication of a very simple and efficacious prescription may not come amiss. About a year since I had occasion to attend a man whose hand had been very badly injured by a cutting machine. The wounds were washed and carefully dressed with adhesive plaster, but in the course of a few days became very much inflamed and swollen, so much so, indeed, that it was feared that the patient might be forced to lose his hand. There was also a great discharge of offensive matter; in fact, the odor from the hand was so disagreeable, as to be almost unbearable. I had applied ordinary poultices, such as bread and milk, flaxseed, etc., without success, and finally tried one made by grating boiled carrots to a pulp, and then stirring in sweet lard, and finally pulverized charcoal, in the proportion of one table-spoonful of charcoal to three of the pulp. This poultice was applied at night, moderately warm, and in the morning all disagreeable odor was gone, the inflammation very much reduced, and all the wounds evincing a more healthy condition. After a few applications the healing was so far advanced that only simple bandages of linen soaked with simple cerate, were required.

In cases, as with wounded soldiers sent on to hospitals, where the bandages have been on so long as to become offensive and stiffened with coagulated blood, this charcoal poultice applied a few hours before attempting to remove the bandage, will prove a great assistant, both to the sufferer and the nurse.

**KILLING RATS.—A NOVEL TRAP.**—The premises of a good many farmers are often infested with rats, and we are often asked for modes of destruction. A resident of Brooklyn is vexed with an increasing family of rats that seem to grow fat on scenic and rat exterminators. He doesn't like this, and refers his case to the Sunday Times.

That journal recommends a trap made as follows: "Take a mackerel barrel, for instance, and fill it to about one-third its height in water. Then place a log endwise in the water, so that one end of it will remain just above the surface. Make the end of the barrel a little too small to fit, and suspend it by two pins to the inside of the top of the barrel, so it will hang as if on a pivot and easily be touched either side. On this head, thus suspended, secure a piece of savory meat. The rat that scents it, will, to get the meat, leap on the barrel head. The head will tip, or tilt, and precipitate him into the water, and resume its former position. The rat in the water will swim to the log, get on the end of it and squeal vociferously. His cries will bring other rats, all of whom will be tilted into the water, and all of whom will fight for the only dry spot in it—viz: the end of the log. As only one rat can hold it, the victor will drown all the rest, and can, in the morning be crowned himself. We have seen twenty rats caught in one night by such a trick.

## Original Eagle Hat Store.

COLLINS & CO.,  
HATTERS,  
Again in the Field.

O. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and J. C. COLLINS, late of Washington street;

Have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the  
**HAT AND CAP BUSINESS**  
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES  
And Judges of Material, our patrons may rely on Goods  
bought at our store being  
**The BEST in Every Respect.**

HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
MADE TO ORDER.

At the shortest notice.

WE MOST RESPECTFULLY INVITE OUR OLD FRIENDS  
as well as the Public generally, to give us a call.

We claim to be the BEST in the State to RESTIFFEN  
and REJUVENATE

## Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats.

Orders and Hats from the Country will  
will receive our particular attention.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—  
**Tucker's Hall,**  
113m 323 Montgomery street.

## RASCHE &amp; SONS,

131 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter

## DEALERS IN

## PIANOFORTES,

## SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,

## Musical Instruments, Strings, &amp;c.

Agents for the Celebrated Manufacturers,  
A. H. GALE & CO., New York,

C. MEYER, Philadelphia,

T. GILBERT, Boston,

Whose Pianos they keep constantly on hand, for SALE  
and for RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet  
Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly  
increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer  
from the principal publishers in the East. They have a  
full supply for the following combinations: Violin and  
Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and  
Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large,  
etc. etc. etc.

## PIANOS AND ALL OTHER MUSICAL

INSTRUMENTS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music copied and arranged for all instruments; New  
Music published; Music arranged and bound;  
Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order.

## HAYNES &amp; LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,  
GLASSWARE.FRENCH CHINA,  
TABLE CUTLERY.

## CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

## Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a Very large and full assortment of the above  
Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the  
**VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.**

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of  
The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,  
(Formerly the Jerome Company.)

For which we are  
**SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.**

16 SANSONE STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## MAIN &amp; WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,  
Saddles, Bridles,

## WHIPS, COLLARS,

## SADDLE-WARE, &amp;c.

214 and 218 (Old No. 68) Battery street,  
(Corner of Richmond)

O. Main.  
E. H. Winchester.  
SAN FRANCISCO

N. B.—Good assortment Concord Stage Harness  
constantly on hand.

## FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN &amp; WIN-

CHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1877 and 1883; and  
also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1877, for the best Ladies'  
Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best  
Buggy Harness and Riding Bridles.

1614

## MRS. D. NORCROSS

No. 5 Montgomery street,

In the New Masonic Temple..... SAN FRANCISCO.

## LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

This being the only regular LADIES' DRESS TRIMMING  
STORE in San Francisco, ladies can always rely  
upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods  
in the city.

Having just visited the East, and completed all our  
arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe  
for the importation of Fine Goods, as well as the largest  
and best factors of our own country, thereby having  
all our goods come through first hands, we flatter our-  
selves our facilities are such as to make it an inducement  
for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for

## UNDER LINEN.

## HOSIERY

## UNDER CLOTHING.

And all Goods in our line.  
MRS. D. NORCROSS,  
No. 5 Montgomery street, New Masonic Temple

## N. DABOVICH,

Wholesale dealer in

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,

No. 430 East Side of Davis street,  
Between Jackson and Oregon streets. SAN FRANCISCO.

CALIFORNIA WINES by the gallon. 13

## LICK HOUSE,

On Montgomery, corner Sutter street,  
OPENED FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS and  
Visitors, July 1st, 1882.

TUBBS & PATTEN,  
Proprietors.

15

## GOLDEN EAGLE

## HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,  
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS  
a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to  
make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and  
pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious  
Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged  
accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always  
be satisfied and feel at home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the com-  
fortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated  
Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention  
to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be  
provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad  
Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the  
Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE  
expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the  
Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,  
PROPRIETOR.

## STAR BAKERY

AND.....

## RESTAURANT,

Commercial street, --- Auburn, Cal.

HAVING opened a Restaurant, I am now  
prepared to entertain the people in the  
best style and at moderate rates. Game Suppers,  
Oysters, and all the Good Things in the  
market, furnished at a moment's notice, and got up in style  
suited to the tastes of the greatest epicure.

## MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

I intend to keep a First-class Restaurant, and as such  
I recommend it to the people of the town and country  
large. Those persons who relish a Good Meal will be  
well to call and see for themselves.

## THE BAKERY.

The Bakery is supplied at all times with a choice  
variety of Bread, Pies, Cakes, etc.

PARTIES, etc., furnished with Cakes of all kinds  
at short notice. MILES FURNISS, Proprietor.

Auburn, June 25, 1882.

## EDUCATIONAL.

## Stockton Female Seminary,

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

## DR. CYRUS COLLINS AND LADY,

Assisted by competent Teachers.

## TERMS:

For Board and Tuition, in common English Branches,  
per session of five months..... \$12  
For Tuition in Music, per session..... \$5  
For Tuition in Painting or Drawing..... \$5  
For Tuition in Ancient or Modern Languages, each..... \$5  
Washing per dozen..... \$1  
Payable Quarterly in advance.

For Tuition and Board per annum, in advance..... \$100

## TRUSTEES:

Dr. E. S. Holden, J. M. Ballington, Austin Sperry,  
Andrew Wolf, H. H. Hewlett, Dr. C. Grams,  
J. Barlow, B. W. Owens, P. E. Coombs.

## COURSE OF STUDY:

The first aim of this Institution is thoroughness; and  
though any plan proposed can only be disciplinary, yet  
chosen that course which will be the most practical, laying  
those sciences most available in common life. Regularity  
fundamental principles, the student is carried by natural  
and easy gradations, through a course of study, calculated to  
strengthen and invigorate the mind, and prepare it for  
self-culture.

Our course of study comprises Two Departments, the  
primary of two, and an Academic of three years.

## THE STUDIES OF THE PREPARATORY COURSE.

Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic (Thorough),  
Rudiments, Primary Geography, Grammar, and Composition.

## THE STUDIES OF THE ACADEMIC COURSE.

Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, and  
Physical Geography, and Composition.

Trigonometry, Astronomy, Natural History, Botany, Logic,  
Intellectual Philosophy, and Composition.

Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Evidence of Christ-  
ianity, Belles-Lettres, and Composition.

The Ancient and Modern Languages, Music (Instrumental  
and Vocal), Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needlework,  
optional through the whole course.

Pupils can omit, with the consent of parents or guardians,  
any of the above studies, but none will be entitled to the  
diploma of Graduation who have not completed the whole  
course.

## CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

We have established a Department for Boys. To receive  
of study the same as in the Female Department. Particular  
attention paid to those preparing for College.

Terms the same as in the Female Department.

Dr. CYRUS COLLINS, A.B., President.

We can accommodate 10 or 12 small Boys in  
Family.

## PIONEER

## Riding Academy,

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE

Nos. 197 and 199 Montgomery street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

One door above Jackson.

ORRICK JOHNSON..... Proprietor.

## HORSES KEPT ON LIVERY.

RIDING CLASSES for Gentlemen on Sundays, Mondays,  
Wednesdays, and Fridays.

RIDING CLASSES for Ladies on Tuesdays, Thursdays,  
and Saturdays.

Mr. Johnson has effected an arrangement with an ex-  
perienced Military Trainer, who will open a Class for Dragoon  
Exercise whenever there are a sufficient number of Pupils  
to form a class.

THE ACADEMY will be open EVERY EVENING,  
until 11 o'clock.

Having every accommodation for the purpose, Mr. Johnson  
will Train, Break, Bit, and Gait, Horses; or give instruction  
in the same.

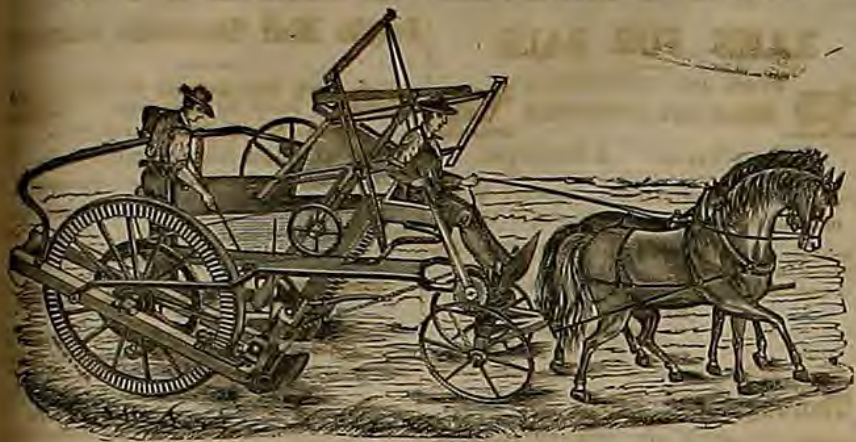
Ladies and Gentlemen whose duties will not allow them  
attend during the day, can receive instruction at night.

## LARGE WASHING-MACHINE

A LARGE WASHING-MACHINE, WITH TRAVELING  
roller attached, one of the "New Patent," is now  
for a large Hotel or Boarding-House, can be had at a  
bargain, by calling at this Office, where it can be seen.



## ESTERLY REAPER.



## The Esterly Machine for a Mower and Reaper

IS ONE OF THE BEST TO BE HAD IN THE MARKET. ITS GREATEST ADVANTAGES consisting in its extreme Light Draft, freedom from Side-draft, and the Simplicity and Durability of the Machine.

We have, also, the—

## Esterly Reaper with Header Attachment.

## THRASHERS.

We have for sale, and are SOLE AGENTS FOR—

## The Sweepstakes Thrasher,

MANUFACTURED BY C. AULTMAN & CO., CANTON, OHIO.

This Separator has taken the lead in the Western States during the last few years, and now STANDS UNRIVALED.

For the Purpose of Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at One Operation.

Superiority is claimed for it in the following particulars, over all other machines, viz:

"For Thrashing and Cleaning, fit for market, more Grain, and doing it better, than any other."  
"For being more Durable, and less liable to get out of repair."  
"There is no other machine that will do the same amount of work, with as little power."  
"The only limit to the amount of work it will perform is entirely dependent upon the facilities for getting the Grain to the Machine, and taking care of the Grain and straw after being thrashed."

Part of our Machines have got the

## IMPROVED PIVOT SIDE GEAR,

which belongs EXCLUSIVELY to the SWEEPSTAKES THRASHER. Its introduction into the Western States among the Farmers, has met with decided success, and is pronounced to be, the

Strongest, most Durable, Simplest, Lightest Running, and least liable to get out of Repair, and is taking the place of the Belted Machines.

We warrant the Sweepstakes Thrasher to do what we have claimed for it.

Farmers, give us a call, and judge for yourselves.

....ALSO....

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

## HAWLEY &amp; CO.,

Corner California and Battery streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO. (213)

And E and First streets, MARYSVILLE.

## Homesteads Cheaper

Than Proposed under the Shafter Bill.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF WHAT IS KNOWN as the Shafter Bill, it is proposed to sell the City lots in Homestead Lots from \$25 to \$300 each. The undersigned will sell Homestead Lots within the limits of the City, and will sell to the business center than many of the lands covered by the Shafter Bill, and place the party in immediate possession of the same, without present trouble or prospective lawsuits, for

FROM \$10 TO \$300 EACH.

THE TITLE IS ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

being a Spanish grant, finally confirmed, and patented by the United States.  
The Shafter Bill respects this title; the City authorities respect it; the District Courts and Supreme Court of the State, as well as the District Court and Supreme Court of the United States respect it; besides,

The Title has been forever Quieted

BY A FINAL DECREE AND JUDGMENT AGAINST THE CITY, so that there is not even a cloud or shadow upon it. Whoever purchases one of these lots will buy a LOT, and not a lawsuit.  
Office, No. 19 Nagle's Building, corner of Montgomery and Market streets.

HARVEY S. BROWN.

## The Best Location For RESIDENCES.

HAVING LAID OUT MY PROPERTY, WHICH IS situated in the

CITY OF SAN JOSE, into Lots and streets, I am now ready to sell one or more LOTS, very cheap. Terms made easy, to convenience of purchaser.

TITLE WARRANTED PERFECT.

L. PREVOST,  
San Jose Nursery.

## The British Reviews, AND Blackwood's Magazine.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).  
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).  
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).  
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).  
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

TERMS. For any of the four Reviews.....\$3.00  
For any two of the four Reviews.....5.00  
For any three of the four Reviews.....7.00  
For all four of the Reviews.....9.00  
For Blackwood's Magazine.....5.00  
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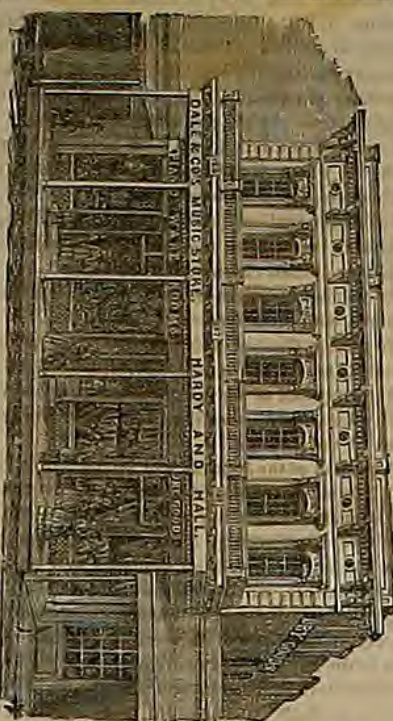
JOHN G. THWING,  
314 Pine street, San Francisco,  
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in  
CONCORD AND ALL OTHER  
KINDS OF  
HORSE COLLARS.

COUNTRY TRADERS  
Supplied with large or small quantities, of all sizes, at the lowest market prices. Always on hand a large supply and variety of Collars.  
Call and see.  
13

Farms, Vineyards, and Gardens.  
Those in want of either should call at our office and gather information about several which we have for sale. Those who wish to sell should call and see us about them.

## SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

## HARDY &amp; HALL



## ONE PRICE STORE.

American, English, and French

## DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

J street near corner Seventh,

SACRAMENTO.

## NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT think it only necessary for them to state, that their stock will comprise the most USEFUL, SELECT, and FASHIONABLE Goods, embracing every variety of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Silks, Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, &c. &c. &c.

## A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

The whole business conducted on the

## ONE PRICE SYSTEM,

and that prices the LOWEST rates in the market for the character of the Goods sold.

Patrons can always send their orders by mail or express, with full confidence; they will receive the same attention as if present.

## LAMOTT, Hatter,



No. 37 J street, - - Sacramento

The Finest Assortment in the State,  
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

## REDINGTON &amp; CO.'S

## SUPERIOR

## YEAST POWDERS,

WARRANTED TO MAKE

## Light, Sweet and Nutritious Bread

EQUALLY ADAPTED TO LOAVES, HOT BISCUIT BUCKWHEAT AND OTHER CAKES! GINGER-BREAD, AND CAKES OF ALL KINDS.

Warranted fully Equal to Any in the Market.

ASK FOR  
Redington & Co.'s Yeast Powder,  
And take no other, if you would have uniform GOOD BREAD.

Manufactured and sold at wholesale, by  
REDINGTON & CO.,  
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco.  
For sale by all respectable Grocers, everywhere.

## Flax-seed Wanted.

100 000 LBS. FLAX-SEED WANTED BY CONTRACT, from parties who are the growers of it.  
Persons who are now growing Flax, if they will please inform us of the number of acres they are growing, and the probable quantity they will desire to sell, we shall be glad to enter into contract for same.  
Address COL. WARREN, Editor of the Farmer.

## FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

FOR SALE,  
A Farm of about 350 Acres,

IN ALAMEDA COUNTY, TWO MILES north from the City of Oakland, on the Telegraph Road. Either the whole or one-half, separately, will be sold, as may suit purchasers. There are now on the premises, a good Dwelling House, containing Ten Rooms, a good Bath Room, and Five large Closets and Bath Rooms, all hard finished, and Four handsome Marble Mantles.

Also, a good Farm-House, containing eight rooms, exclusive of rooms appropriated to farm laborers. A Carriage-House 24x40 feet, one and a half stories high; two large Barns, besides Cow-Houses, and Stables for 125 head of cattle and 30 horses, all in excellent condition. The whole is well fenced, and good Division Fences throughout the Farm. All in very complete order, and for the last two years an abundant supply of very Choice Hay. Farm Implements, choice young Stock Horses, Harness, Wagons, Buggies and Family Carriage, can be purchased with the land. The above desirable property will be sold on the most reasonable terms, as the owner wishes to be absent from the State for several years.

## A good Eight-horse-power Thrashing Machine,

second-hand but thoroughly repaired and better than new, for sale very low.

Also—20 very superior Yearling HEIFERS, half blood Durham; and one half blood Durham BULL, and Pure Blood. Also, one Full-blood Durham Essex PIGS, five months old.  
Any part or all of the above Property, for sale Cheap-er than can be had elsewhere.

Apply to S. E. AIDEN, on the premises.

## Q RANCH FOR SALE.

NOT WISHING TO CONTINUE in the business, I now offer for sale the well-known place called the Q RANCH, situated 36 miles from Sacramento, in YONE VALLEY, on the Jackson Road, containing Twelve Hundred and Forty Acres, which for beauty of location, and richness of soil (as the crops testify), cannot be surpassed in the State.

## HARD-FINISHED HOTEL,

WITH GOOD BARNS AND OUT-BUILDINGS, are situated on the premises. Also, a Good BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, and a 1st Class DISTILLERY, Now and in good order.

THE ORCHARD contains 25 acres of Choice Fruit, of all kinds adapted to this climate.

To Persons wishing to Engage in Gardening, this place offers very superior inducements, as it is undoubtedly the Best Land in the State for that purpose, and pays a heavy per centage. Superior advantages are also offered.

To Miners, as Mining is good in this section. To accommodate those who wish Small Pieces, it is offered in Lots to suit purchasers.

The Title is Perfect.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to or address,

C. GREEN,  
Q Ranch, Yone Valley.

JULY, 1862.

1000 Acres of Land,  
120 COWS,

## A Good Milk and Dairy Business,

For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Business ever offered in our State. The location is near Solon City, within five miles. There is 960 acres good Land, well fenced, which can be had at \$10 per acre, and 120 select COWS for \$30 each, together with Engine and Boiler for feeding Stock, Cheese-Press, Butter-Churns, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc., valued at \$1000. All these implements will go to the purchaser without cost.

The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted. There are also 1000 acres of good Land adjoining leased for two years at \$1 per acre; this goes also, and the lease can be renewed.

To a good and responsible party this property will be sold on the most liberal terms—say ONE-THIRD CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory. Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address COL. WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will furnish all needed information.  
Nov. 1, 1861.

## A Beautiful Home For Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME OF 9 ACRES, situated in Fruit Valley, 1 1/2 miles from Brooklyn.

The Grounds are in the highest state of Cultivation. There are on the Grounds all the very choicest kinds of Fruit of every variety, for Market or Family use. The products of the Grounds will pay a monthly income of 3 per cent. on the price asked for it, beyond all the wants of the family.

There is a neat Cottage, and Shed for Horse, and a Chicken Yard. Title A. I. B. RUMFORD, Brooklyn.

Inquire at the FARMER'S OFFICE.

## 500 Acres Good Land &amp; Dwellings.

Who wants a Good Farm Cheap?

We can offer them Three Quarter Sections, 450 acres, GOOD LAND, suitable for Cultivation (Grain and Orchard Land) and Grazing.

This farm is situated on the county road, twenty-five miles from Sacramento, and thirteen from Suisun City, and three miles from Maine Prairie Post Office. The land is well watered by living Springs, and enclosed in Fence. On the Farm is a good HOUSE with seven rooms, Stock-sheds 140 feet long, Barn 60 feet, connected. The House is already furnished, so that a Family can take possession and be at home readily.  
There are 500 Acres and Lambs; small Farming Tools; 75 Domestic Horses; Cow and Calf, etc. The whole will be sold a bargain, if applied for soon.  
Inquire of Editor Farmer.

## FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, WITH excellent Out-buildings, a fine Garden, Vineyard of four acres, with a field of sixty acres more, for pasturing or cultivation. The whole will be sold a great bargain if applied for immediately.

For particulars apply at California Farmer Office.

## A Sheep Ranch For Sale.

A PRETTY RANCH IN THE MOUNTAINS (where is a good market for the sale of Mutton), of 400 acres, where a small band of sheep would do well. Feed plenty all the year. Abundance of Timber, and good Vine Land. Good springs of water, never dry. Title perfect. Inquire at this Office.

## A Partner Wanted on a Stock and Grain Ranch.

A PARTNER WITH \$3, \$10, or \$12,000, to take charge of a Good Ranch towards the Mountains, where an excellent chance will be given him to make a fortune. Inquire at this Office.

## \$20,000 Wanted.

THIS AMOUNT OF MONEY IS WANTED, in Two Lots, upon Real Estate in the Country, with undoubted Title, and FOUR TIMES THE VALUE given as security. A safe and secure investment, and interest paid every month. Inquire at this Office.

## Literary Shrubbery.

A SINGULAR YOUNG REBEL WOMAN.—As we were passing along the streets two days ago in our usual quiet way, musing upon "the storms of State!" and pondering upon our solemn responsibility in this great crisis of the affairs of the nation and of mankind, a very pretty young woman, whom we had understood to be a fiery headed little rebel and even a terrible villager of the Louisville Journal, was about meeting us, when, turning off from the sidewalk, she protruded her red and tempting lips at us boldly and defiantly. "Oh certainly we will if you want us to very bad, though indeed this is rather too public a place," said we with our accustomed saucy, advancing towards her with our lips correspondingly protruded, when, to our no little disappointment and surprise, she started and ran away from us, as if we had been some ugly old fellow of forty.—[Louisville Journal.]

A WESTERN orator in the Minnesota Legislature, grew highly illustrative over the attack of the rebels upon the American Eagle. The speech as reported, thus concludes: "Mr. Speaker, I have only to say that any man who will in any way injure or take the life of our national bird, is mean enough to carry rotten sardines in the same pocket with musty fine-cut tobacco, and pass the same around on the ace of spades at the communion-table, or would empty the canteen of a rebel prisoner, and sit upon it and whistle a Confederate air through the key-hole of Washington's tomb!"

"INFLUENCE" at Washington, is becoming a marketable commodity. In a "card" recently published in a paper there, the advertiser says: "One hundred dollars will be paid to any gentleman who will carry a point to a successful issue for the advertiser. It is easy of attainment, requiring only a few words from one of influence and position. The subject at issue is nearly accomplished, and an explanation, which would not occupy ten minutes, will secure all that is needed. It is strictly legitimate in its character. Real names only will be answered. Address 'Timid,' in this city."

A SMART SPELL.—In a school whose teacher rather prided himself on his skill in imparting to his pupils a correct knowledge of spelling, upon a certain examination day, when the trustees and parents were in attendance upon the exercises, the whole school was put through a course of spelling. The word "Aaron" was given out by a visitor. After numerous comical attempts at it, it was correctly rendered by a little girl who blated out:

"Big A little a r-o-n ron, Aaron."  
In the course of a few moments all went gaily as a marriage bell, every word being spelled correctly. At last some one gave out the word "Gallery." This was rather a "poser," being out of the regular track of words spelled in the classes. Many unsuccessful attempts having been made, by-and-by a rough urchin, whose eyes fairly twinkled with the expected triumph, spoke out in clear, ringing accents, mindful of the previous victor:

"Big Gal little gal e-r-y ry, Gallery!"  
It is needless to say that that effort closed the exercises in spelling, and literally brought down the house.

A BAD SPELL.—Have you heard of the fellow who ran aboard a steamboat at St. Louis, with an order for passage on the "Missouri?" "This is not the Missouri, sir," said the captain. "What? 'tain't the Missouri?" "No sir, it is not." "What do you have it painted on her for then?" "We don't have it painted on her, sir." "You don't! What do you call Miss-e-r-r-y? If that don't spell Missouri, I'd like to know what it does spell?"

SPELL AND DEFINE.—In a school where the class was exercising in spelling and definitions, the teacher gave out the word "leaflet."

"L-e-a-f-let-let-let leaflet—a little leaf," sung out a bright eyed little girl.  
The next word was "bullet."  
"B-u-l-let-let bullet, a little bull!" screamed out a red-headed chap; which put an end to spelling and defining for that afternoon.

ADMIRALS IN THE AMERICAN NAVY.—The rank of Rear Admiral having been created by Congress, the President has commissioned Charles Stewart (Old Ironsides), Geo. W. Storer, W. B. Shubrick, John Radd, E. A. F. Lavalette, James Sweet, Silas H. Stringham and Hiram Paulding as Rear Admirals on the retired list. In active service we are to have Rear Admirals Farragut, L. M. Goldsborough, Dupont and Foote.

## Important News!

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC especially the sufferers by the recent Floods, and all others who wish to

## Save their Money

By purchasing their goods from

25 to 50 per cent Less

than the usual prices at other places, to call at

FENNER, RUSSELL & CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE,

Where can be found a general assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

FINE AND HEAVY CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

....ALSO....

Ladies' & Gents' Furnishing Goods

Hosiery, Gloves, Linen and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Carpet Bags, Rugs, China Matting, Blankets, Shawls, &c. &c. &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Silver-plated Ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Combs, Brushes, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Perfumery, and a general variety of other

FANCY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

No. 720 Montgomery street,

Opposite Metropolitan Theater, SAN FRANCISCO

We refer to the Editor of Farmer, who can attest from personal knowledge, to the good quality and low price of our goods.

22

FINE WOOL WANTED.

40,000 OR 50,000 LBS. FINE MERINO WOOL, wanted, for which CASH will be paid.

Parties having Fine Wool will please send Samples and state Amount of Lot, and price. Address, COL. WARREN, Ed. Farmer.

13



## The Markets.

## Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer. (Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tonn & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.)

Our grain receipts for the past week have been on a liberal scale, with a good demand, and the market for a time was well sustained. There is, however, at the present, a disposition to reduce prices, and less activity is manifest. Feed Grains (Barley and Oats) are in fair supply, and a decline is plainly visible. The Sack market shows a weakness pleasing to those that are compelled to have them, effected in a measure doubtless by the recent arrivals of Sacks and sacking material, and the disposition of many to adopt the binning principle. Our predictions are being verified; sacks are becoming a burden too heavy for the farmers to bear, and none will buy who can possibly avoid it. Let shippers and millers furnish sacks, and then one great object has been accomplished; or return the sacks that have cost so much, to use in years to come. The demand for sacks this year has materially fallen off. We know of instances where one lot of sacks have been used several times; this species of economy is telling on the quantity of new sacks going into the country.

The ship Saginaw has about completed her loading for Liverpool, taking the bulk of 35,000 sacks Wheat for cargo, the first shipment this year for that port of Wheat. The ships Sea King, and Thasor Magoun, are both chartered and have commenced to load with Wheat for Europe. The China demand for Wheat and Flour continues, and bids fair at no distant day, to be one of material importance to California.

Hay, in consequence of light receipts, has advanced. Corn comes to market in sparing quantities; the quantity of old on hand is meager. Onions and Potatoes are in fair supply.

There is ostensibly but one buyer of Wheat in market, for export, and in absence of competition, is enabled to dictate prices. This state of things we are happy to say, bids fair to be of short duration. It is but just that the farmer should receive a fair price for his products, and in order to get a fair price, competition is necessary. We do not wish to be understood as throwing any obstacles in the way of shipments or exportation, feeling confident that our crop of Wheat is large and that we must sell largely to shippers. But we do like to see buyers pay a living price when we are satisfied they can afford to do so. It remains in a great measure with the farmers as regards the sustaining of prices. If they sell to shippers' agents in the country, and allow shippers to get the control, they will fix the price. Come with or ship your grain to market, where competition should exist, and be posted before selling.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 45,813 sbs, Barley 14,663 sbs, Oats 3485 sbs, Potatoes 3635 sbs, Onions 349 sbs, Flour 11,516 qrs, Corn 750 sbs, Hay 162 tons, Bran 1332 sbs, Wool 75 bales, Middlings 599 sbs, Salt 580 sbs, Buckwheat 21 sbs.

Also, Coastwise: Wheat 235 sbs, Oats 500 sbs, Potatoes 434 sbs, Beans 274 sbs, Wool 94 bales.

Wheat, per 100 lbs \$1.50; Flour, per 100 lbs \$2.50; Barley, old, per 100 lbs \$1.50; Potatoes, per 100 lbs \$1.50; Onions, per 100 lbs \$1.50; Corn, per 100 lbs \$1.50; Hay, per 100 lbs \$1.50; Bran, per 100 lbs \$1.50; Middlings, per 100 lbs \$1.50; Salt, per 100 lbs \$1.50; Buckwheat, per 100 lbs \$1.50.

Butter, Cal., per 100 lbs \$1.50; Eggs, per 100 lbs \$1.50.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—Aug. 29.

Apples, per 100 lbs \$1.50; Oranges, per 100 lbs \$1.50; Lemons, per 100 lbs \$1.50; Pears, per 100 lbs \$1.50; Peaches, per 100 lbs \$1.50; Plums, per 100 lbs \$1.50; Grapes, per 100 lbs \$1.50; Strawberries, per 100 lbs \$1.50; Raspberries, per 100 lbs \$1.50; Blackberries, per 100 lbs \$1.50; Currants, per 100 lbs \$1.50; Elderberries, per 100 lbs \$1.50; Gooseberries, per 100 lbs \$1.50; Nectarines, per 100 lbs \$1.50; Pineapples, per 100 lbs \$1.50; Watermelons, per 100 lbs \$1.50.

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## San Francisco Cattle Market, August 29.

Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. WHITNEY, corner of Sutter and Sanson streets (Stock Corral).

We have no change to note in the Cattle Market for the past week.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.  
BEEF—American, first quality 30 to 35; 2d quality 10 to 15; Spanish, 10 to 15; 2d quality 5 to 10.  
VEAL—20 to 25.  
HOGS—Stock Hogs 2 to 3; fat Hogs on foot 5 to 6; Dressed 7 to 8.  
MUTTON—dressed, 30 to 35, according to quality.  
MUTTON COWS—1st quality \$20 to \$25; 2d quality \$15 to \$20.

WHAT MAKES MUSCLES POISONOUS?—It has been stated that the muscles, the eating of which has caused the death of one woman and seriously affected many others, were obtained from a certain place on the beach where veins of copper are in the rocks to which the muscles adhere, and that they were rendered poisonous by the copper. We doubt this assertion, and for this reason: A gentleman of reliability informs us that several persons of his acquaintance have lately been poisoned by eating muscles which were taken from a rock whence he has many times gathered and eaten them with perfect impunity. In other words, muscles have for years been gathered from a certain spot and eaten without injury; while lately, muscles gathered from the same spot are poisonous. Hence it is not likely that the poison comes from the rocks. We are inclined to believe that the weather or season has something to do with the poison. Possibly the late warm weather affected the muscles, in conjunction with the moon shining on them at low tide. It seems to be established that fish are sometimes rendered poisonous by exposure to bright moonlight, and might not muscles be affected in the same way? Then, it is not a fact that oysters are unfit for use at certain seasons, and may not the same be the case with muscles? At any rate, we predict that good muscles will hereafter be taken from the same spot where the poisonous ones were lately gathered. Since the above was written we see reports of poisonous muscles at Santa Cruz and other places, where they have heretofore been harmless.

FARMERS' CLUB.—We are glad to see that one of these useful institutions, the first in this State, has been organized at San Jose. A meeting is announced for the 30th inst., at which the following subjects are to be discussed:

Farming should be conducted on a more thorough and economical plan.  
There should be a greater variety of crops.  
Farmers should combine their interests as to be able to protect themselves against monopoly.  
We hope farmers in every portion of our State will profit by the example of San Jose, and organize clubs. Their existence should be universal.

The new Bread Company's works, we are glad to notice, are now in operation and supplying the public with pure, unfermented bread. We regard this article as a perfect luxury, to say nothing of its benefit to health. The demand for this bread is already so great that the Company are enlarging the capacity of the works and will soon be enabled to supply it in any quantity.

New WINE.—We tasted some wine just run from the press of Mr. Halstead, in the Pacific Fruit Market, which reminded us of old sweet cider days, "only more so." The wine is from the Los Angeles grapes, raised on Cache creek, and is very sweet and rich. Vine-growers should examine Mr. Halstead's Improved Wine-Press, for their own benefit.

FINE FIELD OF BROOM-CORN.—We saw a fine field of fifteen acres of Broom-Corn, at Marysville, near Mr. Covillaud's, which was planted after the water had subsided, planted in the sand, furrows plowed some 12 inches deep, to reach some soil. For a long time it was a struggle for life; but it caught well, and is now superior, being 12 and 15 feet high. This field is grown by Keller & Stoner.

COOKING STOVES.—Two new and improved styles of cooking stoves have lately been received from the East by Mr. B. O. Austin, which he offers to the public. Call and see them at his store on Clay street.

W. Williams for the murder of A. Blanchard in Sacramento county over two years ago, has been convicted of the crime, and is sentenced to be hung on the 26th of September next.

OAKLEY & JACKSON, STATE SALT COMPANY, SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE San Quentin Salt, Have the Largest Stock and Best Assortment on the Pacific Coast.

Consisting, in part, of the following kinds:  
300 tons Extra San Quentin Dairy, 50's and 70's  
400 do do Los Angeles do 50's and 70's  
300 tons do Tables, in 3's, 5's, 7's, and 9's  
300 tons Ground Rock Salt, for Packing and Stock.  
...ALSO...  
300 tons SAN QUENTIN ROCK;  
400 do CARMEN ISLAND;  
250 do SANDWICH ISLAND and CALIFORNIA SALT.  
All the above we will sell at the Lowest Market Price.

OFFICE—320 Front street, SAN FRANCISCO.  
To My Country Friends: C. FRENCH RICHARDS, DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST, 609 Davis street, between Pacific and Broadway, First Drug Store from the Landing, IS PREPARED TO FILL COUNTRY ORDERS WITH the Best Drugs and Chemicals in the market. Prescriptions—Carefully compounded by a Graduate of the Philad. College Pharmacy, at lower rates than any other house on the Pacific Coast. Give us a trial.

## "SPEED THE PLOW"

## THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

IS NOW IN THE NINTH YEAR OF ITS PUBLICATION. It will always be the aim of its conductors to furnish the most useful data for the practical Agriculturist, and to present all the most important practical results, obtained from authentic sources, in our own State and abroad.

To present the latest and most important facts from our sister States and Europe, relating to Agriculture, in all its branches.

To furnish familiar illustrations of valuable Agricultural Implements, together with remarks explanatory of their character and success.

To furnish complete Grain Tables and Market Reports, with other important data.

To present General and Critical Notices of the various Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of our country and of Europe, sufficient to guide our Cultivators, and to keep them advised of the progress of the Science.

A portion of the JOURNAL will be devoted to Select Literature, the aim of which will be to exhibit the influences which flow from the pursuits of Agriculture, Horticulture, and rural life. Politics and Sectarianism, and all improper and impure advertisements, will be rigidly excluded from its pages: our aim being to cultivate a love for and an interest in those useful Sciences which must ever add to the happiness of mankind.

Cultivators of the Soil, and all who feel an interest in these all-important and fundamental sources of our prosperity and happiness, are cordially invited to communicate with us freely, and furnish us with all important facts. Their valuable aid is what we earnestly desire.

Advertisements in this Journal will reach a circulation heretofore unattained, extending to the remotest Agricultural Districts particularly, and also widely abroad—thus making it of the highest interest for all matters pertaining to Agriculture and all industrial pursuits.

This Journal is issued every Friday, and in the very best style, with large and clear Type, at \$4 a year, or \$5 when payment is delayed six months.

All communications for the Editorial columns should be addressed: COL. WARREN, Editor California Farmer.

Communications on business, Reports on Agriculture, Advertisements, etc., should be addressed to J. K. PHILLIPS & Co., Publishers, San Francisco. N. B.—Those who wish to act as Agents will address us as above.

10,000 SONGS.  
Five Cents Each.

The Union Right or Wrong.  
Ridin' in a Railroad Car.  
Mother, dear, I'm thinking of You.  
New York Fire Zouaves.  
Lizzie dies to-night.  
Our Flag is Marching On.  
John Brown Song.  
Annie of the Vale.  
Fort Donelson. Dear Old Flag.  
Boys that wore the Green (at Bull Run).  
Ellsworth's Avenger. Native Land.  
Flag of Our Union.  
Rock Me to Sleep, Mother.  
Captain, with his Whiskers.  
O, Gently Breeze. Ever of Thee.  
We'll never Give up Dixie.  
Hurrah for Our Union.  
Twenty Years Ago.  
Old Play Ground. Nettle Moore.  
Old Folks at Home.  
Norah McShane. Played Out.  
Mother, dear, I'll come Home.  
Couldn't stand the Press. Annie Patterson.  
I'm leaving Thee in Sorrow, Annie.  
Irishman's Shanty. Irish Stranger.  
I see He still in my Dreams.  
Annie Laurie. Hazel Dell.  
Let me kiss Him for his Mother.  
Home Again. Gideon's Band.  
Good News from Home. Cum Plum Gum.  
Hard Times come no More.  
Bonaparte on St. Helena.  
The Girl I left behind Me. For Love of Thee.  
Flower of Shamrock's Side. River Rose.  
Fretty Jane. Gallant Hussar.  
Ernie's my Home. The Lost Child.  
Vive L'America. O'ldie Old Dick.  
Bounce, you. Willie. We have missed You.  
The Midnight Hour. Listen to the Mocking Bird.  
Most any Song you can think of can be found at my place.  
Send for a List.  
Send postage stamps by Mail and any Song will be sent to your order.  
T. C. BOYD,  
228 Montgomery street,  
Opposite the Russ House, San Francisco.  
T. C. Boyd continues to Design and Engrave on Wood, with the advantage of an experience of 15 years.

Family Marketing.  
M. S. OSTERHOUDT & CO.,  
STALL No. 1,  
Washington Market  
Washington street, San Francisco.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
Produce, Vegetables,  
FRUIT,  
ARTICLES SOLD ON COMMISSION, if desired.  
Orders Delivered Free of Charge. v17-9

Shattuck, Ohm & Higgins,  
—DEALERS IN—  
CALIFORNIA BUTTER, CHEESE,  
EGGS, LARD, CRANBERRIES,  
Hams, Bacon, Pork, States' Butter,  
And Oregon Meats of all kinds.  
NO. 60, METROPOLITAN MARKET,  
San Francisco.  
Consignments solicited, and the Highest Market Price paid for Butter, Cheese, Eggs, etc.  
Dairymen are invited to give us a call when in the city. We always wish the Extra quality of produce.

North Point Dock Warehouse.  
STORAGE  
Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.  
Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.  
Advances  
Made on approved Merchandise.  
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,  
Proprietors.

## RAMS FOR SALE.

PURE AND THOROUGHBRED  
SAXON AND AUSTRALIAN

Merino Rams,

From specially selected stock, imported by the undersigned into California, Spring of 1860.

Reference at San Francisco: Messrs. GERSTUNG & CO., California street, below Sanson.

Country Address: NATIVIDAD Post Office, Monterey Co. EUGENE SHERWOOD, San Lorenzo Ranch, Monterey county.

11-3m

## Thorough-bred Stock for Sale.

CONSISTING OF FRENCH Merino, Spanish Merino, Rams and ewes; Durham, Devon, and Alderney Halls and Heifers; also, Essex, Berkshire, Leicester, and Suffolk Pigs. All of my stock is strictly Thoroughbred, and equal to any in America, and the prices will at all times be as low as the same quality can be obtained from any other reliable source. I wish to call special attention to my French and Spanish Merino Rams, which are very superior, and they will be sold at reduced rates. The Stock can be seen on my Ranch, directly across the Bay from San Francisco, near the Ferry Landing at San Anselmo, where I would be pleased to show it to all admirers of Fine Animals.  
Address me at Brooklyn, P. O., Alameda county, California, or JAMES M. PATTERSON, San Francisco.  
JOHN D. PATTERSON.

## A Band of Sheep for Sale.

4,000 FINE SHEEP AND RANCH will be offered to a purchaser if applied for within 40 days; one of the best ranges ever offered. Sheep are of excellent quality, quarter and half Merinos. A large Ranch of "Uncle Sam's" can be had with them, FREE. Inquire at this Office. 21

## Grand Opportunities for Stock Men.

A party having a valuable Ranch of several thousand acres, upon which are a band of 1000 fine sheep, 400 cattle, 50 horses and 200 hogs, and 100 acres of fine grass ready to cut, wishes a good man as a partner or manager, with six to ten thousand dollars. This is a fine chance to make a small fortune.

Another party having a large demand of stock and cash means wishes parties to join with him in purchasing Ranches and stock said Ranches, and will give liberal chances to such parties. This is also a fine chance. For information of the above apply to Ed. Farmer.

Splendid Bucks!  
CRYSTAL PALACE!

THOSE WHO WANT THE PROGE-ny of this noble animal should make immediate application for them.  
CRYSTAL PALACE  
Has produced the finest French Merino Bucks that have ever been exhibited.  
Persons in want can see the young Bucks by applying to the Editor of the Farmer.

## The Italian Honey Bee.

FIFTY SWARMS OF BEES in excellent condition, mostly Italian Bees, will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. The Bees are in the Langstroth Patent Hive, and are making honey very rapidly. Purchasers are invited to call and examine them. They are worthy immediate attention as the undersigned desires to sell them at once.  
ROBERT BECK.  
"Big Tree Store" Corner of Eighth & I Streets, SACRAMENTO.

Purchasers can refer to Col. Warren, Editor FARMER, as to their value. He will also receive orders for same.

Full-blood Merino Sheep.  
Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address EDITOR FARMER.

Splendid Durham Bulls.  
THREE VERY SUPERIOR FULL BLOOD DURHAM BULLS for sale if applied for immediately. A very rare chance. Apply at the FARMER's office, to Editor FARMER.

## Lamas For Sale.

A PAIR OF LAMAS ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE. These animals will prove a great acquisition, and to be valuable. The Alpaca and Vicuña can be imported to order. For particulars inquire of the Editor of the FARMER.

Full-Blood Durham Stock.  
Purchasers of very choice Durham Stock will do well to call and see our List of Stock for sale. We have some for sale as fine as can be found in this country.

We have a number of Full-Blood Durham and also Devon Stock, of perfect pedigree, worthy the attention of those who desire to have the very best blood. The pedigrees we can show, and give full particulars.  
Also, about twenty fine Grade animals, of superior stock and pedigree, to which we invite particular attention.

## Agency California Wool-growers' Association

J. W. CLARK, Late of J. H. Coghill & Co., Sec. Cal. Wool-growers' Ass'n.  
J. E. PEAKINS, Sec. Cal. Wool-growers' Ass'n.

CLARK & PERKINS,  
Wool Commission Merchants,  
Northeast Corner Front and Clay streets,  
(UP STAIRS)  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## LIBERAL ADVANCES

...MADE ON...  
CONSIGNMENTS OF WOOL.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH WOOL SACKS  
Furnished to Order.

A. H. CABLES. T. W. BAILEY.

CABLES & BAILEY,  
Stalls No. 71 and 72  
Washington Market  
SANSOME STREET SAN FRANCISCO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
PRODUCE, VEGETABLES AND  
FRUIT,  
Ships, Hotels, and Families, supplied at the Lowest Rates.  
All orders delivered free of charge. 15

## Reaper and Mower Knives

OR SECTIONS OF ANY DESIRED PATTERN.  
Made to Order, at shortest notice.  
E. C. HALL,  
Chace's Mill, Market street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

13

## Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

THE FOLLOWING STEAM-SHIPS will be dispatched  
In the Month of September, 1861:

ORIZABA, Captain FARNSWORTH, September 1st,  
September 11th,  
September 21st.

From Folsom street wharf  
At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually,

## FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.  
FORBES & BABCOCK,  
Agents F. M. R. Co.,  
Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorf streets

## California Steam Navigation Company.

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.  
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

THE FAST AND SPLENDID  
STEAMERS  
CHRYSOPOPOLIS and ANTELOPE,

Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock, p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Steamer ANTELOPE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.  
Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings, Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 7 o'clock a. m.

CHANGE OF DAY FOR RED BLUFF.  
Until further notice, the steamers of the California Steam Navigation Company will make three trips per week to RED BLUFF, leaving Sacramento on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 a. m. Freight received every day.  
For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.  
J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

## COLEMAN'S LINE.

SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.

HAVING ESTABLISHED A LINE  
CLIPPER SHIPS,

To sail regularly from San Francisco to New York, we are prepared to offer unusual facilities to Shippers of California Produce.

Freight will at all times be taken on the most Favorable Terms.

Goods from the Interior, and from other Ports, will be received and forwarded, Free of Commission.

ADVANCES made on desirable Merchandise consigned to our New York House.

Insurance procured under our open Policy with the Great Western Insurance Company of New York.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.  
24 6m

## Hay and Wool Presses

FIVE  
INGERSOLL'S  
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# CALIFORNIA FARMER

## JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

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### THE GREAT LONDON EXHIBITION.

We have received the Daily Telegraph and Supplement, published in London July 12th, which contains the awards of the International Jurors of that Exhibition. By these awards we find medals, honorable mention, and notice of almost every human invention, every manufacture or product of the earth, and to almost every nation and society among civilized nations. The United States comes in for an honorable share, although our country has been battling against treason and anarchy, and her workmen and laborers have been engaged in an exhibition before the world, greater than has ever been recorded in human history. As they have been exhibiting their loyalty to the country, their patriotism and love of right, only making the approbation of their own consciences and confident of victory, when the award from London will give to them the Royal Medal that can only be bestowed on the TRUE PATRIOT.

We give the following as the awards to the United States—showing how we stand.

#### CLASS 1.

Quarrying, Metallurgy and Mineral Products.

GOLD MEDAL—To J. Mosheim.

#### CLASS 2.

Chemical Substances and Products, and Pharmaceutical Products.

Section A, Chemical Products. GOLD MEDAL—To Glencoe Starch Co; Hickox Brothers.

Section B, Medical and Pharmaceutical Products and Processes. GOLD MEDAL—To Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

#### CLASS 3.

Substances used for Food.

Section A, Agricultural Products. GOLD MEDAL—To Glencoe Starch Co; Hickox Brothers.

Section B, Drysaltery, Grocery and preparations of food as sold for consumption. (In this department, although every other part of the world was represented, the United States were not.)

Section C, Beer, other drinks and Tobacco. (In this Section, covering thousands of competitors, the United States were "non est.")

#### CLASS 4.

Animal and Vegetable Substances used in Manufactures.

Section A, Oils, Fats and Wax, and their products. GOLD MEDAL—To Pease, S. F.; Tilghman.

Section B, Other substances used in manufacturing. GOLD MEDAL—To Wilkins & Co.

Section C, Vegetable substances used in manufacturing. GOLD MEDAL—To Blanchard & Co; Glencoe & Co.

Section D, Perfumery. (In this department the U. S. has no mention.)

#### CLASS 5.

Railway Plane, including Locomotive, Engine and Carriages.

(The U. S. has no mention.)

#### CLASS 6.

Carriages not connected with Rail and Tram Roads.

GOLD MEDAL—To Brewster & Co.

#### CLASS 7.

Manufacturing Machines and Tools.

Section A, Machinery employed in Spinning, Weaving, etc. GOLD MEDAL—To Wheeler & Wilson for the best American Sewing Machine; also, to the Howe Machine Company for the best collection of Machines. (It should be recollected that the Howe Machine Co are the patentees for various improvements on Sewing Machines. It should also be remembered that the only American Sewing Machines mentioned by the Committee were the Wheeler & Wilson, the triumphant winner of the GOLD MEDAL, the Singer & Co. and Wilcox & Bates, of which honorable mention was made.)

Section B, Machines and tools employed in the manufacture of wood and metal. GOLD MEDAL—To W. D. Richardson.

#### CLASS 8.

Machinery in General.

(In this department there were about twenty GOLD MEDALS awarded. The report does not give the localities; but among them we see our fellow-citizen, Hansbrow of Sacramento, for his splendid Double-Action Pump.)

#### CLASS 9.

Agricultural and Horticultural Machines and Implements.

GOLD MEDAL—To Batchelor & Son; Blanchard & Brown; Messrs. Dane; Douglas & Co; McCorkle, and Wood. (The two last, of course, for their Mowers and Reapers.)

#### CLASS 10.

Civil Engineering, Architectural and Building Contrivances.

Section A, Architectural and building contrivances.

Section B, Sanitary improvements and constructions.

Section C, Objects shown for architectural beauty. (We regret to record that in neither of these three departments the U. S. were represented.)

#### CLASS 11.

Military Engineering, Armor and Accoutrements, Ordnance and Small Arms.

Sections A and B, Clothing and accoutrements, tents, camp equipage and military engineering. (No award to the U. S.)

Section C, Arms and ordnance. GOLD MEDAL—To Colt.

#### CLASS 12.

Naval Architecture, including Ship-Tackles.

Section A, Ships for purposes of war or commerce. GOLD MEDAL—To F. R. Sickles.

Sections B and C, Life boats and barges, vessels for amusements, ship-tackle and rigging. GOLD MEDAL—To W. H. Ward.

#### CLASS 13.

Philosophical Instruments and Processes depending on their use.

GOLD MEDAL—To Darling & Schwartz.

#### CLASS 14.

Photography and Photographic Art.

(No award to the U. S.)

#### CLASS 15.

Horological Instruments.

(No award to the U. S.)

#### CLASS 16.

Musical Instruments.

GOLD MEDAL—To Steinway & Sons, for pianos, and Hulskamp, G. H.

#### CLASS 17.

Surgical Instruments.

GOLD MEDAL—To Robert Bates.

#### CLASS 18.

Cotton.

(In this department, strange as it may seem, King Cotton is not named by any exhibitor from the U. S. No awards made.)

#### CLASS 19.

Flax and Hemp.

(No awards to the U. S.)

#### CLASS 20.

Silk and Velvet.

(No award to the U. S.)

#### CLASS 21.

Woolen and Worsted, including Mixed Fabrics generally.

(No award in either of these important articles to the U. S.)

#### CLASS 22.

Carpets.

(Nothing for the U. S.)

#### CLASS 23.

Woven, Spun, Felted, and Laid Fabrics, when shown as Specimens of Printing and Dyeing.

GOLD MEDAL—To the Manchester Print Works. (This was for their beautiful and well-known prints, calicoes, delaines, etc.)

#### CLASS 24.

Tapestry, Lace and Manufactures.

(No award to the U. S.)

#### CLASS 25.

Furs, Feathers and Hairs.

Section A, Skins and furs. (Nothing to the U. S.)

Section B, Feathers and manufactures from hair. (U. S. non est.)

#### CLASS 26.

Leather, including Saddlery and Harness.

(In all this department the U. S. do not appear.)

#### CLASS 27.

Articles of Clothing.

Section A, Hats and caps.

Section B, Bonnets and general millinery.

Section C, Hosiery, gloves, and clothing in general.

Section D, Boots and shoes.

(In all these departments the palm was borne off by Europeans. The U. S. do not appear.)

#### CLASS 28.

Stationery, Printing, Book Binding, Etc.

Section A, Paper, card and millboard.

Section B, Stationery. GOLD MEDAL—To American Bank Note Co. and S. Sweet.

Section C, Plate, letter-press, and other modes of printing.

Section D, Book Binding. (In the two last departments, in which the U. S. undoubtedly excel, there are no awards for us.)

#### CLASS 29.

Educational Works and Appliances.

(We regret to record no awards to the U. S. in all this department.)

#### CLASS 30.

Furniture and Upholstery, including Paper Hanging and Paper Mache.

#### CLASS 31.

Hardware.

Section A, Manufactures of iron.

Section B, Manufactures of brass and copper.

Section C, Manufactures of tin, lead, zinc, pewter and general brassery. (Of these articles we find no awards to the U. S.)

#### CLASS 32.

Section A, Steel manufactures.

Section B, Cutlery and edge tools. GOLD MEDAL—To the Douglas Ax Co. and to W. Blackwell.

#### CLASS 33.

Works in Precious Metals and their Imitations, and Jewelry.

(No awards to the U. S.)

#### CLASS 34.

Glass.

Section A, Stained glass, and glass used for decoration.

Section B, Glass for household use and fancy purposes. (No awards for the U. S.)

#### CLASS 35.

Pottery.

(No awards to the U. S.)

#### CLASS 36.

Dressing Cases, Despatch Boxes and Traveling Cases.

(No awards for the U. S.)

In the above abstract we have given the CLASSES into which the articles exhibited were divided. We have done so, to illustrate to those who are managing Fairs, how such work should be done. It is to be truly regretted that the United States could not have been better represented, but our country claimed the attention of her working men at home.

We find, in the reports made, that a large number of the titled nobility composed the Committees on Awards, and that nearly all such Committees were made up of men fully qualified to act as judges—from whose decisions there would arise no murmurs. A proper attention to such selections should be given everywhere.

It will be seen that we have only compiled the awards to contributors from the United States, as the full report occupies twenty-four columns of the London Telegraph, being the entire sheet.

It is to be hoped that next year our country may be at peace, and fully represented at the Paris Fair.

### Rice Growing.

For many years we have urged the attention of those who have tillable or overflowed lands to the importance of turning their attention to this subject; it is all-important. Our State contains tens of thousands of Chinese, who are large consumers of Rice, and for their supply we import millions of pounds annually, and pay high premiums for Mexican coin to send to China to purchase with. Most fortunately, just now we are sending our wheat and flour, which is better than gold, for it pays us a high premium.

In our late Number, of August 22, we spoke of the Rice-mills of Messrs. Battles & Co. These same parties, some two or three years since, authorized us to say, that they would clean the first crop of Rice grown in California, free of cost to the grower. They now repeat that offer, through us, and we hope that there will be a goodly number of growers, next year; we even anticipate seeing some exhibited the present year.

It should be borne in mind that there is a large bounty offered also by the State, amounting to the handsome sum of \$1,000 for the first 1,000 pounds. No one need say we cannot grow Rice here successfully; there can be no question of it. The coming spring there will be plenty of good seed-rice; overflowed land we have in abundance (at least it appeared so last spring), and all that is now wanted is a proper trial made. As to its being a paying crop—it will pay four times as much as wheat or barley. Owing to the non-intercourse with the Carolinas, Rice rules high; the best we have now comes from Honolulu (Sandwich Islands), and is now selling at about 11 cents a pound. The "Paddy" from the rice fields could be sold here for six cents. The loss in cleaning is about one-third; cost of cleaning about 1 cent. This to the grower who gets it cleaned on his own account, would leave him about 6 cents a pound; and Rice can be raised as easily as barley, then why, with all the facts before us, has this valuable crop been thus long kept from our productions?

As an evidence of what has been accomplished at the Islands, we give the statement from the Advertiser, which shows the triumphant success attending this crop, and this too the first attempt by the parties. We learn also that Rice is a continuous crop there, producing two and three crops a year. Fields of Rice in all stages of growth, are continually seen. The Advertiser of Aug. 7th, says:

Messrs. Judd and Wilder have just harvested their first crop of rice, and shipped it on board the *Comet* for San Francisco. Having heard that the yield was very large, we have requested the particulars, from these gentlemen, who have kindly supplied them. Their land is situated at Waialeale on the windward side of Oahu, in the Koolau district, and embraced 83 taro patches, which have been accurately surveyed, showing an area of 16 acres and 802 feet. The yield of this land was carefully weighed as it was put on board the *Comet*, and turns out 89,200 pounds or 593 1/2 lbs. per acre. Extraordinary as this yield may appear, it would have been much greater had not the grain on five acres been badly beaten down and rotted by a severe rain storm, causing a loss on that tract of about one half its yield. Had not this casualty occurred, the produce of the 15 acres would have exceeded one hundred thousand pounds. There can be no mistake in this statement, and the experience of other rice growers in that vicinity will attest it. We congratulate Messrs. J. and W. on this result of their first attempt in rice growing, and doubt not this new branch of industry will prove, in favorable localities, and under foreign management, the most remunerative crop that can be grown. We may state here, that advances received from the coast, say that the grain heretofore sent to California has been cut too green, and that it will be much better for the rice and

more remunerative to the cultivators, to allow it to ripen fully on the stalk, as is the practice with other cereals.

It will be seen that this result, say 6,000 pounds an acre, at 6 cents a pound value here, would be \$360 an acre, and we do not doubt but that our crops would equal if not surpass it. Is not such a crop better than barley or wheat? 75 bushels of barley, even at \$1.75; 50 bushels wheat, even at \$1.50, \$75. Here we have a result in favor of Rice, as we have said, equal to four to one.

This subject, we hope, will not be permitted to slumber, but that the newspapers in the San Joaquin district, in Solano, Suisun, Petaluma, and Sacramento, within whose borders millions of acres of now waste land may yet be converted into Rice-fields, will give attention to the subject. For Rice cultivation, those poor despised Chinese may be employed, in a business for which they were most providentially sent here.

Samples of the new rice from the Islands are now in our market, and will be found equal to the Carolina.

### Valuable Experiments upon Flooded Land.

We made a call at the ranch of J. E. Stevens, Esq., on the Feather, at its junction with the Yuba river, below Marysville, where the waters of the late flood raged in their fury. We found the marks of its power everywhere, for it laid waste many a fair and fertile tract of land. Mr. Stevens suffered considerably in common with all his neighbors in that submerged section. Mr. S., however, is not the man to be easily discouraged; but rather, if foiled to-day, will cheerfully "up and at it" the morrow; with him it is "try, try again" and so, when a portion of his best grain-land was covered a foot or more with drift-sand, he did not give up in despair, but plowed and harrowed it down; he then plowed it with a deep-tiller, so as to have the share catch, if possible, some rich soil, and thus bring it up to mix with the sand. This did well. He then planted it with Wheat on the 15th of April, and the result was that so heavy proved the heads, so great the crop, that it broke down with its own weight, and thus, 10 acres would yield 75 bushels per acre.

Again, 80 acres was planted on land that was wet to a late day. It was not sown till the 15th of April to the 1st of May. The result was 40 bushels per acre.

A 50 acre field of Corn was put in as late as the 15th of April to May 1, which has done nobly—promising a heavy crop.

He tried one acre of Wheat on the sand-wash alone, and harvested 48 sacks of 112 lbs each—nearly ninety bushels per acre! and this was planted late.

Another experiment was tried. He planted half an acre, each, of Corn and Potatoes, on the 20th of July. The former is now in tassel and the latter in bloom, and both promise well.

Thus, by these wise experiments—this well-directed labor—this sowing in faith—the promise has been fulfilled, and the laborer will be well rewarded. As we record these facts, which we know to be correct—having been to the ranch ourselves—we cannot but feel and know that there are hundreds of men who allowed their flooded lands to remain idle without an effort to make up their losses. Thus the one talent left them remained wholly unimproved, and the gain was withheld from them. We hope to hear of others having been wise also. Will our farmers send us all such facts?

### New Churn.

When at Woodbridge we were shown a new Churn, made by Mr. Josiah Gorham. It was upon an entirely new plan; being a simple square box made of superior wood, and hung at the corners, diagonally, so as to give a jerk when the Churn is turned. It is suspended from a light frame and easily moved by a crank. Butter was churned on the morning we saw the machine, in 3 minutes and 40 seconds. We then resolved to try our hand at churning, and in order to elucidate the subject we had introduced into our columns during the last two weeks, obtained new milk, which placed into the Churn, we seated ourselves, and in a fraction over ten minutes we had the Butter—and the work was easily done!

We call attention to this invention, as we shall soon have a Sample Churn at our office, for examination. It is really a good affair.

### The Hydraulic Ram.

This is one of the great inventions of the age; it is no new thing. The hydraulic ram and its capacities should be better understood, as by it water can be carried great distances and raised to great heights. Mr. Sanders, of the Tremont Hotel, at Folsom, has a No. 10 ram that forces the water more than a thousand feet, then elevates it 180 feet, and could raise it 240 feet. It furnishes 500 gallons per hour, and now supplies several other public buildings besides the hotel. It is a source of income of many thousand dollars a year.

The Excelsior quartz claim in Tuolumne county recently yielded \$20,000 for ten days' work. The Wood's Creek Flaming Company's Flume, which cost \$47,000 was lately sold by sheriff for \$3,005.

### Barbarity of the Rebel Troops.

Has annexed affecting letter we copy from the Adrian Gazette, Michigan. This letter tells of the inhuman conduct of the rebels; but we suppose this is only one of the many thousand instances of like barbarous murders, for this is the softest name we can give to it. This account of the murder of a brave and noble young soldier, we publish because we feel a particular interest in his behalf and that of brothers here, this young patriot being the brother of R. H. and Thos. Barkway, farmers, residing near San Jose, who are deeply afflicted in the bereavement. One of these brothers has just left for the East, to meet the other members of the afflicted family. It must be however a great consolation to have such an eulogy as has been delivered by the Lieutenant, upon the character of their martyr brother. The letter is addressed to his parents, and is dated—

On Picket, Camp near Jordan's Ford, }  
Eight miles from Richmond, June 23, 1862. }

It becomes my painful duty, at the request of your son Edwin, to inform you that he is numbered no longer among the living. Could I have it to announce to you simply that he was shot in battle, dead, it would be a far less difficult task than I have now to perform, while I know that such news would be far less painful to you than it will be when I have narrated all the circumstances which I know you will be anxious to learn, connected with his death.

You will learn from the papers that on Saturday last, May 31st, the rebels at about one o'clock p. m. attacked Casey's Division, which was within about seven miles of Richmond, and that the attack was a terrible one; that that Division was driven back; that Couch's Division immediately in the rear of Casey's, was also attacked and driven back; that Berry's Brigade, Kearney's Division, (ours), was ordered up to the front at about 4 p. m. Companies A. and B. 2d Regiment had just come off picket duty about three miles from here, and had just rejoined the Brigade when it was ordered up. We went to the front with the rest of the Brigade, your son with our company. We went into the fight at about five p. m. We were in but a short time when a ball struck your son's left arm and entered his left breast. Just as he fell, the rebels pressed us on our front and right flank. Orders were given to retreat, for we could not maintain our position. I did not see him at all after the battle, but just as we were falling back, private John Woodard came to me and said Barkway was wounded; that, as he lay on the ground, he called Woodard to him, drew out his purse, which I now have, and requested him to give it to me to send to his parents and tell them that he was shot on the battlefield, adding something else which Woodard did not understand. One or two others saw your son, but they did not seem to be able to bring him away, so rapidly were the rebels coming upon us. Those who saw him did not think him mortally wounded. We hoped, accordingly, to be able to learn at some future time that he was alive—but that hope has now fled.

The rebels remained in possession of the battlefield Saturday night. Yesterday morning they renewed the attack, when our forces met them with better success than we had the day before, and not only repulsed them, but regained all the ground we had lost the day before, and driving the enemy about a mile beyond our former lines. The field of battle was in our possession, and we anticipated getting some of our wounded back again.

And now comes the painful part of my sad story. We found your son, sir, but some murderous rebel had deliberately put the muzzle of his gun against the forehead of your son and blown his brains out! My own heart bleeds as I write it, but such is the fact. I would not harrow your feelings were it not true, but the body of your son was brought into camp, and buried by his comrades. The powder was blown into his face, while the upper part of his head was entirely gone. Such, sir, is the demon that governs the men who profess to be fighting for liberty! Our surgeon who examined the body of Edward, said his wounds were not mortal, in fact not very serious, but he was deliberately murdered!

Though his fate has been thus sad and all of us mourn for him, our remembrance of him is that he was one of our bravest and best men. I knew it well; all his officers knew it. On the battlefield he was cool and self collected, yet there, as everywhere else, the natural joyousness of his nature could not be restrained. At the battle of Williamsburg he particularly distinguished himself for his bravery, while his comrades who were near him say that he was the gayest of the gay. Constantly cheering the men by his sallies of humor, he did all that one man could do to win for his country that important victory.

Last Thursday while we were on picket duty, he was quite unwell, but Saturday morning he said he felt considerably better. He had had a diarrhea, but though feeling better, he was not well when he entered the fight. But he is dead and we feel that he is lost to us. We feel, too, that in losing him, we have lost one of our best men, while I feel that I have lost a personal friend. I can sympathize with you, though I cannot feel your entire loss. Let your grief however be assuaged by the conviction that as a soldier, fighting in behalf of the Constitution, the Union and Constitutional liberty, he did all that he could do or all that any one could do. It is no mere talk when I say that he was one of the very best soldiers we had in our company. Always cheerful and obedient, he did his whole duty, in every respect, and we mourn his loss deeply. He will always be held in remembrance by me and all of us, who have with him shared the dangers and privations of a soldier's life.

Respectfully yours,  
T. C. BARNES,  
1st Lieut. Co. B, 2d Mich. Vols.



## Hints on Grape Culture.

[We continue, from the Horticulturist for August, the series of articles on grape culture.]

It may be stated here that we purpose taking up and following out one system of training at a time. The attempt to describe several modes at the same time, must inevitably produce confusion. This course may make some repetition necessary, but that is a small matter compared with clearness. It is better that the reader should have a clear apprehension of one system, than confused ideas of many. The subject is not likely to prove irksome.

We left the vines at the end of the second year ready to be pruned. We will suppose it is late autumn, the wood being ripe and ready for the knife. The first vine in a row has a single cane; the second has two canes; the third has one cane, and so on alternately, every other vine having two canes. It will not matter much, however, if some of those indicated as having only one cane, should have two. We will suppose, however, that the vines are in the condition first named, every other one having a single cane. Our object now is to begin the formation of the arms. These, as already stated, might in some cases be formed at once of their full length; but we think it is very much better not to do so. The arms, when formed at once, are never as strong as they are when formed by degrees; and not only are the arms not as strong, but the buds also partake of the same weakness. The latter circumstance forms a very serious objection to the immediate formation of the arms. It is, indeed, a matter of the very first importance to have the buds strongly developed from the first beginning, and this cannot well be done if the arms are at once formed of their full length. It is even more important that the buds near the trunk should be as strongly developed as those near the end of the arms, and this is impossible where the arms are left their full length at the beginning. The flow of sap tends to the ends of the shoots, and the buds at the ends, consequently, are the strongest when left to themselves. This tendency of the sap is natural, and can only be overcome by artificial means. The whole vine, when under cultivation, is to a considerable extent placed under restraint, and the flow of the sap must be made to yield to the same condition, when the largest and best results are sought to be obtained. It is a matter of every day observation that the vine, in a state of nature, is entirely destitute of fruit-wood near the base, and for a considerable distance above it, the fruit being borne principally near the ends. The same state of things is found in vines badly trained, especially on arbors, a bunch of grapes being scarcely ever found within three or four feet of the ground. One of the principal objects of training is to control this tendency to bear at the end of the shoots, and to place the fruit-wood in such positions that each square foot of the trellis shall yield its due proportion of fruit. This, happily, can be done with comparative ease if some good system of training is adopted when the vine is young. We dwell somewhat on this point because there is a prevalent opinion that training can be adopted at any time. Many, indeed, seem to think that it is a matter of no moment how their vines grow during the first two or three years; no greater mistake could be made. Unless a right direction is given to the arms and buds when the vine is young, no after treatment, however skillfully applied, can properly develop them. The only recourse, in such cases, is to cut the vine entirely down and begin anew.

Now, let us see what is to be done in order to develop the buds near the trunk. We have two canes to be pruned for the formation of arms; if the vines are four feet apart, the arms will be four feet long. If we leave them of this length, the buds near the trunk will be weak, not only now, but always hereafter. Instead, therefore, of leaving them four feet long, cut them two feet. The sap, in this case, having a shorter course to run, will distribute itself more equally among the fewer buds left, and give them a fuller development; in other words, its power, confined within narrower limits, becomes intensified, and the points of application receive an increased impetus. But, to develop the base buds equally with the end buds, something more than shortening in the arm is necessary, as will be presently explained. The pruning, therefore, will consist in cutting the arms to half their proposed length—whether it be four or six feet. All laterals and superfluous shoots must be entirely cut away, leaving nothing but the piece of cane intended for the arm. The cutting should be close and neatly done, in order that the wound may heal over nicely.

We have stated that the arms on every other vine will be formed three feet above the first wire. These arms cannot, of course, be formed this season, and every other vine, therefore, must be pruned to a single cane three feet long. If, however, the canes should not be strong enough to leave this length, they must be cut shorter. So, too, if any of the other vines are not strong enough to leave two feet of the cane for arms, they also must be cut shorter. The canes in all cases must be cut back to strong wood. One foot of strong wood is better than two feet of weak wood. In pruning the vine, therefore, the undeviating practice must consist in cutting back to good, well-ripened wood. We have mentioned two feet above, because nearly every vine, if well grown, should have much more than this; but there will always, even under favorable circumstances, be a few weak subjects, and these must be strengthened by a free application of the knife.

The vines having been pruned, it may be advisable, in some cases, to cover them. At the first year's pruning this was done by simply drawing some earth around them in the form of a hillock; but the canes are now too long to be treated in this way. It will therefore be necessary to bend them down and throw a few inches of earth over them, only just enough to hold them down, for too much covering is apt to prove harmful. The vines must be bent gradually and carefully, and pegged down if necessary. As the vines grow older they will bend easier, an old vine having more elasticity than a young one.

Having placed the vines in winter-quarters, we will leave them there quietly for the present.

## Farms and Farming in San Joaquin.

From Visiting Committee's Report, in Stockton Independent. Mr. S. H. Axtell, close to the village of Woodbridge, has a farm of two hundred acres, twelve acres of which is an orchard. The soil is of a light sandy quality, where trees grow with extraordinary luxuriance. Bordered upon the Mokelumne river, on the south side, the land is subject to overflow. Many trees were materially damaged and others entirely killed by water last winter. He has nearly three thousand trees altogether, which are in very fair order and condition. Mr. A. is pestered with birds among his fruit. He adopts the plan of letting the fruit that birds commence picking remain on the tree, finding that birds generally finish up what they begin before attacking other fruit.

One mile east of Woodbridge, John T. Payne has a place of two hundred acres, fifty acres being bottom land—none of which is cultivated this year except two acres rented to a deaf and dumb young man, Jerome Rider, who cultivates hops. The plants stand six feet apart one way and four the other, and will average fourteen feet high. There are over 2,000 poles and the hops luxuriant and promising.

Next I crossed the Mokelumne river at Woodbridge Ferry to see the farm and orchard of J. B. Perley, Esq., which is close to the river, on the north side, two miles and a half from Woodbridge. The farm consists of five hundred acres of excellent land. There are 10 acres in the orchard, which contains 1,800 apple trees, and about 100 of other fruits, exclusive of grape-vines. This is, by all odds, the finest apple orchard I have seen. The trees are well trained, well proportioned—in fact, they are perfect pictures of judicious pruning and superior attention. The ground was perfectly free from weeds. Mr. Perley does not irrigate; the stock and firm growth of the young wood is a notable evidence that irrigation would work an injury to trees growing in a rich sandy alluvium. This orchard, standing as it does, remote from other orchards, is like an oasis in a desert to the approaching view. Mr. Perley raised, this season, about 1,000 bushels of grain, and one hundred tons of hay. He had about 50 acres in grain; and much land was plowed that remained wet too long to sow. He has 4 bee-hives; 12 horses and mules, and 75 head of cattle. I would direct the especial attention of the agricultural committees to Mr. Perley's orchard, as being one of superior excellence.

Mr. James Taylor has 320 acres of land inclosed, one mile south of Woodbridge; and four acres of that is an orchard. The trees are four years old. He has not irrigated his trees for two years past; but, during the first two years, the trees were copiously supplied with water. In the four acres there are 500 apple trees, 200 peach, 500 grape-vines, two years old; 40 apricot, and 46 pear trees, all in good order. He has 80 acres of his land in barley and 60 in wheat. Forty acres of the barley is in winter-plowed land, and 40 more, volunteer. The volunteer has been the best crop. The wheat, especially, will average close upon 20 bushels an acre. Mr. T. is re-building a fine brick granary 22x31 feet, which was finished before the flood last winter, and contained 2,000 bushels of grain, which was lost with the building. He has cut about 50 tons of hay this season. Fourteen horses and twenty head of cattle comprise the stock of this farm.

Mr. Freeman Mills has a farm of 160 acres well inclosed, in the neighborhood of Mr. Taylor's; and has 6 acres of orchard and vineyard, containing 1,500 fruit trees, and 1,400 grape-vines. The trees were planted two years ago, and were two years old when they were planted. The soil is a light sandy loam—the general character of the soil in this neighborhood. Among the grapes I noticed some white Muscat of Alexandria, bearing the first time, which were large and fine. There are only about 100 grape-vines in bearing; the principal number of the vines having been planted this last spring. He plowed 80 acres for grain—50 of wheat, and 30 of barley. Seven head of cattle, five horses and two colts is Mr. Mills's stock.

Dr. Adlam has 2½ acres of good land half a mile south of Woodbridge, 1½ acre of which has been planted with grape-vines this season. The Doctor has 21 varieties of the choicest dessert and raisin grapes, the manufacture of wine being a secondary object. Among the varieties is the magnificent *Palatine*, the bunches of which have been known to weigh from 30 to 35 pounds each. There are about 1,800 vines, planted 6 feet apart each way. He inclines to the belief that he will trellis the vines as they do in Medoc, if not too expensive, and prune according to the renewal system, as affording larger and finer bunches. He thinks bones one of the best and cheapest manures for the vine, considering its durability, and is wholly opposed to irrigating a vineyard, believing it to be the prolific source of mildew. The Doctor thinks that the German method of summer pruning, with such a tropical sun, should be adopted very cautiously, as the grape, though it requires plenty of air, needs also, particularly when young, some shade. Wilson Flint's method of growing the White Muscat on the ground is very similar to the plan practiced about Malaga, where, from the peculiarity of the soil, not even weeds grow; but the advantages of such a system are to be doubted here, although we now favor low training. Dr. Adlam thinks very seriously of fencing his vineyard with the prickly pear [*Opuntia vulgaris*] as they do in Spain, as the cheapest and best fence in such a dry climate. He wants the opinion, however, of some "learned Theban" in such matters. As to the identity of the White Relaisling and the White Constantia, each of them the most celebrated wine grape in their respective countries, and chiefly, if not exclusively, used in the manufacture of Johannisberger, Sherry and Constantia wines, the Doctor desires information, as it is his wish to have none but first-class varieties in his grounds. The following is a list of the varieties in his vineyard: *Colored and dark Grapes*—Victoria Hamburg, Black Prince, Madeline Noir, Gros Noir d'Espagne, Early Black Joly, Chasselas Violet, Tokay des Jardines, Gros Rosa

de Peru. *White Grapes*—White Muscat of Alexandria, Cannon-Hall Muscat, Madeline Blanche, Royal Muscadine, Palestine, Chasselas de Fontainebleau, Raisin de Calabre, Malvasia White or Golden, Malvasia de Laperan, Malvasia Grappe de Madere, Muscat Rose, Verdor or Verdels, White Malaga.

Mr. B. Horn has 160 acres, and a fine orchard—part of which is in excellent condition. But, as I called twice and found no one about the premises, I am unable, correctly, to give any statistics.

Mr. L. Bonsteel rents Mr. Wm. B. Smith's farm. Here were 75 acres of barley, plowed; 60 acres of wheat, also plowed; 10 acres volunteer crop, and 5 acres of the volunteer wheat cut for hay. The farm consists of 360 acres—2½ acres of orchard; trees thriving finely without any irrigation this season, though in former seasons the trees have been watered profusely.

Mr. Robert Smith has 160 acres on the other side of the road, west of Mr. W. H. Smith's, and rented by Mr. McVey. Plowed 40 acres only. Sowed 20 acres of barley and 10 of wheat. The crop was not harvested, on the 7th of August.

Mr. George Emmerson's farm of 320 acres, three miles south of Woodbridge, is rented to Mr. R. White, who raised 700 bushels of wheat and 470 bushels of barley, and cut 40 tons of hay. There is a small orchard and vineyard here—vines doing ordinarily; 24 head of cattle; 1 stud colt [a Lexington], from the Lexington who won the Great race on Long Island several years ago. Mr. Emmerson has a common, large, heavy horse (French Potomac), a draught animal, five years old. He weighs 1,350 pounds at present, but usually rates at 1,500 pounds. He stands fully 16-hands high.

Mrs. Chattock, about four miles south of Woodbridge, on the east side of the road, has a vineyard of 18,000 vines. In orchard and vineyard together, there are 20 acres of good land. There are about 600 trees, and also 30 stands of bees; but as I did not see Mr. Shattuck, I will forgo any further allusion to his place until another occasion.

Mr. Wm. McAfee, on the west side of the Woodbridge road, has 160 acres of land, 300 trees and 1,500 grape vines. Raised 100 tons of hay; no grain; 18 head of cattle, 8 horses. Orchard is 5 years old, and the trees in fair condition. There are 4 bee-stands which do extraordinarily well this season.

Mr. Northrup rents Mr. Lundy's farm, on the east side of the Woodbridge road, 2 miles from Stockton. This farm consists of 160 acres, wholly pasture. This place is rented by Mr. Northrup for the accommodation of stock until a suitable market can be found.

Mr. Thomas Henderson's farm, ½ of a mile east of the main road, embraces 240 acres of good land. Two acres in orchard, containing about 300 trees. He raised 1,500 bushels of grain this season—1,000 bushels of wheat and 500 bushels of barley. I here observed the first tobacco plants seen on my trip, which were large and healthy; and Mr. Henderson gives it as his opinion that the culture of tobacco will yet become a profitable feature of agriculture in many portions of San Joaquin valley. Mr. H. being an old cultivator of tobacco his opinion on such matters is entitled to the consideration of those who contemplate engaging in that branch of industry. He says that the plants are as fine as any he ever saw. There is a vineyard of 2,500 grape vines, in very good order, and grown without irrigation. Mr. Henderson takes delight in giving attention to bees. He has 15 hives, and two bee palaces got up in a style of elegance quite ornamental and attractive.

Adjoining Mr. Henderson's, Mr. W. S. Taylor has 160 acres. Four acres in vineyard, two years old, and three acres in fruit trees. Apples and pears are in superior order. Mr. Taylor has four acres in corn—a California Indian corn, planted on the 10th of May, and now [Aug. 10th] the ears are fit for use. Mr. T. had 35 acres in wheat, and cut 25 tons of hay. Here I observed a prodigy of a pear—a dwarf Bartlett, on a quince stock, one inch in diameter, with 18 large pears. Mr. Taylor does not irrigate either his trees or vines, disapproving altogether of the system.

On the east side of the road, seven miles from Stockton, Mr. Thomas Henderson has a stock ranch of 320 acres—as good if not the best pasture land I have seen in this part of the valley.

O. and H. Beckman, brothers, one mile east of the road, and eleven miles from Stockton, have 320 acres of land, where they raised this season 2,978 bushels of grain, 1,274 of which was wheat. 175 acres in grain—90 acres plowed the balance volunteer crop. Thirty horses, including three young colts, comprise the number of animals on this farm. It is well inclosed; but there is neither orchard or vineyard.

Mr. John Mitchell has a ranch of 800 acres, 200 in grain not thrashed, but will in his opinion average about 12 bushels an acre only; 50 acres of barley and rye. The land in crop was all plowed. Some of the farmers here differ in their mode of cultivation, some favoring deep plowing, while others skim the surface lightly. Mr. Beckman informed me that he found in the long run, deep plowing and summer fallowing to suit him altogether the best.

Twelve miles from Stockton, J. I. Buckner has 160 acres of land, a mile east of the Woodbridge road; six acres in vineyard two years old, and four acres in tobacco. The variety of tobacco is what is known as the long green. He could not procure the Havana. There is only one plant in a hill, and the hills four feet apart. The crop will average half a pound to the plant, and each plant will sprout after the first cutting and ripen a second crop. He cultivates the soil deep with a "bull-tongue" plow, and does not irrigate. Intends to compete for the premium next year. He is thoroughly conversant with the culture of tobacco, having been engaged in that business both in Missouri and East Tennessee.

There is an orchard of two acres and a half in extent and trees very thrifty. The soil is a light sandy loam. He had 70 acres in grain, 1,200 bushels in all, 35 being in Australian Wheat, mixed with white Chaff, which yielded 520 bushels. Notwithstanding that the seed was sprinkled with a whole mass of bluestone, one-tenth of the same mistake here, or the facts are not all stated. If bluestone failed, it is the first case we have heard of out of thousands. Probably the wheat was not thoroughly soaked, or it was sown where from, the "volunteer."—E. O. F.]

## Sows Overrunning their Time—The Instinct of Pigs.

When my two sows took boar, I was told that they would bring forth their young in four months to a day—some added, to an hour. The smaller one, of "Prince Albert" breed, came in, in four months to a day—reckoning 30 days to a month, but not four months to an hour, as she took boar in the afternoon, and came in in the morning. My other sow, half "Mackey" and half "Prince Albert," though perfectly healthy and having an excellent appetite, overran her time nineteen days, when she gave birth to six healthy pigs. Each of the sows was one year old, and were fatter than sows with pigs are usually kept, and had had one litter previously. As the sows had destroyed their previous litters from not being closely watched, in this instance a good oversight was kept over them both day and night, so that, as might be inferred, the nineteen days of extra care was no small item on the debtor side of such investments. Will some of the readers of your valuable journal, Mr. Editor, please give a few facts in their experience, that some of us may learn how much to discount on the common theory that a sow's time is four months to a day.

When the little ones were born I observed some beautiful examples of instinct on the part of the mother and her little ones. I observed that the very moment the little ones succeeded in freeing themselves from the impediments natural to them at birth, they sought to find the udders of their mothers. When they first showed themselves to the mother she was evidently surprised, and when one of them passed by her head, she raised her ears and quickly drew back; on the little one passing a second time by her mother's mouth, she again drew back, evidently surprised if not alarmed, and when it tottered by for the third time, gave it a violent knock with her nose, which caused it to cry out with pain, when the mother was instantly on her feet, with her head very near to it, and making those rapid, loud half-grunts which sows are accustomed to make when their young utter cries of pain. It appeared as though the spell was finally broken and the instinctive love of the mother developed; but it was not so, for upon the next little one's presenting itself before its mother for recognition, it met with the same rude treatment.

When, after the birth of the last of her litter of six, the little ones were put to the udders of the mother, and began to draw their natural food, at that moment the spell was broken and the measureless love of the mother was fully developed—it flowed with her milk. Though the process of putting the little pigs occupied scarcely a minute, yet that short interval sufficed for the great change—the birth of an affection that was to be boundless and untiring so long as her little ones needed the mother's care—for upon one of her young uttering a cry as I placed it beside her, she turned on me with a roar of anxiety and anger that sent me with a leap to the other end of the inclosure. The development of hogishness and spite in the young pigs immediately after birth, was both surprising and amusing; they would contend fiercely with each other for food, and when obtained they would defend themselves from their fellows by moving their hinder parts toward the quarter from which an intruder approached.—[Cor. Co. Gent.]

## Pure Water for Stock.

A good draught of good water, is, probably, as refreshing to beasts as it is to people. But, in the month of August, nearly all domestic animals suffer more than we imagine, for want of good water. Sheep will thrive far better if they can have access to pure water. Teams will endure the heat far better if they can have a plenty of clean, pure water; and if milch cows must drink stagnant water wherever they can find it, how is it possible for them to give their usual flow of good milk. It is impracticable for them to do it.

Some people allow water to stand in troughs, day after day, many times, and compel their animals to drink it all up. Did such people ever drink water from an old, dirty slop-pail, after it had been allowed to stand in the sunbline for two or three days? Let them try the experiment of drinking such water, and wait for the result; and then they will be prepared to express a correct opinion, whether or not such foul water is as good for stock, in the sultry days of August, as pure cold water would be.

Water troughs and water tanks should be very frequently cleaned during the hot days of August, and fresh water pumped into them several times during the day. Milk cows require a vast quantity of pure water in hot weather in order to produce their usual flow of good milk.

The Country Gentleman says that Samuel M. Fox, Esq., formerly of the eminent firm of Bolton, Fox & Livingston, has recently purchased the estate of the late Mrs. Henry W. Livingston, in Columbia county, four miles from the city of Hudson. He intends establishing himself as a breeder of fine stock upon this extensive farm, which includes, we believe, from three to five hundred acres of land; and, with that view has just bought out the entire "amateur herd" of Col. Lewis G. Morris. This choice collection of Short-Horns numbers twenty-two head, and was sold to Mr. Fox by Col. Morris at prices which must be considered as encouraging, in view of the present unsettled condition of affairs, and the varying ages of the animals themselves. Six of them, for example, were bull calves, and two heifer calves, making eight head dropped since the 30th of May last, and all under eight weeks old. For the entire herd of twenty-two, the prices per head ran from \$350 to \$700.

BEE TREES.—No less than sixteen bee trees have been discovered this season near Dry Creek, in the neighborhood of the Oregon House, Yuba county. Peter Rice has four swarms hived on his place, which were taken from these trees, and all of them are doing finely. One family of the industrious insects had fifty pounds of excellent honey stored away for their greedy captors. All were found in hollow black-oak and pine trees, and must have originally emigrated from the valleys—a great distance.

## FRUITS, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE.

## GRAVES, WILLIAMS &amp; BUCKLEY, Pacific Fruit Market,

534 and 536 Clay street,  
529 and 531 Merchant street.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1st, 1890

## TO THE PUBLIC:

The undersigned, who have long been engaged in the FRUIT AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, beg leave to call the attention of their patrons and the public generally, to their present place of business, THE PACIFIC FRUIT MARKET, which, for location and general adaptability to business, they think is not excelled, if equaled, in San Francisco.

They also call attention to the following reduced rates which will in future be charged by them as commission, to wit:

5 per cent	commission on Fruit of every kind.
10 "	" " " " Trees, Shrubs, etc.
10 "	" " " " Vegetables of every kind
5 "	" " " " Butter, Eggs, and Poultry.
5 "	" " " " Live Stock.
2½ "	" " " " Grain of every kind.

Sales guaranteed and returns made immediately. Purchases made of merchandise, etc., for parties the interior, and attention given to shipping the same, for a moderate rate of commission.

They also call attention to their SPACIOUS AND CONVENIENT CELLAR, which offers fine facilities for the storage and ripening of Wines, etc., and which has a capacity equal to 100,000 Gallons.

Their rate for storage is fifty cents per month per ton (measurement), and the wine thus stored will be held subject to instructions from the owners as to the time when the same shall be offered for sale. When sales are effected, 8 per cent commission will be charged.

They would also call attention to the fact that they are the sole agents of D. L. PERKINS, the Pioneer Seed-Grower, of Oakland, Alameda County, California.

JAMES GRAVES, } GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY.  
H. P. WILLIAMS, }  
J. P. BUCKLEY, }

## J. W. GALE &amp; CO.,

## Fruit and General Commission

## MERCHANTS,

409, 411, and 413, Davis street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

In calling the attention of FARMERS and FRUIT-GROWERS to the above Card, the advertiser would respectfully inform them that having been engaged in the above Business during the past Five Years, and received during that time Consignments from the principal Valleys and Fruit-growing portions of the State, their facilities for the disposal, to the best advantage, of any Consignments with which they may be favored, are surpassed by none.

CONSIGNMENTS OF  
Fruit, Butter, Eggs, Poultry,  
&c. &c. &c.

Will be thankfully received and returns promptly made. Reference can be made to some of the principal Farmers in various parts of the State, with whom we have transacted business during several years.

## LIVE STOCK.

Our arrangements are such that we are prepared to receive CONSIGNMENTS OF LIVE STOCK, and dispose of the same at the Highest Current Rates. March 1st. 214

A. H. TODD & CO.,  
Produce Grain Brokers,

## General Commission Merchants.

Office—No. 43 Clay street, New Number.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Terms for buying or selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amount under \$5000, 2½ per cent; \$5000 and over, 2 per cent. Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, etc. amounts under \$3000, 5 per cent; over \$3000, 4 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

## To Dairymen.

## SALT! SALT! SALT!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECEIVED DIRECT from Liverpool, ex Golden Rule, an invoice of FINE STOVED LIVERPOOL SALT.

This salt is manufactured expressly for Dairy Use, and is free from all impurities or effects.

ALSO—Constantly on hand:  
LOS ANGELES DAIRY SALT;  
CARMEN ISLAND ROCK SALT;  
SAN QUENTIN ROCK SALT;  
SANDWICH ISLAND ROCK SALT;  
GROUND ALUM SALT;  
COARSE LIVERPOOL SALT.

For sale, in lots to suit, by  
J. C. HOLLENBECK,  
513 Front street, corner of Oregon.

## Doane's Hay Press.

THE Proprietor of this highly improved PATENT HAY PRESS, offers it to the Public with the fullest confidence that it will be found the most efficient Press known.

The weight of the Press, when loaded, is 1,800 pounds; when built of oak, 1,400 pounds. This Press is easily worked by a wheel, Ten 1750 lbs. blocks, with horses; and with three men, Ten 1750 lbs. blocks, easily packed in a day. The Press can be easily taken apart and carried on mules so as to be conveyed to the Valley of the Mountains. Bales are formed 2 feet 2 inches, by weighing 250 to 300 pounds each bale.

These Presses have been approved and purchased by Messrs. C. & CO., ROBERTS & MEYERS, San Francisco; HAWES, San Mateo; Mr. MEATHWELL, of Cache Creek; others, to whom reference can be made.

These Presses can be purchased at the Manufacturing Office of Clay & Drum streets, San Francisco; or address the FARMER, to whom the Proprietor is permitted to refer, whom Presses can be ordered. Price \$200. Hard-wood, 12-3m.



## California Notes.

BY ALBERT S. TAYLOR.

INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA  
FOURTH SERIES.

Continued from Farmer of Aug. 23, 1882.

## XVII.—O.

California of Sir Francis Drake in 1579,  
Memorials of Drake, 1860.

The Author's Notes on California, 1851-1862.

## Number Four.

## STATUE TO DRAKE IN GERMANY.

A statue of Sir Francis Drake has been presented to the town of Offenbourg, by Herr Andreas Friedrich, an eminent sculptor of Strasburg. It is erected on a fine-grained red sandstone, nine feet high, and is erected on a handsome pedestal of sandstone fourteen feet high, in one of the best locations of the town. Drake is represented standing on his ship at Deptford, on the 4th of April, 1587, having just received knighthood at the hands of Queen Elizabeth. He holds in his right hand a map of America, and in his left a bunch of potato stalks, with the roots, leaves, and berries attached. His arm leans on a globe, over which a mantle falls in ample folds. On each side of the pedestal are inscriptions, the first being, "Sir Francis Drake, the discoverer of potatoes into Europe, in the year of our Lord 1587;" the second, "The thanks of the town of Offenbourg to Andreas Friedrich of Strasburg, the creator and founder of the statue;" the third, "The blessings of millions of men, who cultivate the globe of the earth, is thy most imperishable glory;" and the fourth, "The precious gift of God, as the help of the poor against need, prevents want." The citizens of Offenbourg have presented the artist with a silver goblet, on which stands a model, in the same metal, of the statue of Drake.—[National Magazine, 1858.]

His immense "California pile" wants an heir, the compounding interest for 260 years! 'Tis a joy we are not an heir. The following are two newspaper articles of 1858, in reference to heirs:—  
"Ber. Caswell Drake, of this State, has gone to England, to establish his claim as a descendant and heir of the famous Sir Francis Drake, the great admiral and navigator, who was appointed and knighted by Queen Elizabeth."—[N. C. paper.]  
"Mrs. Anna Cooper, Cincinnati, formerly of New Jersey, claims to be a lineal descendant of Sir Francis Drake, who died in England in 1622, or thereabout, and left an immense estate, worth some \$80,000,000; which, after passing through several generations, has at last been unable to find one of the family upon whom to bestow it."—[Eastern paper.]

These scattered scraps are well worth preserving in a California magazine, and will no doubt be of great interest to our readers.

An excellent portrait may be found in a rare old English copy of Fletcher's account of Drake's Voyage, published in 1633, under the following quaint title, *verbalis et literatis*:

"Sir Francis Drake revived. Who is or may be a pattern to stir up all hereticks and active SPIRITS of these Times, to benefit their country and secure their names by like Noble ATTEMPTS. Being a summary and true relation of four Several voyages made by the said Sir Francis Drake to the West Indies—viz—His dangerous adventure for Gold and Silver with the gaining thereof. And the surprising of Nombre de Dios by himself and two and fifty men. His encompassing the World. His voyage made with Christopher Carr, Martin Frobenier, Francis Knollis, and others. Their taking the townes of Saint Jago, Sancto Domingo, Carthagena and Saint Augustine. His last Voyage (in which he dyed) being accompanied with Sir John Hawkins, Sir Thomas Baskerville, Sir Nicholas Clifford, with others. His manner of Buriall."

"Collected out of the Notes of the said Sir Francis Drake, Master Philip Nichols, Master Francis Fletcher, Preachers; and the Notes of divers other Gentlemen (who went in the said Voyages) carefully compared together.

"Printed at London for Nicholas Bourne, dwelling at the south entrance of the Royal Exchange, 1633."

## LATE ENGLISH WORKS ON THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF DRAKE.

Several valuable works drawn from original manuscript family materials of the noble houses of England, as well as from the Government archives of the time of Elizabeth and James First, have been published in London between 1840 and 1860, but we are unable to give their titles and dates. The said-to-be-immense estate of the family, had its foundation in the money brought from California and Mexico in 1579.

If these notes should fall under the notice of the head of this California noble house of England, we trust for the good name of our State and the fame of Drake, that his works may be re-compiled by competent writers of the California spirit, who will see that they may not be in the future so scarce to our public as they are now. Let us have his legitimate portrait and autograph at least among our public archives.

WORD PORTRAIT OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE,  
The California Admiral.

Molley's "History of the United Netherlands"

gives the annexed sketch of Sir Francis Drake—  
"Who was, say, was the discoverer of our Bay of San Francisco (so named by the Spaniards, some two centuries later), and of the golden riches of California. There is a painting of Sir Francis in the room of the Board of Supervisors, in the City Hall."—[Ed. San Francisco Bulletin, 4 April 1861.]

It is proper here to note that all the Spanish historical writers ante 1830, invariably term Drake "pirate," "corsair," "Rillibustero," and the like, etc., of very bad names. It is by no means a settled point in history, whether the Bay of San Francisco was discovered by Cabrillo, Viscaño, Drake, or Padre Junipero's Company of Explorers of 1771—Thomson, p. 7.

Drake was a small man, apparently forty-five years of age, of a fair but somewhat weather-

stained complexion, with light brown closely curling hair, an expansive forehead, a clear blue eye, rather commonplace features, a thin brown pointed beard, and slight mustache. Though low of stature, he was broad-chested, with well-knit limbs. His hands, which were small and nervous, were brown and callous with the marks of toil. There was something in his brow and glance not to be mistaken, and which men willingly call master; yet he did not seem to have sprung of the born magnates of the earth. He wore a heavy gold chain about his neck, and it might be observed that upon the light full sleeves of his slashed doublet the image of a small ship on a terrestrial globe was curiously and many times embroidered.

This was not the first time [1586] that Drake had visited the Netherlands. Thirty years before, the man had been apprentice on board a small lugger which traded between the English coast and the ports of New Zealand. Emerging in early boyhood from his paternal mansion (an old boat turned bottom upwards on a sandy down) he had naturally taken to the sea, and his master, dying childless not long afterward, bequeathed to him the lugger. But in time his spirit, too much confined by coasting in the narrow seas, had taken a bolder flight. He had risked his hard-earned savings in a voyage with the old slave John Hawkins, whose exertions in what was then considered an honorable and useful vocation, had been rewarded by Queen Elizabeth with her special favor, and with a coat of arms, the crest whereof was a negro's head, proper, chained; but the lad's first and last enterprise in this field was unfortunate. Captured by Spaniards, and only escaping with life, he determined to avenge himself on the whole Spanish nation; and this was considered a most legitimate proceeding according to the "sea divinity" in which he had been schooled.

His subsequent expeditions against the Spanish possessions in the West Indies were eminently successful, and soon the name of Francis Drake rang through the world and started Philip in the depth of his Escorial. The first Englishman, and the second of any nation, he then showed his memorable "furrow round the earth," carrying amassment and destruction to the Spaniards as he sailed, and after three years brought to the Queen treasure enough, as it was asserted, to maintain a war with the Spanish King for seven years, and to pay himself and companions, and the merchant adventurers who had participated in his enterprise, forty-seven pounds sterling for every pound invested in the voyage. The speculation had been a fortunate one both for himself and for the kingdom.

The terrible Sea King was one of the great types of the sixteenth century. The self-helping private adventurer, in his little vessel, the Golden Hind, 100 tons burden, had waged successful war against a mighty empire, and had shown England how to humble Philip. When he again set foot on his native soil he was followed by admiring crowds, and became the favorite hero of romance and ballad, for it was not the ignoble pursuit of gold alone, through toil and peril, which had endeared his name to the nation. The popular instinct recognized that the true means had been found at last for rescuing England and Protestantism from the overshadowing empire of Spain. The Queen visited him in his Golden Hind, and gave him the honor of knighthood.

The treaty between the United Netherlands and England had been followed by an embargo on English vessels, persons, and property, in the ports of Spain; and after five years of unwanted repose, the privateersman again set forth with twenty-five small vessels (of which five or six only were armed) under his command, conjoined with that of General Carlisle. This time the voyage was undertaken with full permission and assistance of the Queen, who, however, intended to disavow him, if she should find such a step convenient. This was the expedition in which Philip Sydney had desired to take part. The Queen watched its results with intense anxiety, for the fate of her Netherlands adventure was thought to be hanging on the issue. "Upon Drake's voyage, in very truth, depended the life and death of the cause, according to man's judgment," said Walsingham. The issue was encouraging, even if the voyage, as a mercantile speculation, proved not so brilliant as the previous enterprises of Sir Francis had been. He returned in the midsummer of 1586, having captured and heavily fined St. Domingo and Carthagena, and burned St. Augustine. "A fearful man to the King of Spain, is Sir Francis Drake," said Lord Burghley.

## The Portrait of Drake.

In copying a few days ago, Molley's life-like sketch of Sir Francis Drake, who, on the same expedition that "turned up a furrow round the earth," dropped into San Francisco in 1580, allusion was made to the portrait of the great sea-king that hangs on the wall of the Supervisors' room at our City Hall. A correspondent says of it, that "it is a correct copy of the one painted to Queen Elizabeth's order, immediately after Drake's return from California (1580). The original is in England, where this copy was made by William Sharpe, of Boston, Mass. The portrait now in the City Hall was presented to the city by a firm now in business here."

## INDIANS IN MENDOCINO COUNTY.

The Yuka tribe are those mostly within the valley, and immediately adjoining in the mountains. They number perhaps five or six hundred; whilst the Tlachees, a more warlike and unfriendly class, range within a scope of country some ten or twelve miles round, and number perhaps 2,000 or more. They have a great dread of the Reservation, and will not remain on it when taken there, and seem even to take pleasure in killing all kinds of stock whenever the opportunity offers. They are particularly fond of mule meat, which they kill in preference to the fatted calf. A few days since the slaughtered carcasses of horses and mules were found scattered in all directions upon their trail, and large quantities of such supplies are laid up at their rancherias.—[Mendocino Herald, March, 1891.]

## The Advantages Derived from Shading the Soil by Green Crops.

We have frequently contended—and the additional experience which every year brings with it adds further confirmation to the fact—that the rapid exhaustion of even our very best soils is not due so much to constant cropping, as to the hood crops which play so prominent a part in our system of agriculture. It is true that corn and tobacco draw largely upon our soils, and especially upon the phosphates and the potash which they contain. It is true, also, that shallow and careless cultivation has done much to assist in exhausting lands which were regarded at one time as of almost inexhaustible fertility, and statistics likewise show that whilst the area of cultivation has been extended year after year, the average product per acre has diminished.

One of the primary reasons why these crops have proved so deleterious to the soil, is the fact that the system of cultivation required to bring them to perfection, keeps the intervals between the growing plants utterly bare during the hottest months of the year. The action of the sun upon these exposed surfaces, together with constant stirring of the soil for the purpose of keeping it loose and light, and friable, whilst it promotes the solubility of its plant-food, yet at the same time exposes the organic and inorganic substances that constitute in their several proportions the elements of fertility, to great loss, both by evaporation and by washing rains. As an illustration of this process of exhaustion by the simple exposure of bare soil to the action of the sun and the rain in summer-time, we may cite the following facts: A piece of ground kept constantly, without any crop whatever being grown upon it, if not suffered to grow up in weeds, will gradually lapse from a state of fertility into one of comparative barrenness. It has been losing year after year, by evaporation and by leaching rains, the greater portion of its plant-food, its vegetable and mineral wealth—if we may be permitted to so term it. As a signal proof of this, we have in our mind's eye a peach orchard which twenty years ago was planted upon as fine a piece of soil as is to be found anywhere within ten miles of Baltimore. It was a light, loose, chocolate soil, and the quality when the orchard was originally planted, was that of the best tobacco land. That orchard was plowed regularly every season to promote the growth of the peach trees and to facilitate the ripening of the fruit. It is the usual custom with the best peach-growers. In twelve years, or by the time the peach trees began to show signs of decay, those fifty acres bore every evidence of a soil that had been perfectly exhausted. Yet, with the exception of the peach trees themselves, not a single crop of any kind had been taken from the land. Now, this rapid exhaustion could not be charged to the demands made upon the soil by the peach trees alone, but to the fact that the soil was kept perfectly bare throughout the summer.

Again, take the converse of the proposition. So long as lands are kept shaded they continue to increase in fertility. Does any one doubt this? Let him turn out on an old field, and after a while a new growth of wood and brush will spring up, except where the land is worn into gullies, and with the growth of this wood, the dropping of the foliage and the shade of the leaves, a portion of the lost fertility will be restored. Yet the trees have been drawing nutriment from the soil all through these years. Take another instance—leave a bed of cornstalks or a pile of brush, upon a field that the previous season had been planted with corn, and is consequently bare of herbage and weeds; or, build a fodder-stack in the field and fence it off from cattle. When the land comes into crop again the next season, the place from which that pile of stalks, or brush, or fodder-stack, is taken, will show a ranker growth than any other part of the field. What was the reason of this difference? Nothing more than the ground was kept shaded—evaporation was prevented, the soluble salts were retained—and, the land got the benefit of them.

Instances of this kind are constantly coming up before the eyes of the observant farmer, and from them he may draw the following conclusions, for they are susceptible of none other:

First—That the exposure of the soil to the sun, heat and rain of our semi-tropical summers, rapidly exhausts it of its fertilizing elements.

Second—The covering or shading the soil preserves those elements.

That green crops, such as clover, should take the place of hood crops more frequently in our system of husbandry, and that the less frequently the surface of the soil is exposed to the wasting influence of sun, wind and rain, the longer it will retain its original condition of fertility.—[Co. Genl.

## Twenty-five Cents!

## AMBROTYPES

...AT...

## JOHNSON'S

## First Premium Gallery.

No. 649 CLAY STREET...SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR 25 CENTS.

ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for \$3 per Dozen.

Large-sized Photographs the same heretofore taken at Ten Dollars for the best copy, will hereafter be Three Dollars only; extra copies, One dollar. All larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

## THIS IS NO HUMBUG.

We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work as our specialty.

## Beware of Impostors!!

The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with GEORGE H. JOHNSON cut in it.

## Farms, Vineyards, and Gardens.

Those in want of either should call at our office and gather information about several which we have for sale. Those who wish to sell should call and see us about them.

## FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

...OF THE...

Sonoma County  
Agricultural & Mechanical  
SOCIETY.

## TO BE HELD JOINTLY

By the Counties of Napa and Sonoma.

\$2,945 in Plate—200 Diplomas!!

## AT SONOMA,

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday,  
October 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, 1882.

Yearly Membership and Badge .....\$3 00  
(Admitting the Ladies of the Family and Children under ten years of age.)  
Life Membership and Badge .....\$25 00  
Single Admission to Fair and Cattle-show, First Cattle Season Ticket, admitting Lady and Gentleman to all the exercises at the Hall and Show Ground .....\$3 00  
Season Ticket, admitting one as above .....2 00

Certificates of Membership and Life Membership may be procured of G. T. PAULI, Treasurer of the Society, at Sonoma.

## THE EXHIBITION WILL

## CLOSE WITH A GRAND BALL

In the Pavilion, on the evening of October 10th.

Any information with regard to the Society will be promptly furnished by addressing the Corresponding Secretary, to whom all communications should be directed.

WM. McPHERSON HILL, President.

WM. McCONNELL, Corresponding Secretary.

## SAN FRANCISCO BAY

## District Agricultural Society.

## THE SOCIETY WILL HOLD THEIR

## Third Annual Fair

...AT THE...  
Grounds of the Alameda County Agricultural Society,  
...IN THE...  
CITY OF OAKLAND.

Commencing on the 7th October, prox., and  
To Continue Four Days.  
By Order, EDWARD HOSKINS,  
17rd Secretary.

## J. D. ARTHUR &amp; SON,

IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS

## In All Kinds of Agricultural Goods,

## REAPERS.

The Celebrated

## New York Improved

## SEYMOUR &amp; MORCAN,

Made at Springfield, Ohio; these Machines will work on the STEEP HILL-SIDES, where TWO-WHEEL MACHINES WILL NOT, and are allowed to be the

Best Reaper sold on this Coast.

EIGHT HUNDRED of the above Machines in use, with the highest testimonials.

...ALSO...

## THRASHERS

OF ALL KINDS

## WAGONS

(Just received) The well-known JACKSON, Michigan, FARM-WAGONS, Warranted to stand the Dry climate of California.

## Plows and Harrows

OF ALL KINDS,

## AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

All of which will be sold at the Lowest City Prices.

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,  
Corner Washington and Davis streets.  
15 SAN FRANCISCO.

## ESTABLISHED 1860.

## AGENCY

OF THE

## Mission Woolen Mills

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1881.

Gents: The proprietors of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announce to the trade, that they are prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;  
MACKINAW " " " "  
SCARLET " " " "  
BLUE " " " "  
GRAY " " " "  
GOLDEN STATE GENTS LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with plain or graduated borders;  
TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable colors;  
EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;  
OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.  
All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are made of Selected Wools of California production, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, purchasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture and finish.

LEONARD &amp; McLENNAN, Proprietors.

OFFICE—Over Parrott &amp; Co's Bank, cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets

## WATCHES

## REPAIRED

AT NEW YORK PRICES!  
AT NEW YORK PRICES!  
AT NEW YORK PRICES!  
AT NEW YORK PRICES!  
AT NEW YORK PRICES!

C. E. COLLINS,

No. 604 Montgomery street,  
Near CLAY.

## SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S

## Third Annual Fair,

...AND...

## INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

TO BE HELD IN THE

## CITY OF STOCKTON,

...ON...

Tuesday, September 9th, 1882,

CONTINUING FOUR DAYS.

## PREMIUMS

Amounting to

## Over Six Thousand Dollars!

## BOARD OF MANAGERS:

E. S. HOLDEN.....President  
J. SABLES.....Vice President  
W. B. WEST....."  
J. A. ANDERSON.....Secretary  
H. O. MATHEWS.....Treasurer  
C. T. MEADER.....Director  
W. H. BRIGGS....."

## THE BOARD OF MANAGERS WILL AWARD

## SPECIAL AND LIBERAL PREMIUMS

TO ANIMALS AND ARTICLES

From other Districts and the State at large.

If placed on Exhibition and recommended by the Committee, They will also award SPECIAL PREMIUMS

TO ANY AND ALL ARTICLES

not enumerated in their Schedule of Premiums, that may be placed on exhibition, if deemed worthy.

E. S. Holden, President; J. A. Anderson, Secretary, and H. O. Mathews, Treasurer, may exhibit Articles and Animals, but will not compete for premiums.

CASH can be had in place of Silver-plate or Diplomas, SILVERWARE or DIPLOMAS can be had in place of Cash Premiums.

## REV. T. STARR KING

Will Deliver the Annual Address.

## THE MILITARY REVIEW

Will be made on FRIDAY, September 12th.

Experienced Judges, selected from the State, will preside over the Horse and Cattle Departments.

## THE GRAND ANNUAL BALL

Will take place on FRIDAY NIGHT.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

No Animal will start for the Society's Fair unless other persons than the Judges and the Members of the Press are in the stand.

Parties desiring stalls for Animals, or room in the Hall for articles, will confer a favor both upon themselves and the Managers, by notifying the Secretary of their wishes at the earliest date.

A steam-engine will be furnished for the driving of machinery, provided applications be made to the Secretary by the 1st of August.

## Order of Exercises.

Tuesday, September 9th.

At 10 o'clock a. m. the Hall and Cattle Grounds will be opened for exhibition.  
At 3 p. m. the Horses and Cattle will be ordered out and paraded for a Grand Display.

Wednesday, Sept. 10th.

Members of the various Committees will please report themselves at the Office of the Secretary, in the Hall, at 10 a. m. to receive orders for their various duties.  
At 9 o'clock a. m. will commence the Grand Exhibition of Horses; after which the Cattle will be paraded.  
Society's Premium for speed of Horses will be determined as follows:

At 1 p. m. a Running Race, mile heats, free for all horses and mares.....\$50  
At 2 p. m. a Walking Match, free for all horses and mares, 1 mile.....15  
At 3 p. m. a Pacing Race, mile heats.....50  
At 4 p. m. 3-year-olds, Running Race, single heat of a mile.....25  
At 8 p. m. the President of the Society will deliver the Opening Address at the Hall.

Thursday, Sept. 11th.

From 8 to 10 a. m. the Hall will be closed to all except the Committees of Award and Superintendents.  
At 9 a. m. at the Cattle Grounds, a Grand Parade of Horses will take place, after which the cattle will be paraded.  
At 12 m. Harness and Saddle Horses.....\$50  
Best span Carriage Horses in Harness.....30  
Best span Roadsters in Harness.....10  
Best single Horse in Harness.....10  
Best Cart Horses.....10  
Best Saddle Horses.....5

At 1 p. m. the Military Companies will compete for the Target Prizes.  
At 1 p. m. a Trotting Race, mile heats, free for all horses and mares.....\$50  
At 2 p. m. a Trotting Race, mile heats, for stallions.....50  
At 3 p. m. Trotting, 5 mile race, free for all horses and mares.....50  
At 4 p. m. Pacing, 3-year-olds, one mile.....25  
At 8 p. m. at the Hall, the Annual Address, by Rev. T. STARR KING.

Friday, Sept. 12th.

At 9 a. m. will commence the CLOSING EXHIBITION of Horses and Cattle, at the Cattle Grounds. All animals on exhibition, excepting sheep and swine, will be ordered out for a Grand and Final Parade, and the Prize Animals receive their Awards; after which, all Carriage Horses, Roadsters, Trotters, Pacers, and Running Horses, will be required to move around the Track, showing their movement and speed, and receive their badge of award.

At 11 a. m. the Grand Review of the Military will commence.  
At 1 p. m. the Award of Premiums will be made at the Hall.  
At 4 p. m. a single heat of a mile, three-year-olds, Running.....25  
At 2 p. m. three-year-olds, Trotting.....25  
At 3 p. m. Horses from out of this District will be exhibited on the Track for trials of speed.  
At 4 p. m. 8-year-olds Premiums will be awarded at the Hall.  
At 8 p. m. the Military Premiums will be awarded at the Hall.  
At 9 p. m. precisely, the Grand Annual Ball will open.

## PRIZES OF ADMISSION.

Single Admission to the Hall or Cattle Grounds.....50 cts  
Season Ticket, admitting Gentleman and Lady to the Hall and Cattle Grounds.....\$3 00  
Season Ticket, admitting one person.....2 00  
Membership Ticket, admitting Family.....5 00  
Life Membership.....25 00

## PREMIUMS OFFERED.

[The following are among the Premiums offered by the Society. These, however, are but a small portion of the very large number offered, and which can be seen in the "Large Poster" distributed over the State, to which reference is made.—PUB.]

Farms, Orchards, Vineyards, Field Crops, Etc.

For the best and 2d best Grain Farm \$25 and \$15; also the same for Improved Farm, Vineyard, Nursery, and Orchard.  
For Kitchen Garden and Flower Garden, each \$10.  
Nursery of 5000 Timber Trees \$10, and not less than 3000 \$5.  
Wheat and Barley, 10 acres or more, 1st \$15, 2d \$10; Oats, \$10 and \$5; 5 acres of Rye \$10; acre of Corn \$10, of Buckwheat, Potatoes, and Onions, each \$5.

Quarter acre of Cheiving and Smoking Tobacco, each \$25.  
Prepared Smoking and Cheiving Tobacco, 5 lb., each \$10.  
10 lbs of Hops and 5 lbs Cotton, each \$20; 5 lbs of Flax \$10, of Hemp \$5; acre of Broom-corn \$10, sample \$5.

Acre of Chinese Sugar-cane \$20, gallon Molasses from 20 lbs, 5 lbs Sugar from 25 lbs, acre of Hungarian Grass or Alfalfa, 5 lbs sugar from sugar-beet, and half acre Flax, each \$10.  
1 lb Flax cotton \$20; acre of Hemp \$10, 5 lbs Hemp \$5.

Nursery of Hedge Plants, half bushel of Grass-seed cultivated for each kind, and Ornamental Hedge, each \$5.  
Competitors in the foregoing must give notice before 1st July.

Premiums on all kinds Agricultural Implements and Domestic Manufactures and Mining Implements range from \$25 down. Also, Liberal Premiums in Horticultural Department, Floral, Ladies' Home Work, Paintings, etc.; on various Wines, Preserved and Dried Fruits, Cabinet Ware and Etc.

The Stock Premiums embrace Thorough-bred Cattle of the approved breeds, with Grade and Fat Cattle, and Herts; also, thorough-bred Horses, and Horses for all purposes, with swine; also, Jacks, Mules, Improved Sheep, Cashmere Goats, Finesse Wool, Pigeons and Poultry, for all which the prizes are liberal. Special Prizes for Military Companies, Base Ball, Pigeons and Target Shooting, for which and for numerous details, see large posters.



## The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO: FRIDAY, SEPT. 5, 1862.

Do you take the FARMER? If not send and subscribe at once. You are a loser of many times the cost of the FARMER in the information it gives its readers. As a FAMILY PAPER, it has no equal.

We invite all our friends to send us their names and four dollars, and become the patrons of the Pioneer and only Agricultural Journal in California. Those who desire to send important information to their friends abroad, can find no paper that will convey so full an account of the real industry and rural condition of our State as the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

## Sales of Grain and Wool.

Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

We hope our subscribers will not forget that we need their kind remembrance, and by reference to our book there are several hundred of good names that we should be happy to hear from. Those who have received bills, and those who may now receive, we hope, will not forget that we depend upon them for the reward of our labors; and we desire to feel that they appreciate a good paper, by a cheerful and prompt remittance.

## Pay Us Through the Mail.

We are often inquired of by our subscribers, "How can we send our dues?" We answer: Send by Mail. Money is always safe in the Mail. We have agents in many important places, but distant subscribers can always send by Mail safely.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN, who understands the best mode of manufacturing Lined Oil—a man who is familiar with the various processes of converting Flax-seed into oil—can hear of an excellent opportunity and a permanent engagement in the business. Apply at the FARMER Office.

VALUABLE SWINE FOR SALE.—Persons in want of very fine young animals of the Essex, Berkshire, Suffolk, or Hybrid, or crosses of the same, can learn of some of the best that can be had, and at very low rates, by applying to the Editor of the FARMER.

## Send us the Produce.

We shall be glad to receive any kind of Family produce, from our subscribers, in return for dues to this office; or for new subscriptions. Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Flour, Grain, etc., will all be useful; and the better in quality, and the more of it, the more acceptable to us. One thing is sure, those that send us the most, and the best; shall not have their talents hid under a bushel; we will set them—not on the house top, but on our table, and will prove them by a special committee of our own choosing: so send along friends! We will only say: "The liberal, doleth liberal things; and by liberal things they shall stand."

## Time of Holding Agricultural Fairs.

Below we give the times fixed for holding Agricultural Fairs of the State and various District and County Societies, so far as ascertained:

State Agricultural Society—At Sacramento; time, September 30th, October 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th.

San Joaquin Valley District—At Stockton; Tuesday, September 9th, to 12th.

Bay District—At Oakland; Tuesday, Oct. 7th to 11th.

Sonoma District—At Sonoma; October 7th, to 10th.

Northern District—At Marysville; time not yet announced.

Santa Clara Valley—At San Jose; Sept. 10th to 12th.

Contra Costa County—At Pacheco; Sept. 23d to 26th.

Eldorado County—At Placerville; Sept. 22d to 26th.

Tehama County—At Tehama; time not named.

## What about the Fairs.

We would invite the cooperation of all interested in the several Fairs to be held this year, to a correspondence one with the other, in order to awaken a due interest in the several localities; this will benefit each and all, and create a new interest in every community.

If the Secretaries of the several Societies will but forward to us such correspondence, and give us an account of the doings, we will cheerfully aid them in their work.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.

A communication concerning Fountains, we have received, from the pen of Mrs. James Neall. Our readers will always be refreshed by the beautiful thoughts that flow from the mind of this gifted writer. It will appear in Number 1, of our New Volume. The "Fading Blossoms," and lines to S., from our new correspondent Sylvia, received and will appear.

The attention of our readers is called to the happy thoughts as expressed in "The Triumph," by our esteemed correspondent Agnes, who has depicted the ruins of the floods as most happily eradicated, as exemplified in the Harvest of Fruit, Flowers, and Cereals.

The Indianology, as continued in a Fourth Series, will always be found deeply interesting to the intelligent mind, and worthy perusal. This series will probably be completed in three or four months. By an error in numbering the "whole series," 92 was given for 91, so there is no No. 91. In our next, we have many important facts to give, relative to our trip the last few weeks.

## San Joaquin District Fair.

NEXT Tuesday, Sept. 9th, this District commences the season of its ANNUAL FAIR. Having met the President and many of the members of the Society, and visited portions of the District, we feel confident that there is a good feeling in all directions for this coming Fair.

Stockton has always had successful Fairs; they have never yet made a failure in this respect; nor have they been obliged to repudiate their bills or failed to pay their premiums; but have promptly met them all, and had money left. The first year the State Fair was held at Stockton, nearly two thousand dollars were passed over to the Treasurer at Marysville; and at each of their District Fairs they have accumulated funds, until now, they have a fine large Hall, Cattle Grounds, Race Course, etc.—the whole valued at over thirty thousand dollars, and nearly all paid for. If the citizens of the District will only rally at this Fair in good earnest, take hold and cooperate, there is almost a certainty that the small balance the Society owes will be paid, when it will be free of debt, and stand the first instance of the kind on the Pacific coast, where any amount was involved.

Citizens of San Joaquin! Is not such a grand object worthy of your strenuous efforts? We trust every farmer, mechanic and stock raiser will resolve that the approaching Fair shall be a triumph; that it shall be an honor to the District, to the State, and to themselves; and that the result shall place their Society beyond the reach of financial embarrassment.

Rally, then, farmers rally! Rally, mechanics, rally! Rally, stockmen, rally! Merchants, business men, citizens—all rally, to give the cause success! And finally, yet gloriously, let the domestic influence be brought to bear; let woman with her taste, skill and genius, and the works of her hand, bring forth those treasures of her creation that always give the finishing touch to our social displays. These testimonials of her interest, and her presence combined, will most assuredly secure the triumph of the Exhibition. This we trust and hope will be effectually accomplished.

## The State Agricultural Society.

THIS Institution, in spite of disastrous floods, losses and apparent ruin, seems determined to overcome all and hold a successful Fair. A meeting of the Board of Directors was held at Agricultural Hall on Tuesday, says the Sacramento Union, for the transaction of business—the President and six members being present. A letter was received through the former Treasurer, N. A. H. Ball, Esq., from Prof. Blake now in Japan, announcing that on his return he would donate to the Society his collection of interesting and curious specimens, obtained there. Considerable business was transacted of various kinds, touching the plans and relations of the Fair. The Finance Committee were instructed to confer with Hastings & Co., bankers, relative to the silver plate, steam engine and other property of the Society, held by them as collaterals for money loaned, and to borrow such sums of money as may be needed to pay for the same—to be repaid out of the first receipts of the Fair. The Secretary was instructed to have the "Programme of the Fair" published as an advertisement in the Sacramento Union and CALIFORNIA FARMER, from this time until the Fair. Various Committees were appointed on business and duties pertaining to the Exhibition. The Traveling Committee reported favorable prospects for the coming Fair.

## Please Meet Us at the Fairs.

"It is but fair that you should meet us there." As we shall endeavor to be present, most of the time, at all the Fairs this season, where they do not conflict one with the other, we would esteem it a very great favor if our subscribers would make themselves known to us, as we desire to gather all the information we can from them, by a personal interview. There are many important facts which we desire to obtain from them respecting crops, stock, modes of culture, etc.; and we have much to communicate to them, some things of real value; we shall have some matters to suggest that will be of importance to their interests.

Our subscribers can also render us an essential service by presenting their friends, who may also have interesting matters to impart. They will greatly aid us in our enterprise by assisting to enlarge our subscription list and voluntarily handing in such small sums as may be due us. We simply say, do by us as nature has done by you; you have sown, and harvested; we have sown, and have waited for harvest. To our subscribers we must look for the harvest, and it will add one hundred per cent to its value when it is thus voluntarily given us, without waiting for a formal request to them to do so. We shall prepare bills for each district, but hope we may never have occasion to solicit our dues. Those subscribers who may thus gratify us in this matter, can rest assured that the act on their part will not go unrecognized or unrewarded.

## New Mills and Wire Bridge at Folsom.

The new Granite Mills of Messrs. Coover & Stockton, beyond Folsom, that were carried away with such heavy loss by the flood, have been rebuilt in a solid and substantial manner and with all the modern improvements. Our visit to them afforded us much gratification. A sketch of these mills will be given next issue, as they are the finest mills on the Pacific coast.

The Wire Bridge, which was also swept away during the late calamity, has been rebuilt upon a higher level, and better and stronger in every way. Messrs. Kinsey & Thompson are the proprietors and are receiving a large income therefrom. It is a toll-bridge.

Tobacco.—Rev. Mr. Buckner, of Woodbridge precinct, has eight acres in tobacco that look well. G. C. Holman has a field of some twelve acres in sugar-cane. Rev. A. R. Brown, of Yuba, has fifteen acres in sugar-cane that gives promise of a great crop. These are but the beginnings of those products, that, in coming years, will make our State rich.

## Folsom.

FOLSOM may be truly classed a busy and prosperous place, and rapidly "marching on" to importance. At the present time there are quite a number of large, substantial, and really handsome buildings in the process of erection—some about completed. They are as follows: Messrs. J. & J. Spruance, a new brick—an extension of their store—130x25 feet, running back to the main square to the railroad, from which a side-track will be laid to their building, thus saving a large expense in drayage annually, as cars can load and unload at their door. This building will be two stories, a solid and handsome structure.

Messrs. Hannac & Sassan, next in the block, also build a large brick building, similar in size to the above, which will add much to the general appearance of Sutter street.

Frank Wheeler, Esq., will build on the corner of Wool street, near the railroad station—his old stand—a large three-story brick, 60x50, fire-proof. The first floor is to be used as a restaurant, the second for offices, and the third for sleeping-rooms. Cost of building, \$13,000. Mr. Wheeler has kept a restaurant on this corner for a long time, and has been, like others, the builder of his own new store. This, with the other two named, will face on the public square and vastly improve its general appearance.

Mr. Lepplee is erecting a good, substantial two-story brick, 23x80, with basement; the lower story for his own prosperous business—a meat market, the second for a fine hall. Cost of building, \$5,000.

Mr. James Wilbur has finished a one-story brick building, with basement, 20x40. Saloon below and store above. Cost, about \$3,000.

J. R. Sanders, Esq., of the Tremont Hotel, removes his wooden building to the rear, and will put up a substantial brick on its site. This will much improve the appearance of the town as it is a conspicuous location. Mr. Sanders has accomplished a good deal for Folsom with his hydraulic ram, for watering purposes, of which we make mention in another column.

There are other improvements. A steam mill erected by H. C. Quigler, Esq., we had not time to visit. It will be of advantage to a great extent. These improvements, with the extensive works of the Sacramento V. R. R. Co., are giving employment to a large number of men—making the town quite lively. The hotels are all well patronized, and are good hotels. Travelers speak well of the fare and prices as reasonable. This is always best for any community; it induces the traveler to stay longer and to return often. The Patterson Hotel, by A. D. Patterson, is the pioneer hotel. The Tremont Hotel, by J. R. Sanders, is near the railroad; the Granite Hotel is at the head of Wool street, by Mr. Seeley; and the Central Hotel, by Mr. Seeley (brother of the proprietor of the Granite)—making four good hotels, and doing a fine business.

Folsom has many good business houses in all branches of trade. Wells, Fargo & Co. receive and transmit a large amount of gold through their Agent, C. T. H. Palmer, Esq., a very efficient and prompt manager. The Post Office is well and correctly managed under W. W. Dresser, Esq. Several houses are doing a good mercantile business—Messrs. J. & J. Spruance, Hannac & Sassan, Bradley & Seymour, and others. A. A. Durfee deals largely in hay and grain; Cooley & Wallace have a large supply of vegetables, also feed-grains; Spinks & Woodruff compound the drugs when sickness comes; W. O. Grossette sells real estate; C. E. W. French acts in the law matters; Charles Zinewald raises fine vegetables for the market; D. H. Taft brings in the fruit; Billings & Co. make the soda water. And thus the citizens are all well cared for in the best manner.

To Folsom is a pleasant ride on the cars; thence get a carriage at Beardsley's stable and visit the famous Granite Mills, and then the Alabaster Cave. This will make an agreeable and healthy trip, and our readers will thank us for directing them to these places of interest. The Alabaster Cave it is worth a month's travel to see. Wilson's Hotel there, is now so enlarged as to accommodate visitors, and the proprietors do all they can to gratify their patrons.

## Sculpture.

We have several times had occasion to speak of beautiful specimens of work from the hands of the sculptor Devine, truly artistic, and which excited much admiration at the many Fairs held during the past five years. Recently we had occasion to call at the rooms of Mr. Devine, on K street, Sacramento, and lo! and behold! there lay the fragments of the collection—the work of years. They had been exhibited, *en masse*, at the last State Fair in Sacramento, and were left in the basement of Agricultural Hall. When the flood came the floors were lifted by the water, the statuary and mantels were overturned, and the labor of years was laid in ruins.

The loss by this event was nearly \$2,000; and, were it not for the very serious embarrassments of the State Agricultural Society—the debts and obligations of which are now bordering on \$25,000—we should urge that this loss might be wholly or partially made up to the artist, whose exhibitions have always added much to the general interest and taste.

We are happy, however, to announce, that in spite of this disaster and others connected with the flood, Mr. Devine, with four men, is very busily employed upon most superior work—such as he alone can design and execute. Shortly the public will see the result of his genius.

REMOVAL.—The large furniture house of N. E. Grimes, Esq., has been removed from his former place of business on Montgomery street, to 620 Battery street, between Jackson and Pacific, where they are opening a large stock of furniture, of which we shall speak hereafter.

SIGNOR BLEW THE HORSE-TAMER.—This "Rarey" of California, side a card in our advertising columns, will exhibit his skill at the Fair Grounds at Stockton next week. He is a genius.

## The Wheeler &amp; Wilson Sewing Machines.

"The liberal hand maketh rich." We have often spoken in high terms of the WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, and had good reasons for so doing, as in our travels over this State, among the many thousands of families, and amid the conflicting claims of interested parties all striving to introduce their favorite machines, there has been more or less effort to build up the merits of the one, or undervalue the other, not based upon real merit.

During the last several years the various machines have been before the public, many trials had by the people, and at the different State and County Fairs there has not always been a fair and just judgment rendered. "Kissing goes by favor," and so do premiums in many cases, and so do the decisions of individuals; but for the true decision, the real fiat of the people at large, the SALE of any important machine will prove its true merits. We therefore, in presenting our views, and in advertising the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, as the best SEWING MACHINE before the people of the United States, give the proof with the assumption, for, by the records of 1861, we find there were sold during that time, of all kinds of machines, 38,285, of which the Wheeler & Wilson constituted more than ONE-HALF. This is the proof that the people have decided which is best. Again, while, as a general evidence, decision has been given in favor of this famous Machine at the majority of all Fairs, those decisions were not infrequently made without sufficient time or care being given to point out all the merits of it; and, although in all the States of our Union decisions came pouring in of its triumphant worth, we have now the pleasure of recording a new and honorable triumph before all Europe, and in competition with those of nearly all other makes, and the result has proved that the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is the best now made in the world.

This decision comes not from a local committee, or from those who could by any possibility be influenced or biased in their decision; but the award was made by distinguished men of Europe, the awarding juror in this case being the Hon. J. Whitworth, Fellow of the Royal Society—and himself an exhibitor. This decision in London we deem final as to the superior merits of the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, for it places it before the world as the best machine. We cannot but rejoice in this triumph, for we notice that on the same week that the Committee awarded the Gold Medal to Wheeler & Wilson in London, this firm had donated magnanimously the sum of Five Thousand Dollars at the Citizens' Meeting in Bridgeport, Connecticut, to aid the cause of the Union in giving bounties to the soldiers, to provide for the sick, wounded and the families of soldiers, who are fighting the battles of our country. When we record such great acts, we also love to record the reward that is due to the noble actors. Every one that feels the love of country in his heart, will now know that in every Sewing Machine bought of the Wheeler & Wilson Company, there is a portion of the money that will be consecrated to the cause of the Union, and when called for will be promptly given by this house. The Agency of this Company in California, it will be seen, has been given to H. W. Wadsworth, Esq.—a long time in their office here with H. C. Hayden, Esq., who was always so highly esteemed, and whose absence has been signally marked by his numerous friends. We regret to state that by reason of his poor health and a desire on the part of the Company to have his valuable services in New York, he will not return to us again. But his place will be supplied by Mr. Wadsworth, who is well able to transact the business of the Company. No better man could have been selected, and to him, and the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines—now the victorious Sewing Machines—we call attention; more particularly as many new and valuable improvements have been added, such as no other machine has, or can have, attached to it. The prices, too, are now within the reach of all classes, being greatly reduced from former rates.

## The Green Gage Plums.

How few persons know the true Green Gage Plums! There are a hundred fruit sellers who show you Plums as the Green Gage, that are no more like them in appearance, or taste, or excellence, than charcoal is like cream cheese or chalk like a diamond. The true Green Gage is beyond all cavil the best Plum known; but it is too often found that the common Yellow Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage, and other green Plums, are called the Green Gage, when they have no claim to the merits of the true Green Gage. We find, too, that fruit sellers, and even fruit growers, to quite a large extent, do not know the true Green Gage. Those who wish to see and know the genuine variety, can always do so in the preserved article from the East. They will then note the medium size, round and compressed shape (flattened at the ends) of the true Green Gage. This Plum is dark-green, often mottled with dark purple and brown spots.

We have frequently roamed through our markets to find the true Green Gage, but not until a few days since have we seen it this season, and then at the stall of E. W. Roberts, in the Pacific Fruit Market. There, among a grand collection, we saw the true Green Gage and procured a box to enjoy them—and it was a real feast indeed! Mr. Roberts always has a fine collection, where families can be sure of fresh and fine fruits.

A FORTUNE IN THE WOODS.—The present war has cut off the supply of our Rosin and Turpentine, the prices of which have been advancing enormously; and now there is no supply at all. By the card of Messrs. Hacks & Lambert, "axlegrease makers," they call for explorations in our woods and mountains, in order to find the right kind of trees that will yield us these desirable articles hereafter. Whoever shall discover a forest of resinous trees capable of yielding the necessary supply, will be a rich man indeed; and, if this notice makes any man a fortune, we hope he will be magnanimous and divide his pile with us.

## BY CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

The news has been of an exciting character the past week. The rebel General Stonewall Jackson, by turning Pope's flank, advanced rapidly toward Washington; but Pope immediately sent troops to attack him and some heavy battles have been fought, of which no very definite account has been received, and the telegraph has been out of order for several days. There appears to be an immense army of the rebels engaged in this advance, and if the Federal divisions are sufficiently united to meet them, some decisive battles will soon be fought, if they have not been already fought.

The rebels, in their bold dash, succeeded in gaining possession of Manassas Junction where they captured 7 trains loaded with stores and locomotives all of which they destroyed. Out-numbering our scattered outposts, they appear to have advanced to Fairfax and Banks' Station, and to have taken possession of Vienna, twelve miles from Washington. On Thursday 28th ult., General Pope and Burnside cut their way through the rebel army, and effected a junction with McClellan. Then turning upon the enemy they forced him to leave Vienna and Gainesville. On Friday, Pope attacked the enemy again on the identical battlefield of Bull Run, defeated them, with a loss to his own army of some 8,000 men killed and wounded, and with a loss to the enemy of twice that number. The battle lasted from daylight until after dark, and was expected to be renewed the next day.

A dispatch from Washington, August 31, says: The enemy, heavily reinforced, yesterday attacked Pope's army before Sumner's and Franklin's arrival. The attack was boldy met and a severe battle followed. The advantage on the whole was with the enemy, and Pope fell back to Centerville, with the army in good condition, where he has been joined by Sumner and Franklin. He occupies the strongest position in the vicinity of Washington, and is expected promptly to renew the contest. Forty-three wagon loads of hospital stores left here on Saturday for the battle-field. A number of physicians have also gone.

Five hundred Rebel prisoners were at Fairfax waiting transportation on to Washington. They concur in saying, as does information from all other sources, that the whole Rebel army was engaged under Lee. Its numbers none of them set at less than 150,000; many estimate it as high as 200,000 and 300,000. Prisoners also say that they were promised an easy and speedy march into Washington.

Letters give nothing later than Pope's dispatch of Saturday. Distant firing was heard that afternoon and late in the evening.

Some severe fighting is reported at Richmond, Ky., between Gen. Manson with 6,000 or 8,000 troops and a large force of rebels, numbering 15,000 to 20,000. The loss in killed and wounded is heavy on both sides, ours placed at 125 killed and 350 wounded. Gen. Manson retreated towards Lexington.

HORACE GREELEY has written a letter to the President, urging him to a more prompt enforcement of the Confiscation law. The President has replied in a characteristic letter, in which he says: "My paramount object, in this struggle, is to save the Union, and not to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slaves, I would do it, or if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it. If I could save it by freeing them in some States, and leaving other States alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps this Union, and what I forbear to do I forbear because I do believe it would not help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I can believe what I am doing hurts the cause; I shall do more whenever I shall believe that doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and shall adopt new views as fast as they appear to be true views."

St. Louis, Aug. 28.—Gen. Schofield has issued an order directing a levy of half a million of dollars on the Secessionists and Secession sympathizers in this county; the money to be used in arming and equipping the enrolled militia, and for the support of the families of volunteers.

## J. W. Gale &amp; Co.'s Commission Store.

This firm are doing a large and prosperous business, receiving and sending away from their headquarters, three to six hundred boxes of fruit of all kinds every day, besides quantities of general produce. Messrs. Gale & Co. have large consignments, and are now receiving from about one hundred persons, produce of all kinds at different times. It is really exciting to see the vast quantities coming and going. The system of this firm is wholly commission, and so prompt are they that their consignees are all pleased. They are now selling fruit at remarkably low prices, while the quality of what they receive for sale is of the best character. We saw a collection of Bartlett Pears from the orchards of Dr. Strentzel, in Martinez, that were superb; also, a large collection of Plums, selling at very low rates. We recommend families in the city to call at this establishment, as the present is a good time to purchase for preserving and drying. The quantities of Peaches, Nectarines, Plums, etc., are almost beyond belief.

A PIONEER FARMER RETURNED FROM THE WAR. E. L. Beard, Esq., the well known Pioneer Farmer of the Mission San Jose, whose name and works at St. Louis have been the theme of so many severe newspaper remarks, has returned to his home and family. Previous to his return we received a letter from him, informing us of the publication of his accounts with the U. S. Government, but regret we did not receive the document, for our motto is, never condemn till a man can be heard in his own defense, and we hope that when those accounts are given, they will show that they are all loyal and right. Hear him! is our motto. In the present dark hour of our country, while we have so great a host of foes, do not let us strike down our friends; yet it is all-important we shall be fearless and bold, and have no middle ground, but demand and know who are the friends and who are the foes of our country.



## STATE SUMMARY.

**Primary Day.**—The election in this city on the 4th inst. passed off very quietly. The Union party was triumphant, which has been the case throughout the State generally, and Senator Latham will represent California interests at Washington after the 4th of March next. Of the three candidates for Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. D. Swett (Union) received 6,657 votes, J. D. Swett (Union Democrat) 1,907, and Mr. Swett (Union) 259 votes. The sum total of votes polled in the city was 7,166, a very small number compared with our population. Three hundred and fifty dollars was contributed at the polls for the relief of the sick and wounded Union soldiers in the East. By this election the proposed amendments to the Constitution will become law. Whereby our Governors will be elected for two years; State elections will be biennial; the Judges of the Supreme Court will consist of five members to serve for 10 years; and they will be elected at a special election freed from political influence, as will also be the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Is the Supreme Court, Tuesday, an opinion was filed in the case of Perry vs. Washburn. This was an application for a mandamus to compel the defendant as Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco, to accept from the relator two hundred and seventy dollars and forty-five cents in "United States notes," tendered in payment of State and county taxes assessed upon his property for the present year, and to execute and deliver to him a good and sufficient receipt for the taxes. The decision was to the effect that Congress, by the terms "debts, public or private," intended obligations for the payment of money as are created under contract, and that United States notes are not legal tender for taxes. An opinion was also filed in the case of The People vs. Antonio Pico. This suit was brought under the Act to provide for the collection of delinquent taxes; by a civil suit can only be instituted where the Tax Collector complains that he is unable to sell or seize property belonging to the delinquent, and no such complaint was made in this case, the judgment was reversed and the cause remanded.

The Santa Cruz Sentinel of the 29th ult. says: The fog of late have been very heavy, serving to keep vegetation fresh. The water has increased in springs and brooks materially. This curious phenomenon generally occurs in the latter part of August—Two gentlemen recently fished down the San Lorenzo, starting at the Sayote and coming out at the paper mill. They caught nearly 200 trout. Another party a day or so after caught 100—Quail are very abundant this year; flocks are seen in every direction. The tracks of grizzlies are seen within three miles of town. They are supposed to be after secessionists. Wheat is selling at two cents per pound in this region. Messrs. Waddell and Bowles are putting up the last extensive saw-mill in the county. It is twenty miles or so up the coast. It will cut from 10 M to 30 M a day. A wharf and a railroad are part of the appendages.

The Contra Costa Gazette of the 30th ult. says: On Saturday last we visited the field of tobacco belonging to Messrs. Stout & Peden, heretofore sold in our columns. There are some five or six varieties, all of which seemed to be in a very flourishing condition, and nearly ready to harvest. A building has been erected in which to cure it, and the services of a competent person secured to superintend the process. A deep interest has been manifested in regard to this experiment, and would it result as favorably as now anticipated, the article of tobacco will hereafter form no considerable item in the list of our domestic productions.

In Sacramento, the Sheriff has passed over to the District Attorney the levee assessment roll. The original assessment was \$235,742.09, and of that \$195,826.02 has been collected. Of the amount delinquent \$39,916.07, \$18,000 is for personal property of people who have left, and "widow's" property on which the assessment has been canceled by the Board of Equalization.

The Contra Costa Gazette says: The survey has been made and the grading of the route is now going on from the foot of the hills near Mt. Diablo, where the Cumberland Coal Mines are found, towards New York on the San Joaquin. It is with this road that it is expected to connect the railroad to be hereafter built to Pacheco and on to San Francisco, of which we made mention some weeks since.

The Petaluma Journal says: The mechanics and laboring men were hardly so busy in Petaluma at any previous season as during the present. This speaks well for the prospects of our city, for when the mechanic and laborer are actively engaged it shows that the times are prosperous. Masons, carpenters, stone-layers, painters, laborers and draymen, are all busy. An unusual year of improvement has it been to Petaluma this season.

There was a big fight between the white men and Indians near the town of Arcata, Humboldt county, on the 21st ult., wherein six Indians and one white person (John Brodt) were killed. Six rifles were taken in the fight, among the number was which belonged to Mr. Whitney, who was murdered on Redwood, some three weeks ago, was recognized. Two shawls, a lot of knives, some dried beef and various kinds of trinkets, were found in the camp.

The Los Angeles News of the 20th ult. says: Large fires have been raging for several days past in the mountains to the north and east of this place. To this cause, in part, may be attributed the intensely hot and almost suffocating winds under which we have been suffering for the past few days or more. A fire has been making sad havoc with the grass and timber at the head of the San Fernando Valley, and among the foothills along the margin of the plains.

Mr. J. H. Hollister captured near his sheep ranch, last week, a large yellow or spotted rattlesnake, between five and six feet in length, having nine large rattles—an old stager.

## A Curious Fact.

We have the following fact from Dr. Charles Dancombe, of Hicksville, upon whose farm is the illustration:

A well was bored on the farm with a four-inch auger, 60 feet deep, from which pure, sparkling water gushed up freely and continuously, forming a little rivulet, and creating near its mouth a basin. From this well are constantly being thrown up very small fish—like minnows. From the great depth they continually come—perfect fish, with eyes, and swim lively. But if the water is allowed to remain in the basin and become dirty or warm, they die. They can only exist in pure, cold, running water. Can naturalist tell where these fish come from, and class them?

Every housekeeper experiences how difficult it is to make good bread, and we therefore take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that to insure uniformly light, sweet and nutritious bread, it is only necessary to use Redington & Co's Yeast Powders, which in every respect excel all similar preparations ever offered to the public. See advertisement in another column.

## WHO WANTS!

Fifty Full-blooded Merino Bucks and Ewes, at a very great bargain. Call quick or you lose a bargain. Apply at the Farmer Office, or by letter to Cor. WARE, Editor Farmer.

**J. M. THORBURN & CO.,**  
15 John street,  
NEW YORK.

Have just Published their PRELIMINARY

## TRADE LIST

OF—

## SEEDS

AND

**Dutch Bulbous Roots,**

FOR—

**THE AUTUMN OF**

**1862,**

Which will be mailed without charge to applicants by addressing as above, or to

THOS. DAY,

732 Montgomery street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

24-3m

**Wine Presses! Wine Presses!!**

**GEORGE SCHMEISER,**

**MACHINIST,**

218 J street, below Eighth, SACRAMENTO,

Is prepared to Manufacture all kinds of Machinery, and would draw attention to the WINE PRESSES he has on hand or makes to order.

**Agricultural Implements Repaired,**

in superior style.

Also—Has on hand,

**D. P. Baldwin's New Patent Clasp,**

for attaching all sizes of Couplings to Hose

Orders from the Country promptly filled. 24-4

## FOR SALE.

**French Merino**

**FULL BLOOD BUCKS**

For less than they can be imported.

To be seen at White's Stable, California street, between Montgomery and Sansome.

Apply to

24-1m

**For Sale, Exchange, or Rent, for City Property in San Francisco or Sacramento.**

**A RANCH JOINING THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO,**

on the road leading to Smith's Garden, containing a fine Orchard of every variety of fruit, and a Vineyard consisting of the best variety of Foreign Grapes. There is a fine House, Barn, and every convenience to make a home pleasant.

Also, a number of Horses, Cows, Buggies, Wagons, and Harnesses, together with a quantity of Farming Tools. For further particulars inquire of

24

**To Lumbermen and others.**

**HUCKS & LAMBERT ARE PREPARED TO PAY**

a Liberal Price for the

**Crude Turpentine or Resin,**

Which is known to exist in abundance in the various

**PINE TREES OF CALIFORNIA.**

Any parties disposed to collect and deliver the same in San Francisco, are invited to send their terms, or make personal application to the above, at the

**Patent Axle-Grease Manufactory,**

145 Minna and 146 Natoma streets.

Or Lock Box 693 Post Office, San Francisco. 24

**Agents of the Wheeler & Wilson**

**MACHINE.**

**J. W. STROWBRIDGE,**

AGENT FOR THE

**WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED**

**Sewing Machine,**

CORNER OF J AND FIFTH STREETS,

Sacramento.

AT—

**Strowbridge's**

**FASHIONABLE**

**Boot & Shoe Store.**

24-4m

**HIPPOZANEZAPPRIVOISER!!**

**Prof. G. A. BELEW,**

The Great American Horseman and Horse-

Tamer.

WILL VISIT THE STOCKTON FAIR ON THE 27TH SEP-

tember, and give a series of Lectures and Exhibitions on

THE SCIENCE OF HORSEMANSHIP.

The Professor intends visiting all the interior towns of the State immediately after the Fair, of which due notice will be given.

A. P. ROGERS, Advertiser Agent.

# PREMIUMS

AT THE

## WORLD'S FAIR.



# MEDAL

AWARDED TO THE

**WHEELER & WILSON**

**Sewing Machines,**

AT THE—

**INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,**

**LONDON, 1862.**

First Class Gold Medal

TO THE—

**WHEELER & WILSON**

**SEWING MACHINE,**

Paris Exhibition, 1861.

—

**WHEELER & WILSON'S**

**Are Universally Acknowledged**

**TO BE THE BEST**

**FAMILY SEWING MACHINES**

**IN USE.**

**NEW IMPROVEMENTS**

**JUST RECEIVED.**

Call and examine before purchasing.

**H. W. WADSWORTH, Agent,**

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

24

**WHEELER & WILSON'S**

**FAMILY**

**SEWING MACHINES**

**WITH**

**New Improvements,**

**JUST RECEIVED,**

**ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES**

FOR—

**STITCHING,**

**BINDING,**

**HEMMING,**

**CORDING,**

**QUILTING,**

**TUCKING,**

**FELLING,**

**GATHERING,**

AND—

**EMBROIDERING;**

AS ALSO,

**THE MOST ECONOMICAL**

**Family Sewing Machines,**

**IN USE.**

Call and see the New Improvements.

**H. W. WADSWORTH,**

AGENT,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

22

# GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

**STANFORD BROS.,**

121, 123 and 125 California street,

**KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK**

OF—

And will Sell Cheaper than any House

in the State,

**All Kinds of Lamp Stock,**

**LAMPS,**

**CHIMNEYS,**

**WICKS.**

**CAMPENE,**

**BURNING FLUID,**

**ALCOHOL,**

**TURPENTINE,**

**COAL-OIL,**

**KEROSENE OIL.**

**COMET ILLUMINATING OIL.**

**SPERM OIL,**

**LARD OIL,**

**MACHINERY OIL,**

**RAPE-SEED OIL,**

**CHINA NUT OIL,**

**LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled,**

**POLAR OIL,**

**SHARK'S OIL,**

**NEATSFOOT OIL,**

**TANNER'S OIL,**

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Our customers in particular, and the country trade generally, are requested to ascertain our prices before purchasing from traveling agents, as we will sell at less rates than they can afford to.

3

# DRY GOODS!

**KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,**

HAVE OPENED A NEW AND SPACIOUS

**Dry Goods Store,**

In LICK'S BLOCK, No. 7 Montgomery street;

SAN FRANCISCO,

And will always keep on hand a most extensive and varied stock of

**GENERAL DRY GOODS,**

At Wholesale and Retail.

Our stock at present is almost entirely new and comprises

**SILKS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,**

**CALICO, GINGHAMS, LAWNS, HOSIERY,**

**FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, SHEET-**

**INGS, LINEN, TABLE-CLOTHS, TOW-**

**ELS, NAPKINS, EMBROIDERIES,**

**LACES, EDGINGS, COLLARS,**

**SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, LADIES' AND**

**GENTS' UNDERGARMENTS, PARASOLS, MEN'S**

**SHIRTS, LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN DAM-**

**ASKS, HOOP-SKIRTS, ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES,**

And a variety of other Goods generally kept in a well stocked DRY GOODS STORE.

N. N.—Although the store is new, the firm of KIRBY

BYRNE & CO., is old and well known in the State of

California public in the DRY GOODS LINE. Our store is

large and well fitted up, and customers can depend on

being waited upon with every attention.

We particularly invite STRANGERS visiting San

Francisco to call and examine our stock, as we know it will

be to their advantage. Our stock is so well assorted that

persons can make all their purchases of DRY GOODS at our

store, and be saved the disagreeable task of being obliged to

search a strange city to supply their wants. We advise all

buyers of DRY GOODS to give us a call.

Our store is pleasantly situated on Montgomery street,

No. 7, next door to MASONIC TEMPLE, and a few steps

from the MARKET-STREET RAILROAD.

**KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,**

Lick's Block.

15

# NOTICE.

**THE LIQUOR IMPORTING AND JOBBING BUSINESS**

heretofore conducted by the undersigned, under the name

and firm of S. H. MEERER & CO., has this day been sold to

Messrs. Alexander R. Baldwin and James Michael, who will

hereafter conduct the same, and for whom a continuance of

the liberal patronage and confidence so long bestowed upon

the house of S. H. M. & CO., is respectfully solicited.

S. H. MEERER.

San Francisco, July 1, 1862.

**COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**—THE UNDERSIGN-

ed have this day purchased the entire interest in the

wholesale liquor business heretofore conducted by S. H.

MEERER & CO., and will conduct the same under the name

and firm of A. R. BALDWIN & CO., at the old stand, 219

Front street.

ALEXANDER R. BALDWIN,

JAMES MICHAEL.

San Francisco, July 1, 1862.

15

# Vance's First Premium Gallery.



## Home Miscellany.

## THE TRIUMPH.

When Ceres lost fair Proserpine,  
Resigned to Pluto's power,  
Boreas seized the vacant place,  
And Plutus ruled the hour.

Vindictive, fierce, insatiate;  
Poor Terra mourned their sway,  
Her pleasant places desolate,  
Her beauty swept away.

Impelled by their relentless wrath,  
The angry floods came down,  
And desolation marked their path,  
Through valley, and through town.

Then hearts grew sad and fearful,  
Loved homes in ruins lay,  
While once bright eyes were tearful;  
Hope had well nigh passed away.

Fair Flora marked the ruin wrought,  
And craving Ceres' aid,  
Resolved the damage to replace,  
By labor well repaid.

Scarcely had the watery withdrawn,  
When corn, and waving grain,  
Promised of abundant store,  
Valley, hill, and plain.

And when Pomona heard the tale,  
She, emulous of good,  
With bounteous hand, her influence,  
Shed over field and wood.

Now, loaded trees, and bending vines,  
Her precious gifts display;  
And smiling plenty cheers the heart,  
Chasing dull care away.

While even Plutus, satisfied  
With victory so complete,  
In gladness lays the triple crown  
At his kind mother's feet.

Home-Valley Ranch, Aug. 15, 1862.

AGNES.

## "VALLEY OF THE SHADOW."

Ye have all seen the isolated traveler  
Cross the threshold—companionless  
Go down to meet oblivion, the unravel  
Of life's woven web—and distress  
Shadowed in your straining eyes as ye watched  
The spirit's white feet lingering  
On earth's confines, as loth to go—ere death latched  
The tenement's clay door.—A thing  
Of to-day—regular as birds sing in meadows,  
Or maidens chant their requiems  
O'er darkened soul-windows and soften the shadows  
That cling round men's mansions  
With music's mourning.

But where the inhabitant  
Of these still dwellings?—I have seen  
The awful fear creep with livid terror afloat  
The fadeless blue of youth, and seen  
Desecrated that trembling orb with strange recoil  
From mortality. Yet not I  
Have gazed beyond the hills of sunset—Men may tell  
To fathom the eternity;  
But leaning o'er the black abyss, they fall while gazing,  
Philosophy hath told thy child  
Where to look for stars, made problems fables, amazing  
His comprehension; hath beguiled  
With the story of planets dancing up in heaven;  
But cannot pierce the veiled gloom  
As she doth ether—penetrate the unbroken  
Pathway that leads beyond the tomb—  
A shadow lies across the end—  
Whither leads the devious way none have revealed—  
Just here it takes a sudden bend—  
We look in vain—the mystery remaineth sealed.

CLAYTON FRENCH RICHARDS.

## Memory.

[The following interesting sketch is from a pupil of Mrs. Blake's Seminary at Oakland, and exhibits a high moral sentiment. Miss Carrie is the daughter of J. B. Stevens, Esq., a worthy farmer of Yuba City.]

"There is no such thing as forgetting possible to the human mind; a thousand accidents may, and will, interpose a veil between our present consciousness and the past inscriptions on the heart; but, alike, whether veiled or unveiled, the inscription remains forever."

How often does some trivial accident recall to our memory past scenes which we had believed were forever buried in the grave of oblivion; but that occurrence reveals to us, that instead of being forever buried, they were only obscured by the dust that fell from the fleeting years.

Sometimes a song will recall those memories of other days as vividly as though they transpired but yesterday; at others (times), a little flower with its sweet fragrance will revive some buried recollections of "long ago," and lead our souls backward to the happy hours when we played, as innocent child, by a crystal stream whose green banks were jeweled with those same little flowers, and whose sweet voice whispered to us ever of the beautiful scenes it had passed on its journey from a far-away home.

How plainly does scene after scene arise before us, and pass across the delicate petals of the little flower, bringing mingled emotions of joy and sorrow, till we are astonished at the many, many things we had apparently forgotten, and at last, with an overflowing heart we lay the little blossom away as a sacred thing and weep and tears over hopes and aspirations that we once fondly dreamed could never arouse a feeling of tenderness in our hearts.

Then, too, often will come recollections of scenes that we wish could indeed be forgotten; scenes of past folly and waywardness that will always cast a gloom over our hearts. Alas, that it should be!

Sometimes I could almost wish that some scenes of by-gone days might truly be buried deep, deep, in the churchyard of our hearts, without even a tombstone to mark their last resting-place, and there forever forgotten; that we could indeed drink of the fabulous waters of "forgetfulness," and be evermore free from the pain of recollecting, when recollection is painful.

But oh! when Memory presents to me the many

bright visions of by-gone happiness which would share the common doom, I am grateful that the waters of "forgetfulness" are only fabulous.

When I recall so many blissful memories of hope and love, and everything that is bright in this world; scenes that will forever be in life's dark sky a bright opening through which the sun will always shine; and I think that if one painful scene were blotted out, all the happy ones would be erased, my heart goes out in thankfulness to God that he has given us the blessed gift of Memory.

Yes, we will part with every thing else, if we may but have the dear remembrances of the past to hover near us. They come to us in our weary moments like some beautiful bird which comes from that ethereal shore to sing of the bliss awaiting those who enter therein.

What if sometimes there are aroused recollections which we would fain forget? They only brighten, by contrast, the other pictures of Memory, even as light and shade are delicately blended by an artist to heighten a picture's loveliness.

And when at last that solemn time which comes to all soon or late, will come to us, and we are preparing to lay aside the cares and trials of this life to enter into one of pure, eternal happiness, when scenes of the past and present are alike fading from our earthly eyes, and we stand "close where angels have their birth, just on the boundary of the spirit land," there, in that last and hour, will come the recollection of one whose life was given for our salvation, and by whom we will soon enter into a life of eternal joy; then, with our latest breath, our souls will go out to God in words of praise that he has given the power of Memory!

'Tis sweet to remember! I would not forego  
The best charm which the Past o'er the Future can throw.

For all the gay visions that Fancy may weave,  
In her web of illusion that shines to deceive;  
I would not forget! though my thoughts should be dark—  
O'er the Ocean of Life I look back from my bark,  
And see the fair Eden where once I was blest—  
A type and a promise of heavenly rest.

CARRIE ANNA STEVENS.

Oakland Seminary, June 28, '62.

## The Irishman in Ireland and in America.

The Irishman, when he expatriates himself to one of those American States, loses much of that affectionate, confiding, master-worshipping nature, which makes him so good a fellow when at home. But he becomes more of a man. He assumes a dignity which he never has known before. He learns to regard his labor as his own property. That which he earns he takes home without thanks, but he desires to take no more than he earns. To me, personally, he has perhaps become less pleasant than he was. But to himself! It seems to me that such a man must feel himself half a god—if he has the power of comparing what he is with what he was.

It is right that all this should be acknowledged by us. When we speak of America and of her institutions, we should remember that she has given to our increasing population rights and privileges which we could not give—which as an old country we probably can never give. That self-asserting, obtrusive independence which so often wounds us, is, if viewed aright, but an outward sign of those good things, which a new country has produced for its people. Men and women do not beg in the States; they do not offend you with tattered rags; they do not complain to heaven of starvation; they do not crouch to the ground for half-pence. If poor, they are not subject in their poverty. They read and write. They walk like human beings made in God's form. They know that they are men and women, owing it to themselves and to the world that they should earn their bread by their labor, but feeling that when earned it is their own. If this be so—if it be acknowledged that this is so—about not such knowledge in itself be sufficient testimony of the success of the country and her institutions.—[America, by Anthony Trollope.]

BLASTING IN MINES.—A new substitute, less liable to explosion and cheaper than gunpowder, has been invented for blasting. It is called Pyronome, and is composed of nitrate of soda 52 parts, powdered tan bark (after it has been used for tanning), 27 parts, and powdered sulphur, 20 parts. Dissolve the nitrate of soda in a sufficient quantity of water, mix the bark well in this solution and then add the powdered sulphur. Dry the product well and put in sacks or barrels for use. It is superior to powder for blasting. Arranged in cartridges no possible accident could happen, and besides being 15 per cent cheaper than gunpowder, it possesses the rare quality of retaining its explosive properties after being subjected to damp or wet—merely requiring drying.

FILM ON A HORSE'S EYE.—The N. E. Farmer gives the following cure for a film on the eye of a horse: "Take of white vitrol and rock-alum one part, pulverize finely, and add clear spring water. With a fine pointed camel's hair pencil or soft feather, insert a single drop of this solution into the diseased eye every night and morning, and in a week the film usually disappears, and the eye becomes bright, sound and healthy. In some cases, pulverized loaf sugar blown into the eye through a quill, will prove a remedy. Powdered glass should never be used in such cases, although recommended by some, as it is much more likely to produce injurious effects, than to cure them."

THE loss by the fire at Jackson, Amador county, on the 23d, when the whole business portion of the town was destroyed, is estimated at upwards of \$300,000. By this calamity, some two thousand people were left homeless and destitute.

AMEROTYPES AND PHOTOGRAPHS.—Go to Johnson's Gallery, at 649 Clay street, if you want the best pictures, at a very low price. G. H. Johnson is one of the pioneers in the business, and he keeps up with the times. Don't fail to read his advertisement, and then give him a call.

## Original Eagle Hat Store.

COLLINS & CO.,  
HATTERS,  
Again in the Field.

O. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and  
J. C. COLLINS, late of Washington street;

Have formed a Copartnership for the  
purpose of carrying on the

## HAT AND CAP BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES  
And Judges of Material, our patrons may rely on Goods  
bought at our store being

The BEST in Every Respect.

## HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER.

At the shortest notice.

WE MOST RESPECTFULLY INVITE OUR OLD FRIENDS  
as well as the Public generally, to give us a call.

We claim to be the BEST in the State to RESTITUTE  
and REJUVENATE

## Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats.

Orders and Hats from the Country will  
receive our particular attention.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—

Tucker's Hall,  
113m 333 Montgomery street.

## RASCHE &amp; SONS,

131 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter

DEALERS IN

## PIANOFORTES,

SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,

## Musical Instruments, Strings, &amp;c.,

Agents for the Celebrated Manufacturers,

A. H. GALE & CO., New York,

C. MEYER, Philadelphia,

T. GILBERT, Boston,

Whose Pianos they keep constantly on hand, for SALE  
and for RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet  
Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is con-  
stantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer  
from the principal publishers in the East. They have a  
full supply for the following combinations: Violin and  
Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and  
Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band small and large,  
etc. etc. etc.

## PIANOS AND ALL OTHER MUSICAL

INSTRUMENTS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music copied and arranged for all instruments; New  
Music published; Music arranged and bound;  
Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order.

## HAYNES &amp; LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

## CROCKERY,

## GLASSWARE.

## FRENCH CHINA.

## TABLE CUTLERY,

## CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,  
Have on hand a Very large and full assortment of the above  
Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the  
VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of  
The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,  
(Formerly the Jerome Company),  
For which we are

## SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSONE STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.

11 SAN FRANCISCO.

## MAIN &amp; WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

## HARNESS,

Saddles, Brides,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, &c.

214 and 216 (Old No. 68) Battery street,  
(Corner of Richmond)

SAN FRANCISCO.

O. Main, }  
E. H. Winchester. }

N. B.—Good assortment Concord Stage Harness  
constantly on hand.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WIN-  
CHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1857 and 1858; and  
also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Ladies'  
Saddle, best Texas Saddle and California Saddle, and for best  
Baggy Harness and Riding Bridle.

1614

## MRS. D. NORCROSS

No. 5 Montgomery street,

In the New Masonic Temple..... SAN FRANCISCO.

## LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

This being the only regular Ladies' Dress Trim-  
mings Store in San Francisco, ladies can always rely  
upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods  
in the city.

Having just visited the East, and completed all our  
arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe  
for the importation of Fine Goods, as well as with the largest  
and best factors of our own country, thereby having  
all our goods come through first hands, we flatter our-  
selves our facilities are such as to make it an inducement  
for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for

## UNDER LINEN.

## HOSIERY

## UNDER CLOTHING.

And all Goods in our line.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,

No. 5 Montgomery street, New Masonic Temple

## N. DABOVICH,

Wholesale dealer in

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,

No. 420 East Side of Davis street,  
Between Jackson and Oregon streets. SAN FRANCISCO.

CALIFORNIA WINES by the gallon. 12

## HOTELS.

## LICK HOUSE,

On Montgomery, corner Sutter street,  
OPENED FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS and  
Visitors, July 1st, 1862.

TUBBS & PATTEN,  
Proprietors.

GOLDEN EAGLE  
HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,  
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS  
a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.  
The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to  
make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and  
pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious  
Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged  
accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always  
be satisfied and feel at home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the com-  
fortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated  
Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention  
to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be  
provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad  
Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the  
Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE  
expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the  
Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,  
PROPRIETOR.

## STAR BAKERY

## RESTAURANT,

Commercial street, --- Auburn, Cal.

HAVING opened a Restaurant, I am now fully  
prepared to entertain the people in the best  
style and at moderate rates. Game Suppers,  
and all the Good Things in the mar-  
ket, furnished at a moment's notice, and set up in a style  
suited to the tastes of the greatest epicure.

## MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

I intend to keep a First-class Restaurant, and as such  
I recommend it to the people of the town and country at  
large. Those persons who wish a Good Meal will do  
well to call and see for themselves.

## THE BAKERY.

The Bakery is supplied at all times with a choice  
variety of Bread, Pies,  
Cakes, etc., etc.

PASTRIES, etc., furnished with Cakes of all kinds,  
at short notice. MILES FURNISS, Proprietor.  
Auburn, June 25, 1862.

## EDUCATIONAL.

## Stockton Female Seminary,

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

DR. CYRUS COLLINS AND LADY,

Assisted by competent Teachers.

## TERMS:

For Board and Tuition, in common English Branches,  
per session of five months.....\$150  
For Tuition in Latin, per session..... 50  
For Tuition in Painting or Drawing..... 25  
For Tuition in Ancient or Modern Languages, each..... 25  
Washing per dozen.....\$1 50  
Payable Quarterly in advance.

For Tuition and Board per annum, in advance.....250

## TRUSTEES:

Dr. E. S. Holden, J. M. Ballington, Austin Sperry,  
Andrew Wolf, H. H. Hewlett, Dr. C. Graham,  
J. Barlow, B. W. Owens, P. E. Connor.

## COURSE OF STUDY:

The first aim of this Institution is thoroughness; and al-  
though any plan proposed can only be disciplinary, yet we have  
chosen that course which will be the most practical, involving  
those sciences most available in common life. Beginning with  
fundamental principles, the student is carried by natural and  
easy gradations, through a course of study, calculated to  
strengthen and invigorate the mind, and prepare it for healthful  
action.

Our course of study comprises Two Departments, a Pre-  
paratory of two, and an Academic of three years.

## THE STUDIES OF THE PREPARATORY COURSE.

Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic (Thompson's  
Rudiments), Primary Geography, Grammar, and Composition.

## SECOND YEAR.

Rhetorical Reading, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography,  
History, Grammar, Penmanship, and Composition.

## THE STUDIES OF THE ACADEMIC COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.  
Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Rhetor-  
ic, Physical Geography, and Composition.

## SECOND YEAR.

Trigonometry, Astronomy, Natural History, Botany, Logic,  
Intellectual Philosophy, and Composition.

## THIRD YEAR.

Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christi-  
anity, Belles-Lettres, and Composition.

The Ancient and Modern Languages, Music (Instrumental  
and Vocal), Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needlework,  
optional through the whole course.

Pupils can enter, with the consent of parents or guardians,  
any of the above studies, but none will be entitled to the Di-  
ploma of Graduation who have not completed the whole  
course.

## CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

We have established a Department for Boys. The course  
of study the same as in the Female Department. Particular  
attention paid to those preparing for College.

Terms the same as in the Female Department.  
Dr. CYRUS COLLINS, A.B., Principal.

We can accommodate 10 or 12 small Boys in our  
Family. 17-9

## PIONEER

## Riding Academy,

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,

Nos. 197 and 199 Montgomery street,

One door above Jackson. SAN FRANCISCO

ORRICK JOHNSON..... Proprietor.

## HORSES KEPT ON LIVERY.

RIDING CLASSES for Gentlemen on Sundays, Mondays  
Wednesdays, and Fridays.  
RIDING CLASSES for Ladies on Tuesdays, Thursdays,  
and Saturdays.

Mr. Johnson has effected an arrangement with an ex-  
perienced Military Trainer, who will open a Class for Dragon  
Exercise whenever there are a sufficient number of Pupils  
to form a class.

The ACADEMY will be open EVERY EVENING, from 7  
until 11 o'clock.  
Having every accommodation for the purpose, Mr. JOHNSON  
will Train, Dress, Bit, and Gait, Horses; or give instructions  
in the same.

Ladies and Gentlemen whose duties will not allow them to  
attend during the day, can receive instructions at night. 19

## LARGE WASHING-MACHINE.

A LARGE WASHING-MACHINE, WITH HEATER  
and Boiler attached, one of the "New Patents," suitable  
for a large Hotel or Boarding-House, can be had at a  
bar ain, by calling at this Office, where it can be seen

## SEED, PLANTS, ETC.



## SEED WAREHOUSE

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,  
IMPORTER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

Agricultural

AND.....

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 110 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

10 10 10 10 10

## HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass;

Kentucky Blue-grass; Orchard Grass;

Red-top Grass; Sainfoin Grass;

English Rye-grass; Timothy Grass;

Red Clover; White Dutch Clover;

Crimson Clover; Lucerne, &c. &c. &c.



## HARDY &amp; HALL,

NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER.

American, English, and French  
DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J street, near corner of Seventh,  
SACRAMENTO.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT think it only necessary for them to state, that their stock will comprise the most USEFUL, SELECT, and FASHIONABLE Goods, embracing every variety of Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Silks, Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, &c. &c. &c.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

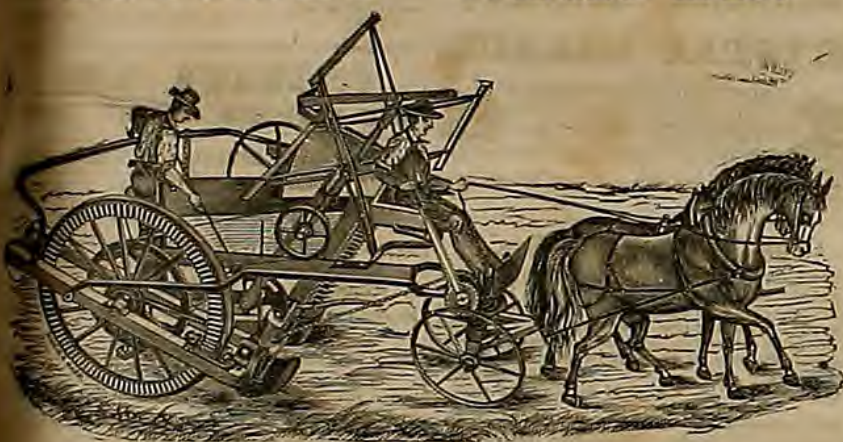
The whole business conducted on the

## ONE PRICE SYSTEM!

and that price the LOWEST rates in the market for the character of the Goods sold.

Patrons can always send their orders by mail or express, with full confidence; they will receive the same attention as if present.

## ESTERLY REAPER.



## The Esterly Machine for a Mower and Reaper

ONE OF THE BEST TO BE HAD IN THE MARKET. ITS GREATEST ADVANTAGES consisting in its extreme Light Draft, freedom from Side-draft, and the Simplicity and Durability of the Machine.

We have, also, the—

## Esterly Reaper with Header Attachment.

## THRASHERS.

We have for sale, and are SOLE AGENTS FOR—

## The Sweepstakes Thrasher,

MANUFACTURED BY C. ADLTMAN &amp; CO., CANTON, OHIO.

This Separator has taken the lead in the Western States during the last few years, and now STANDS UNRIVALED.

For the Purpose of Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at One Operation.

It is claimed for it in the following particulars, over all other machines, viz:

"The Thrashing and Cleaning, fit for market, more Grain, and doing it better, than any other."

"Being more Durable, and less liable to get out of repair."

"There is no other machine that will do the same amount of work, with as little power."

"The only limit to the amount of work it will perform is entirely dependent upon the facilities for getting the Grain to the Machine, and taking care of the Grain."

Part of our Machines have got the

IMPROVED PIVOT SIDE GEAR,

which belongs EXCLUSIVELY to the SWEEPSTAKES THRASHER. Its introduction into the Western States among the Farmers, has met with decided success, and is pronounced to be, the

Strongest, most Durable, Simplest, Lightest Running, and least liable to get out of Repair.

and taking the place of the Belted Machines.

We Warrant the Sweepstakes Thrasher to do what we have claimed for it.

Farmers, give us a call, and judge for yourselves.

...ALSO...

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

## HAWLEY &amp; CO.,

Corner California and Battery streets,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

And E and First streets, MARYSVILLE.

## The British Reviews,

AND  
Blackwood's Magazine.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).  
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).  
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).  
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).  
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

TERMS. Per ann.

For any two of the four Reviews.....\$2 00

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For any four of the four Reviews.....4 00

For Blackwood's Magazine.....5 00

For Blackwood's and one Review.....6 00

For Blackwood's and two Reviews.....7 00

For Blackwood's and three Reviews.....8 00

For Blackwood's and the four Reviews.....10 00

The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals

is \$1 per annum.

Published by

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

54 Gold street, New York.

## Flax-seed Wanted.

100,000 LBS. FLAX-SEED WANTED BY

contract, from parties who are

growers of it.

Persons who are now growing Flax, if they

would please inform us of the number of acres they are

growing, and the probable quantity they will desire to

sell, we shall be glad to enter into contract for same.

Address Col. WARREN, Editor of the Farmer.

## LAMOTT, Hatter,



No. 37 J street, - - Sacramento.

The Finest Assortment in the State,  
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

## REDINGTON &amp; CO.'S

SUPERIOR

## YEAST POWDERS,

WARRANTED TO MAKE

## Light, Sweet and Nutritious Bread.

EQUALLY ADAPTED TO LOAVES, HOT BISCUIT,  
BUCKWHEAT AND OTHER CAKES! GINGER-  
BREAD, AND CAKES OF ALL KINDS.

Warranted fully Equal to Any  
in the Market.

ASK FOR  
Redington & Co.'s Yeast Powder,  
And take no other, if you would have uniformly  
GOOD BREAD.

Manufactured and sold at wholesale, by  
REDINGTON & CO.,  
410 and 418 Front street, San Francisco  
For sale by all respectable Grocers, everywhere.

## Thrashers, Attention!

## THE HALL MACHINE

IS NOW IMPROVED IN ALL YOU HAVE DESIRED.

36-inch Cylinder, hung with set screws; having  
The Largest Separating Capacity  
of any Machine made, the Shoe being 10 inches longer,  
having a Sieve 40 inches wide and 54 inches long.

ALSO—The celebrated  
PLANET HORSE-POWER,  
made 12 inches larger, and stronger; will now stand  
25 Horses. I have also, 30 inch

## Ball Machine,

AND—10-inch Genuine

## PITTS' STEAM THRASHER,

Come and see them. They will be sold at Low Rates.

Now on hand, and Made to Order, SEPARATOR  
BELTS, for all Machines in use.

All descriptions of Extra Castings.  
EXTRAS for Ball Reapers.

WM. LYNE.  
424 Davis street, near Jackson.

## The Best Location For

## RESIDENCES.

HAVING LAID OUT MY PROPERTY, WHICH IS

situated in the

## CITY OF SAN JOSE,

Into Lots and streets,

I am now ready to sell one or more LOTS, very cheap.  
Terms made easy, to convenience of purchaser.

TITLE WARRANTED PERFECT.  
L. PREVOST,  
San Jose Nursery.

JOHN G. THWING,  
314 Pine street, San Francisco,  
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in  
CONCORD AND ALL OTHER  
KINDS OF  
HORSE COLLARS.

COUNTRY TRADERS  
Supplied with large or small quantities,  
of all sizes, at the lowest market  
prices. Always on hand a large supply  
and variety of Collars.  
Call and see.

13

## NEW ENGLAND SOAP FACTORY

## DYER'S SOAP FACTORY

J. P. DYER

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

## FOR SALE.

## A Farm of about 350 Acres,

IN ALAMEDA COUNTY, TWO MILES

north from the City of Oakland, on the

Telegraph Road. Either the whole or

one-half, separately, will be sold, as may

suit purchasers. There are now on the premises, a good

Dwelling House, containing Ten Rooms; two Servants'

Rooms, and Five large Closets and Bath Rooms, all

hard finished, and Four handsome Marble Mantles.

Also, a good Farm-House, containing eight rooms,

exclusive of rooms appropriated to farm laborers. A

Carriage-House 20x40 feet, one and a half stories high;

two large Barns, besides Cow-Houses, and Stables for

125 head of cattle and 20 horses, all in excellent condition.

The whole is well fenced, and good Division

Fences throughout the Farm. All in very complete

order, and for the last two years an abundant supply of

very Choice Fruit. Farm Implements, choice young

Stock Horses, Harness, Wagons, Buggies and Family

Carriage, can be purchased with the land. The above

desirable property will be sold on the most reasonable

terms, as the owner wishes to be absent from the State

for several years.

A good Eight-horse-power Thrashing

Machine,

second-hand but thoroughly repaired and better than

new, for sale very low.

Also—20 very superior Yearling HEIFERS,

half-blood Durham; and one half-blood Dur-

ham BULL. Also, one Full-blood Durham

BULL, and Pure Blood.

Essex PIGS, five months old.

Any part or all of the above Property, for sale Cheap-

er than can be had elsewhere.

Apply to

S. E. ALDEN,

on the premises.

10

## Q RANCH

## FOR SALE.

NOT WISHING TO CONTIN-

ue in the business, I now offer

for sale the well-known place

called the Q RANCH, situated

36 miles from Sacramento, in YONE VALLEY, on the

Jackson Road, containing THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY

Acres, which for beauty of location, and richness of

soil (as the crops testify), cannot be surpassed in the

State.

## HARD-FINISHED HOTEL,

WITH GOOD BARN AND OUT-BUILDINGS,

are situated on the premises. Also, a Good

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, and a let Class DISTILLERY.

New and in good order.

THE ORCHARD contains 23 acres of Choice Fruit,

of all kinds adapted to this climate.

To Persons wishing to Engage in Gardening,

this place offers very superior inducements, as it is un-

doubtedly the Best Land in the State for that purpose,

and pays a heavy per centage. Superior advantages

are also offered.

To Miners, as Mining is good in this section.

To accommodate those who wish Small Pieces, it is

offered in Lots to suit purchasers.

The Title is Perfect.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to or address,

C. GREEN,

Q Ranch, Yone Valley.

15

## 1000 Acres of Land,

## 120 COWS,

AND

## A Good Milk and Dairy Business,

For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SPECTACULAR OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED

to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to

secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Busi-

ness ever offered in our State. The location is near

Suisun City, within five miles. There is 950 acres good

Land, well fenced, which can be had at \$10 per acre,

and 120 select COWS for \$20 each, together with En-

gine and Boiler for feeding Stock, Cheese-Presses, But-

ter-Churns, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc., valued at \$1000.

All these implements will go to the purchaser without

cost.

The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted.

There are also 1000 acres of good Land adjoining leased

for two years at \$1 per acre; this goes also, and the

lease can be renewed.

To a good and responsible party this property will be

sold on the most liberal terms—say ONE-THIRD

CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory.

Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address

COL. WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will

furnish all needed information.

Nov. 1, 1892.

8

## A Beautiful Home For Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME OF 9 ACRES,

situated in Fruit Valley, 1 1/2 miles from

Brooklyn.

The Grounds are in the highest state of Cultivation.

There are on the Grounds all the very choicest kinds of

Fruit of every variety, for market or Family use. The

products of the Grounds will pay a monthly income of

3 per cent on the price asked for it, beyond all the wants

of a family.

There is a neat Cottage, and Shed for Horses, and a

Chicken Yard. Title A-1.

I. B. RUMFORD, Brooklyn,

Inquire at the FARMER'S Office.

7

## 500 Acres Good Land &amp; Dwellings.

Who wants a Good Farm Cheap?

We can offer them Three Quarter Sections,

450 acres, GOOD LAND, suitable for Cul-

tivation (Grain and Orchard Land) and

Grazing.

This farm is situated on the county road, twenty-five

miles from Sacramento, and thirteen from Suisun City,

and three miles from Maize Prairie Post Office. The

land is well watered by living Springs, and enclosed in

Fence. On the Farm is a good HOUSE with seven rooms,

Stock-sheds 140 feet long, Barn 60 feet, connected. The

House is already furnished, so that a Family can take

possession and be at home readily.

There are 800 Ewes and Lambs; small Farming

Tools; 75 Domestic Fowls; Cow and Calf, etc. The

whole will be sold a bargain, if applied for soon. In-

quire of Editor Farmer.

7

## FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, WITH

excellent Out-buildings, a fine Garden,

Vineyard of four acres, with a field of sixty

acres more, for pasturage or cultivation.

The whole will be sold a great bargain if applied for immedi-

ately.

For particulars apply at California Farmer Office.

10

## A Sheep Ranch For Sale.

A PRETTY RANCH IN THE MOUNTAINS (where

is a good market for the sale of Mutton), of 400

acres, where a small band of Sheep would do well

Feed plenty all the year. Abundance of Timber, and

good Vine Land and good springs of water, never dry.

Title perfect. Inquire at this Office.

21

## A Partner Wanted on a Stock

## and Grain Ranch.

A PARTNER WITH \$8, \$10, or \$12,000, to take

a charge of a Good Ranch towards the Mountains,

where an excellent chance will be given him to make a

fortune. Inquire at this Office.

21

## \$20,000 Wanted.

THIS AMOUNT OF MONEY IS WANTED, IN Two

Lots, upon Real Estate in the Country, with un-

doubted Title, and Four Times the Value given as

security. A safe and secure investment, and interest

paid every month. Inquire at this Office.

21

## Literary Shrubbery.

## SUNSHINE.

If there's a pleasant little nook  
Where all is green and fair,  
Thou mayst be very sure indeed  
The sunshine has been there.

If there's a tree that's laden with  
Ripe fruit, fine, rich and rare,  
You never need to doubt the fact  
That sunshine has been there.

If there's a field of golden grain,  
That is not scarce nor spare,  
Look up to God with thankful hearts,  
For sending sunshine there.

If there's a joyous happy band,  
Whose hearts are full of mirth,  
Dark clouds dare throw no shadow there  
Where sunshine's round the hearth.

God bless the sunshine on the hill,  
The sunshine in the heart,  
It warms through our heart doth thrill,  
And dills the sharpest dart.

"Ed," said a customer who had just purchased  
a bottle of Old Bourbon from the jocosse apothecary  
who keeps on Postoffice corner, "Can you  
tell me why whisky always tastes smoky?" "It  
is because it comes in pipes," replied the com-

pounder of pills.

A young conscript fell sick and was sent to the  
military hospital. A bath was ordered. It was  
brought into the chamber where the invalid lay;  
he looked at it hard and for some time, then he  
threw up his hand



## The Markets.

## Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.  
(Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tonn & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.)

During the past week our markets have experienced but little change. The bulk of the Wheat arriving was that bought and designed for shipment. That coming to commission houses has been principally sold to millers, and of late their requirements have been large. The bulk of 1000 tons of Flour has been manufactured, sold, and shipped to Ohio, exclusive of that shipped to the North, and interior of our State. By reports from Oregon we are led to believe that the Oregon crop of Wheat is light; should there be any truth in the statement, we shall have an active demand for our Flour from the mines in that section. Another favorable feature is the chartering of two more vessels, by the house of Dickson, DeWolf & Co, to load Wheat for Liverpool, viz: the large ship Dictator, and the bark Victoria. The Sea King, and Thacher Magoon, two ships that we noted in our last report, are rapidly filling up.

Barley is more firm in price than at the date of our last report. Hay has again received a check, and is less active at a decline in price. Oats are in active demand.

To our friends the farmers, who have their Wheat in bins, we would say, there are buyers now in this market who are willing to buy in bulk and furnish sacks. They are looking for large parcels. Samples can be sent to market, and sales effected from samples. This is a step that will eventually lead to shaking off the sack tax. Our views seem to have been favorably received by the farmers. Some shippers and speculators however are making a target of us, and find fault at the course we have pursued. They argue that the farmers must furnish sacks if they wish to sell their Wheat. Our reply is: then pay us accordingly; let the sacks be a separate bargain.

One cargo of Corn, received from Mexico, we are told, sold for 2 1/2 cts. buyers furnishing sacks. This is a less figure than a cargo previously sold at, by Jc.

Our receipts of Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat 39,495 sks, Barley 18,854 sks, Potatoes 1689 sks, Bran 1122 sks, Flour 15,469 cks, Wool 86 bales, Hay 418 tons, Oats 1861 sks, Onions 160 sks, Salt 1855 cks, Corn 180 sks, Middlings 56 sks, Beans 24 sks, Cornmeal 174 sks.

Also, Coastwise: Wheat 1998 sks, Potatoes 305 sks, Beans 17 sks, Wool 7 bales, Corn 1000 sks, Flour 359 cks.

Wheat, 100 lbs. \$1.50 1/2 1/2 Flour, 40 lbs. \$1.10 1/2 1/2  
Barley, old 1.05 1/2 1/2 Superfine 5.00 5.50  
do new 1.50 1/2 1/2 Extra 5.75 6.00  
Oats, for feed 1.75 2.00 Baker's extra 7.00 7.50  
Corn 2.50 2.75 Cornmeal 4.50 5.00  
Eggs 1.50 2.00 Domestic 100 4.50 5.00  
Butter, salt 22 25 Hay, new 12 13 14 15 16  
Onions 1.50 2.00 Potatoes, new 12 13 14  
Squash 1.00 1.25 Beans 3.00 3.50

Wool, com. c's 8 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100  
do best quality 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100  
do extra Merino 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100  
Refined Tallow 5 6 8 do plain 12 13 14  
Goat skins, each 37

Butter, salt 22 25 Cheese, Cal 15 16 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100  
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Eggs 1.50 2.00

San Francisco Cattle Market, Sept. 5.

Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. WHITNEY, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

We have no change to note in the Cattle Market for the past week.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

Beef—American, first quality 3c to 5c; 2d quality 1c to 3c; Spanish, 1c to 2 1/2 cts.

Veal—2c to 5c 1/2 lb.

Hogs—Stock Hogs 2 to 3 1/2 cts; fat Hogs on foot 5c to 6c; Dressed 7c to 9c.

Mutton—dressed, 3c to 7c, according to quality.

Milk Cows—1st quality \$20 to \$40; 2d quality \$15 to \$25.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—Sept. 4.

Asparagus 1.00 1.25 1.50 2.00 2.50 3.00 3.50 4.00 4.50 5.00 5.50 6.00 6.50 7.00 7.50 8.00 8.50 9.00 9.50 10.00 10.50 11.00 11.50 12.00 12.50 13.00 13.50 14.00 14.50 15.00 15.50 16.00 16.50 17.00 17.50 18.00 18.50 19.00 19.50 20.00 20.50 21.00 21.50 22.00 22.50 23.00 23.50 24.00 24.50 25.00 25.50 26.00 26.50 27.00 27.50 28.00 28.50 29.00 29.50 30.00 30.50 31.00 31.50 32.00 32.50 33.00 33.50 34.00 34.50 35.00 35.50 36.00 36.50 37.00 37.50 38.00 38.50 39.00 39.50 40.00 40.50 41.00 41.50 42.00 42.50 43.00 43.50 44.00 44.50 45.00 45.50 46.00 46.50 47.00 47.50 48.00 48.50 49.00 49.50 50.00 50.50 51.00 51.50 52.00 52.50 53.00 53.50 54.00 54.50 55.00 55.50 56.00 56.50 57.00 57.50 58.00 58.50 59.00 59.50 60.00 60.50 61.00 61.50 62.00 62.50 63.00 63.50 64.00 64.50 65.00 65.50 66.00 66.50 67.00 67.50 68.00 68.50 69.00 69.50 70.00 70.50 71.00 71.50 72.00 72.50 73.00 73.50 74.00 74.50 75.00 75.50 76.00 76.50 77.00 77.50 78.00 78.50 79.00 79.50 80.00 80.50 81.00 81.50 82.00 82.50 83.00 83.50 84.00 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